

Professional Development of Pre-Service Teachers: The Case of Practicum Experience

G. Lingam, N. Lingam, K. Raghuwaiya

Abstract—The reported study focuses on pre-service teachers' professional development during the teaching practice. The cohort studied comprised participants in their final year in the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science with Graduate Certificate in Education programmes of a university in Fiji. Analysis of the data obtained using a survey questionnaire indicates that overall, the pre-service teachers were satisfied with the practicum experience. This is assumed to demonstrate that the practicum experience contributed well towards their professional preparation for work expected of them in Fiji secondary schools. Participants also identified some concerns as needing attention. To conclude, the paper provides suggestions for improving the preparation of teachers by strengthening the identified areas of the practicum offered by the university. The study has implications for other teacher education providers in small developing island states and even beyond for the purpose of enhancing learning in student teachers' for future work.

Keywords—Pre-service, teacher education, practicum, teachers' world of work, student teachers.

I. INTRODUCTION

TEACHERS are one of the critical inputs into education systems the world over and perhaps even more so in small developing island states, where educators have a far more restricted supply of educational resources to draw on. Teachers' ability to meet the complex and challenging demands of work successfully depends on their professional preparation. An integration of both the theoretical and practical components of the teacher education programmes is decisively formative in the development of teachers of good quality [1]. For the small island states of the Pacific, the need for a better quality of teachers has been highlighted by various researchers, observers and commentators of education over many decades [2]-[5]. The concern in this paper, then, is to explore the practical component of the teacher education programme and its impact on pre-service teachers' professional preparation.

With the current pace of educational reform and the unchecked rise in stakeholder expectations, the work of teachers has become increasingly complex and demanding [6]-[7]. In the case of Fiji, a small developing nation in the Pacific, the introduction of and greater reliance on internal

assessment, school development planning, performance management systems and other initiatives is putting a lot of pressure on teachers. In fact it appears that teachers are now routinely called upon to do more with less, especially with less support coming from the principal stakeholder [8]. The new and changing demands on teachers necessitate a higher quality of the teachers in schools. These changes require teacher education institutions to revisit their teacher education programmes continually, in order to address any gaps in the preparation of teachers to cope with the various work demands they are likely to encounter in the school settings. This is essential because the quality of the teacher education programmes to a large extent determines the ability of the beginning teachers to cope with these demands.

Literature suggests a reflective professional model of teacher education programmes would encourage reflective practice and help teachers continue to improve their performance at work [1], [9]-[10]. The application of the rubrics of action research, such as critical reflection, can enable student teachers to bring about ongoing improvements in their learning and professional work at school [11]-[12]. In this regard, both the theoretical and the practical components of the teacher education programme would better prepare teachers to meet the challenges and responsibilities of work expected of them in schools. Also, it will prepare teachers to inquire and reflect on their daily practices and continue to improve their performances in different areas of school work. This will enable teachers to take more responsibility for their own learning in order to become better classroom practitioners. In the process of becoming a teacher, research literature illustrates that the value of practicum experience supersedes the theoretical component in teachers' professional learning for the work in schools [13]-[17]. This calls for best quality practicum experience at all times to enable future teachers' success rather than them struggling in their work settings.

Some writers have expressed dissatisfaction with the way teachers are prepared for future work and learning. Reference [18] mentions that "Teacher education programs need to do a better job in preparing teachers for the reality of the classroom and the school". Thus, it is clear that only during the field-experience do the trainees come to know better about the ground realities of their future workplace. Also, they are given the opportunity to apply knowledge and skills learned in the different taught courses. These experiences help trainees to think of ways to cope best with the challenges and demands they are likely to face in schools. In light of this, in some contexts, such as Britain, 80 per cent of teachers' professional preparation takes place in school settings [19]. In fact some

G. Lingam is with the School of Education at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji Islands (phone: +679 3232311; fax: +679 3231527; e-mail: govinda.lingam@usp.ac.fj).

N. Lingam is with the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji Islands (phone: +679 31975; fax: +679 3231814; e-mail: narsamma.lingam@usp.ac.fj).

K. Raghuwaiya is with the School of Computing, Information and Mathematical Sciences at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji Islands (phone: +679 3232253; fax: +679 3231527; e-mail: raghuwaiya_k@usp.ac.fj).

teacher education programmes in Britain are fully delivered in schools [20]. This is a clear indication of the value accorded to practical experience in schools rather than in the on-campus taught courses. The school-based teacher education programmes appear to have a promising potential for teacher preparation [21]. Reference [20] further comments that the move to school-based was also political to drive teacher education away from universities. Since teaching staff in the universities tend to devote more time on activities such as publications and research which form the bases for their promotion, tenure and increments they tend to neglect or undertake minimum student supervision [22]. Without taking the practicum supervision seriously as part of their core function, student teachers professional preparation could be adversely affected. This could be a contributing factor towards the move to school-based teacher education programmes in some jurisdictions such as Britain. Teacher educators need to nurture and support students as much as possible during the practicum in order to improve their agency beliefs such as, personal resources and characteristics, didactic competence and interpersonal competence [23]. Thus heavy involvement of staff in teaching practice supervision could enhance student learning and also strengthen school–university partnership.

Despite the reforms in teacher education, hands-on real-world experience is vital for teacher development. A response from a student doing practical experience in a school highlights the significance of practicum experience in professional preparation: “Student teaching experience alone is sufficient. Hands-on experience is important. Courses such as, philosophy, principles, etc. are no use” [24]. This terse assertion seems to warrant consideration of better planning and implementation of school practicums for the long-term benefit of the teaching profession.

However, several studies illustrate disturbing findings related to school practicums [25]-[28]. Some highlighted the negative impacts of the practicum in areas such as supervision, which was often too irregular and sparse, and supervisors were often rushed, consequently not providing adequate advice and guidance to the trainees [22], [28]. Lack of feedback from supervisors may leave the students in a state of ambivalence and could hinder their development during the practicum experience. The literature illustrates in addition that the work of associate teachers, provided they are well selected and their work requirements are well clarified, could make a positive difference in pre-service teachers’ learning experience [29]. If this is authentic then better prepared associated teachers need to be assigned to student teachers during practicum experience. The associate teachers and the university supervisors ‘are significant others’ who contribute towards the professional preparation of student teachers [30]. Since the associate teachers spend considerable time with student teachers they can contribute more towards their learning [31].

A Queensland study showed that the beginning teachers found the amount of time allocated to practicum was too little and as result it did not positively contribute towards their professional preparation [26]. In order for the trainees to have adequate exposure to teachers’ areas of work, the school

practicum needs to be of sufficient duration. With regard to segments of practicum, [28] points out that they are “narrow in scope, lacking in purpose, haphazard in organization . . . too generalized, repetitive and differentiated”, and may cause negative effects in trainees’ preparation for school work. Reference [25] conducted a study with the trainees at the then Lautoka Teachers College (LTC) in Fiji, which showed that time devoted to practicum was too short. Furthermore, the findings highlighted two other significant shortcomings: the paucity of resources for teaching and learning, and the need for urgent attention to the question of feedback from lecturers. A more recent study on teaching practice conducted in Malawi found similarly that student teachers had varied experiences, some positive and others negative [32]. One of the negative experiences was the shortage of material resources, which impinged adversely on their work in schools.

According to [33] certain factors appear to affect the quality of the practicum experience. These factors classify into three major groups: environmental, operational and structural. The environmental category is associated with the milieu in which the trainees operate. For example, the support given by teachers of host schools, peer support, demands of work and the reality of classroom life are some of the variables in this category. The operational category refers to those variables emanating from supervisors from teacher education institutions, such as the quality and quantity of supervision, the quality of feedback, and the contact between supervisor and student teacher. The structural category refers to those variables that are the result of negotiations between host schools and teacher education institutions, such as teacher education liaison with schools and sequencing of practical experience.

Without favourable environmental, operational, and structural variables, the practicum experience is unlikely to contribute positively towards trainees’ professional preparation for work in schools. For example, the process of supervision, developing and applying effective teaching skills, and socialisation can be adversely affected and contribute towards the type of teacher they become in future.

II. A STUDY OF EXPERIENCES WITH THE PRACTICAL COMPONENT

The study reported here was designed and carried out specifically to explore trainees’ experiences of the practicum component of a pre-service teacher education programme in Fiji. To achieve this, it examined the research question: What are the pre-service teacher trainees’ perceptions of their recently completed practical component of the secondary teacher education programme? It is important to note that in the Fiji context as well as in other small island developing states of the Pacific, there is currently a dearth of research studies on varying issues in education in general and teacher education in particular [34]-[35]. With reference to the role of teaching practice in the teacher education programme, only one study has thus far been conducted in the local context, that by [25] which focused on pre-service primary teachers;

otherwise, local research literature is limited on all dimensions of teaching practice in the Fijian context as well as in other small island states in the Pacific. The significance of this study lies in its potential to supply relevant information and valuable insights into the practical component of the pre-service secondary teacher education programme in the locale and similar contexts beyond. Informing the teacher education provider of the strengths and weaknesses of the practicum experience, as this study can, should in itself prove useful and helpful. The findings may propel the provider to look for ways to organize the practical component better, so that the trainees are better prepared to cope with the ever changing demands of work in schools. Such strategies might include, for instance, drafting of appropriate policies relating to teaching practice, thereby strengthening the secondary teacher education programme.

In addition, the findings of this study may act as a catalyst for further research by others on exploring varying issues relating to pre-service teacher preparation for the workplace, especially in developing contexts such as the micro-states of the Pacific and even beyond. Since research literature on education in small island states is not yet abundant in many different dimensions of education [34]-[35], the findings of this study could contribute to the building of local as well as international literature on teacher education, specifically on the practicum component of the teacher education programme.

The context of the study was a university in Fiji. Since its inception, the university has been offering teacher education programmes to cater for the region's demand for secondary teachers. In the early part of the 21st century a further two teacher education programmes, the primary and the early childhood teacher education programmes, were introduced [36] At the time of this study, the university was undertaking a mammoth task of reviewing all its academic programmes, including the teacher education programmes, under the STAR (Strategic Total Academic Review) project to ensure graduates leave the university with suitable attributes that would enhance their opportunities for employment.

At the university, the pre-service secondary teachers complete two blocks of teaching practice during the four-year programme, one in Year Three, which is of three weeks' duration, and one in Year Four, which is an extended one of 14 weeks' duration.

III. METHODOLOGICAL MATTERS

A survey questionnaire was employed to gather data needed for the study. Since the sample size was large, a survey was adjudged the best means of gathering data [37]-[38]. The questionnaire used was similar to the one the author had previously developed and employed with the pre-service teachers at what was then the Lautoka Teachers College, Fiji, to determine their perceptions of the practicum component of the programme [25]. The items in the survey questionnaire were prepared on the basis of a synthesis of the literature reviewed. Selection and construction of questions also took account of the researcher's knowledge of the teaching profession on the basis of his years of service as a classroom

teacher and later as a teacher educator in tertiary institutions in Fiji. These work experiences at the school and teacher education institution levels provided him with broad and deep knowledge about teachers and teaching as well as enabling his dispassionate identification of issues that warrant investigation. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. Part I consisted of closed questions requiring the pre-service teachers to rate each of 17 factors related to the practical component on a five-point Likert scale. This helped identify the most and least common factors influencing the pre-service teachers' practicum experience in schools. Part II contained open-ended questions that gave opportunities for the pre-service teachers to express their views on the factors that most positively and negatively impacted their practicum experience [39]. The return rate for the completed questionnaires was 67 % (40 of the total pre-service teacher population of 60 on school practicum in the first semester of 2012).

A. The Sample

Since this is the first study on the practical component conducted at the institution, targeting a specific group using a purposive sampling technique seemed appropriate [40], [41] and in this case those pre-service secondary teachers who completed their final practicum component of their programme. The sample was recruited through an invitation extended to these teachers via Moodle to participate in the study. As noted, 40 of the total of 60 who were invited actually took part in the study.

B. Data Collection

The questionnaires were administered in June 2012, to the pre-service teachers who had agreed to participate. A cover letter included with the questionnaires informed the participants about the purpose of the research and of their rights and involvement, before confirming their voluntary participation with the study. Confidentiality of the details of the participants was ensured, that is, the data obtained were treated in a way that protected the confidentiality and anonymity of the individual participants in the study, as was also explained to the participants who volunteered to take part in the study.

C. Analysis

The quantitative data were analysed using a common statistical mean [42]. For the qualitative responses, an interpretive-descriptive method [43] was used to determine the positive and negative factors relating to the school practicum. The study is exploratory and reliant on people's words and meanings [43]. The method is based mainly on the work of Glaser and Strauss [44] and Lincoln and Guba [45] in grounded theory. In interpretive-descriptive research the approach to data collection and analysis is inductive. In addition, relevant quotations from the open-ended question responses are presented as they give the most vibrant demonstration of the pre-service teachers' perceptions of their practicum experience. In choosing to do this, the researcher adopted Ruddock's [46] suggestion that "some statements carry a rich density of meaning in a few words".

IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Several items elicited feedback from the pre-service teachers on their perceptions of the practical component of the secondary teacher education programme they had completed. Analyses of data obtained in this way are presented under the headings quantitative and qualitative data respectively. Table I provides a summary of the results for the quantitative data. The high mean scores indicate a view that the practices were more frequently present and in turn a high level of satisfaction for those areas by the pre-service teachers. On the other hand, the low mean scores reflect a perception that the practices occur less frequently and as such the pre-service teachers were less satisfied.

Table I shows that across a total of 17 factors, the pre-service teachers rated ten positively (means above 3.0) and the remaining seven factors negatively (means below 3.0). A group mean above 3.0 is regarded as positive and below 3.0 as negative. It can also be seen from Table I, assistance from the associate teacher (4.2) was rated as very useful. Of the negative factors, the unavailability of resources for teaching and learning (2.0) and studying on-campus courses via print mode (2.0) were rated as the least helpful factors.

TABLE I

FACTORS POSITIVELY/ NEGATIVELY AFFECTING THE PRACTICUM EXPERIENCE

Feedback	Group Mean (N=40)
Factors seen as Positive	
Assistance from the associate teacher	4.2
Duration of practice teaching	4.1
Practice Teaching Handbook	4.0
Opportunities for lesson observation	4.0
Sharing ideas with other trainees	4.0
The school environment	3.7
Assistance and support from other teachers in the school	3.4
Children's response to my work	3.4
Help and guidance given by tutors during on-campus classes	3.2
Assistance gained from reading texts about teaching	3.1
Factors seen as Negative	
Feedback from lecturers after assessment	2.8
Time for reflection	2.8
Time allocated for preparation	2.8
Briefing sessions conducted at the campus	2.1
Familiarization visit to the school	2.1
Studying courses in print mode	2.0
Availability of resources for teaching and learning	2.0

With respect to pre-service teachers' comments on positive factors relating to their practicum experiences, the majority of them indicated assistance from the associate teacher (4.2) as the most positive influence in their professional preparation. Some of the typical comments were, for example:

Always guided me in my work and was there whenever I needed her.

My associate teacher was very helpful to me and I learned a lot about how to conduct classes. It made my teaching experience very enjoyable.

Associate teacher's positive comments and constructive feedback helped me a lot during the practicum.

My associate teacher provided the most assistance during the practicum. Every class I taught, my associate teacher gave me feedback on my lesson plan and teaching. [My associate teacher] taught me how to write the behavioural objectives and strategies to use for effective teaching.

My associate teacher was a more experienced teacher and had been giving me positive comments which motivated me in what I prepare and do for my students.

The associate teacher was very helpful with providing guidelines on what to teach and how to make good lesson plans . . . also carried out numerous assessments of my teaching . . . helped me a lot.

My associate teacher guided me throughout the practicum into becoming a better teacher every day and this was very encouraging.

Participants considered the allocated time for the practicum (4.1) as a positive factor. The following are some of the comments illustrating this:

The time for the practicum was enough. We had two weeks in segment one and then 14 weeks now. This long duration helps us know more about work in schools.

The time allocated for the practicum is enough to experience and learn about the work we are going to do in future.

Time was sufficient . . . We were there in the school for 14 weeks.

Another area worth mentioning is the Practice Teaching Handbook (4.0), which the trainees felt contributed positively towards their professional learning. For example:

The handbook provided guidance for me to carry out my teaching practicum in terms of what I had to do.

The handbook was useful in guiding us to do all the work within 14 weeks . . . it had all the requirements listed.

The trainees considered opportunities for lesson observation (4.0) as positively contributing towards their learning. Some of the typical comments were:

They made us feel free to come and observe their lessons.

We had ample opportunities to observe lessons of our choice.

Teachers were happy to have us to observe their lessons.

The next positive factor was related to the school environment (3.7). The participants' comments were for example:

I found the school environment conducive for the practicum . . . I enjoyed my practicum and this school should be used in future also for the trainees' benefit.

The school environment was neat and clean and I liked going and doing my practicum there every day.

Also, the pre-service teachers reported that they found sharing ideas with their peers (4.0) as having a positive impact on their professional preparation. These are some of the comments reflecting this aspect:

My weakness and strength, I was able to share and evaluate with my fellow colleagues.

While making lesson plans, we trainees sit together and discuss our lesson plans and objectives.

The other most positive influence highlighted by the pre-service teachers was assistance and support from other teachers (3.4) in the school.

They were very friendly and created a homely environment in the school.

They were all helpful and provided a lot of assistance.

Added to all these, the trainees found children's response to their work (3.4) as encouraging to them in terms of their professional preparation. For example:

School children's response made me feel happy about my work.

Many school children were from my village and in the afternoons when we meet they provide me with feedback on my lessons.

The perceptions of negative influences during the practicum included, for example, limitations to the availability of resources for teaching and learning, insufficient feedback from the lecturers and the requirement for simultaneously studying an on-campus course via the print mode. One of the most negatively rated factors concerned the availability of resources for teaching and learning (2.0). The following are some of the comments made by the pre-service teachers:

Teaching and learning resources were limited. No computers and workspace for making charts.

Availability of resources was insufficient. There were not enough textbooks and resources in the school to prepare good lessons.

Lack of printing resources and the requirement is to have typed materials in the folder . . . we do not get any allowances to do typing.

Availability of resources for teaching and learning is quite expensive and we do not have enough money to have things printed.

I had to buy teaching aids such as charts and markers, photocopying notes costs 10 cents a page and we do not have enough money for all these.

We spend a lot of money to photocopy . . . schools do not allow trainees to photocopy in school.

The school does not have computers to help in our work.

The next least helpful factor was studying courses (2.0) while doing the practicum. Comments on this aspect included, for example:

We were already busy with our practicum and then we had to overload by doing the ED359 Educational Research course. This can affect our practicum.

Too much work as I was doing another course while doing the practicum.

Practicum is demanding and we should devote all our time on it and not on other courses.

The other negatively rated factor was feedback from the lecturers (2.8). Some examples of this dissatisfaction are:

There was no feedback from the lecturer who assessed my teaching. I do not know my performance.

The lecturers did not provide a lot of feedback ... short of time.

The lecturer rushed in providing feedback and left for another school.

Another negatively rated item was the briefing sessions (2.1) at the campus prior to the practicum proper. Comments on this included:

There was no proper briefing sessions conducted at the campus. I think we need briefing sessions to know about the expectations.

The School of Education should organize workshops to constantly guide us in our preparation for practicum.

The factors are grouped under three broad categories as illustrated in Table II. Table II clearly demonstrates that for the pre-service teachers the environmental factors were felt to be the most favourable for the practicum, ahead of the structural and operational factors.

V. DISCUSSION

The study explores pre-service teachers' perceptions of the practical component of the teacher education programme. On the basis of the three major categories of factors affecting the pre-service teachers' professional preparation, the structural and operational factors unfortunately did not receive much positive feedback (Table II). Most of the structural factors were rated negatively. Likewise, six operational factors were rated negatively. On a positive note, the results from the study showed that the environmental factors (Table II) appeared to contribute more positively towards the pre-service teachers' professional learning for work in schools. There is a concordance of both quantitative and qualitative data on the positive impact of environmental factors on pre-service teachers' practicum experience.

TABLE II
CATEGORIES OF FACTORS INFLUENCING PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Category	Group Mean (N=40)
STRUCTURAL	
Positive factors	
Help and guidance given by tutors during on campus classes	3.2
Assistance gained from reading texts about learning and teaching	3.1
Negative factors	
Time for reflection	2.8
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Positive factors	
Assistance from the associate teacher	4.2
Sharing ideas with other trainees	4.0
Opportunities for lesson observation	4.0
The school environment	3.7
Assistance and support from other teachers in the school	3.4
Children's response to my work	3.4
Negative factors	
Nil	
OPERATIONAL	
Positive factors	
Duration of practice teaching	4.1
Practice Teaching Handbook	4.0
Negative factors	
Time allocated for preparation	2.8
Feedback from lecturers after assessment	2.8
Briefing sessions conducted at the campus	2.1
Familiarization visit to the school	2.1
Studying courses in print mode	2.0
Availability of resources for teaching and learning	2.0

A strategy to improve the structural factors would be to support the pre-service teachers in their professional preparation by encouraging critical reflection during on-campus courses, as suggested in the literature [8], [9], [11], [12], [18]. Even a module on action research would help develop skills needed for critical reflection. At the same time, this would help trainees realize that critical reflection should be ongoing in teachers' world of work. Also, more assistance needs to be provided to pre-service teachers during the taught courses so that they can connect theory with the work expected of them in schools. In fact, the lecturers need to emphasize the connections between the theoretical component of the programme and the work expected of teachers in schools. Making constructive links between the taught courses and teachers' world of work will help better prepare pre-service teachers for the practicum. This will bring theory and practice closer together, as highlighted in the literature [1], [18]. In addition, provision of more textbooks as supplementary reading materials relating to teaching and teachers' work would further contribute towards the pre-service teachers' professional learning and development.

In terms of the operational factors, except for the duration of practice teaching and practice teaching handbook, the rest of the factors seemed to have a negative impact on the pre-service teachers in their professional preparation (Table II). They rated the duration of the practicum positively, an indication that the time allocated for the practicum was sufficient, and this had positive effects in their professional development. If the time is sufficient for hands-on experience then the trainees get an exposure to a wide range of work expected of teachers in schools [19]. However, in other studies such as the Queensland study [26] and the LTC study in Fiji [25], the beginning teachers found the allocated time insufficient. Thus the finding in the present study confirms that the trainees consider the extended time allocated for the practicum as useful in their preparation.

It is saddening to note that the pre-service teachers were emphatic in their feeling that they did not receive proper and constructive feedback from the lecturers after the assessment. The finding here is consistent with findings of the study conducted by Turney and his colleagues [27]-[28]. Feedback, though, is vital to the success of the practicum experience. Perhaps because of the large number of students assigned to each of the lecturers, and the constraints on their time because of their on-campus teaching commitments, they feel their ability to make proper assessments and give proper guidance is compromised. For the purpose of producing quality teachers, it is crucial for the university staff to spend as much time as possible with the trainees in the field in order to guide them as well as provide them with constructive written and oral feedback [22], [30]. Also, the lack of teaching and learning resources affected trainees the most in their preparation for work in schools. This is consistent with the findings of the Malawi study [32]. It is vital that pre-service teachers are supported with suitable teaching and learning resources to enhance their professional work and learning. The curriculum materials such as textbooks and prescriptions

should be readily available to the trainees to enable them to prepare well for the lessons. The establishment of a curriculum resource centre at the campus with all the necessary resources for learning and teaching, together with ICT facilities, would be an appropriate goal promising manifold benefits.

On the basis of the analysis of data obtained from the sample of pre-service teachers, it becomes abundantly clear that they felt that a number of factors affect their professional preparation negatively. This is unfortunate as it implies that the pre-service teachers felt the practical experience was of little value to them in both their professional and personal formation as prospective teachers. In particular, work to improve the structural and operational areas of the practical component needs to increase significantly. Otherwise, prospective teachers may not benefit much from the practicum, which will flow on in adverse effects on their performance in the different areas of teachers' expanded world of work when they enter the profession. Both these major categories need to be strengthened to ensure the factors contribute positively in the formation of high quality teachers. Similarly, the provider of teacher education should not be complacent with the environmental factors but seek to strengthen them in whatever way possible to ensure they continue to make a positive difference in the process of pre-service teachers' learning to become teachers. For example, the most positive rating was the assistance from the associate teachers, which can be further improved with the fostering of a pool of well qualified, experienced and willing teachers desirous of contributing to the building of the capacities of others in the profession.

VI. CONCLUSION

While many factors contribute positively and negatively towards pre-service teachers' preparation for work in schools, a well-conceived practicum component should still be regarded as maximizing the trainees' learning. As suggested in the literature, irrespective of adequate theoretical preparation, the success of prospective teachers cannot be guaranteed unless and until they undergo top quality practical experience in schools. In so doing, the ability of prospective teachers to carry out the manifold demands of work can be greatly enhanced, to the benefit of the learning experience of the nation's children. Thus teacher education institutions need to undertake the school practicum component of the teacher preparation programme more authentically to ensure trainee teachers find field-based experiences fruitful and rewarding in terms of their professional preparation. Even though this was a small-scale study, the findings illustrate that the pre-service teachers felt that certain factors do in fact have negative effects on their performance during the practicum. In other words, they could have been better prepared for work in schools if those negative factors had been absent. Continuation of such a practicum experience is likely to leave lacunae in teachers' professional preparation. The teacher education providers, therefore, would be well advised to take cognizance

of the negative factors and improve on them, as well as maintaining and even improving the positive factors.

Given that there are three broad categories of factor, environmental, structural and operational, they all need to be given due attention in order to provide an enriching practicum experience while maximizing pre-service teachers' learning experience to ensure they are productive in their future professional work. Ongoing research into practicum experience will surely provide more insightful analysis of ways of optimizing the benefits of the practicum and enhancing pre-service teacher preparation for work in schools.

REFERENCES

- [1] Yost, D., Sentner, S., & Forlenza-Bailey, A. (2000). An examination of the construct of critical reflections: Implications for teacher education programming in the 21st century. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 5(1), 105-131.
- [2] Hindson, C. (1995). Educational planning in Vanuatu: An alternative analysis. *Comparative Education*, 31(3), 327-337.
- [3] Stewart, I. (1975). Education in the South Pacific: The issues. *South Pacific Journal of Teacher Education*, 3(3), 4-7.
- [4] Chandra, R. C. (2000). Towards greater professionalization of teaching: The challenge for Fiji. *Fiji Teachers Journal*, 70, 10-15.
- [5] OECD, Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. (1994). *Quality in teaching*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- [6] OECD, Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. (2006). *Teachers matter: Attracting, developing and retraining effective teachers*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- [7] Ramsey, G. (2000). *Quality matters: Revitalising teaching, critical times, critical choices*. Report of the review of teacher education. NSW, Australia: Ministry of Education.
- [8] Lingam, G. I. (2002). Practicum component: Preparation of teachers for the real world of work. *Directions: Journal of Educational Studies*, 24(1), 47-61.
- [9] Schon, D. A. (1987). *Educating the reflective practitioner*. San Francisco: Jossey Bass Inc.
- [10] Tickle, L. (1994). *The induction of new teachers*. New York: Cassell.
- [11] French, S. (2005). Turning untrained graduate teachers into reflective practitioners: a tongan experience. In K. Sanga; C. Hall C. Chu & L. Crowl (eds.). *Rethinking aid relationships in Pacific education* (pp. 275-292). Wellington: Victoria University.
- [12] Hargreaves, A. (1994). *Changing teachers, changing times: Teacher's work and culture in the postmodern age*. London: Cassell.
- [13] Arends, R. (2009). *Learning to teach*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- [14] Caires, S., Almeida, L., & Viera, D. (2012). *Becoming a teacher: Student teachers' experiences and perceptions about teaching practice*. *European Journal of Teacher Education*, 35(2), 163-178.
- [15] Evelein, F., Korthagen, & Brekelmans, M. (2008). Fulfilment of the basis needs of student teachers during their first teaching experiences. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 24, 1137-48.
- [16] Oosterheert, I. E., & Vermunt, J. D. (2003). Regulating knowledge growth in learning to teach: The role of dynamic sources. *Teachers and Teaching: Theory and Practice*, 9(2), 157-173.
- [17] Smith, K., & Lev-Ari, L. (2005). The place of the practicum in pre-service teacher education: The voice of the students. *Asia Pacific Journal of Teacher Education*, 33(3), 289-302.
- [18] Campbell, C. (1992). Building bridges in teacher education: Tearing down barriers we have constructed. In B. Driscoll & W. Hallway (eds.), *Building bridges in teacher education: Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Seminar for Teacher Education*. New South Wales, Australia: University of New England. pp. 31-42.
- [19] McNamara, D. (1992). The reform of teacher education in England and Wales. *Teacher competence: Panacea or rhetoric*. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 18, 273-275.
- [20] Gilroy, D. P. (1992). The political rape of initial teacher education in England and Wales. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 18(1).
- [21] Hagger, H., & McIntyre, D. (2006). *Learning teaching from teachers: Realising the potential of school-based teacher education*. UK: Open University Press.
- [22] Beck, C., & Kosnik, C. (2002). Professors and the practicum: Involvement of University Faculty in pre-service practicum supervision. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 53(1), 6-19.
- [23] Malmberg, L. E. & Hagger, H. (2007). The development of student teachers' agency during a PCGE-year: Final Report. Swindon: EESRC.
- [24] Su, J. (1992). Sources of influence in pre-service teacher socialization. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 18, 239-258.
- [25] Lingam, G. I. (2012). Action research: Promise and potential for improving teacher professional practice and the learning organization. *American Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2(4), 47-57.
- [26] Queensland Education (2000). *Teachers' pre-service tertiary education preparation: A summary report of the quantitative data*. Queensland: Performance Measurement and Review Branch Office of Strategic Planning and Portfolio Services.
- [27] Turney, C., Eltis, K. T., Towler, J. & Wright, R. (1982). *The practicum in teacher education: Research, practice and supervision*. Sydney: University Press.
- [28] Turney, C., Eltis, K. T., Towler, J. & Wright, R. (1985). *A new basis for teacher education: research, practice and supervision*. Sydney: Sydmac Academic Press.
- [29] Beck, C., & Kosnik, C. (2000). Associate teachers in pre-service education: Clarifying and enhancing their role. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 26(3), 207-224.
- [30] Britzman, D. P. (2003). *Practice makes practice: A critical study of learning to teach*. Albany: State University of New York Press.
- [31] Ball, D. (2000). Bridging practices: Intertwining content and pedagogy in teaching and learning to teach. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 51(3), 241-247.
- [32] Mtika, P. D. G. (2008). *Teaching practice as a component of teacher education in Malawi: An activity theory perspective*. PhD thesis, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom.
- [33] Hopkins, D. (1985). Making perfect? Form and structure in teaching practice. In D. Hopkins & K. Reid (eds.). *Rethinking teacher education*. London: Croom Helon.
- [34] Crossley, M. (2010). Context matters in educational research and international development: Learning from small states experience. *Prospects*, 40, 421-429.
- [35] Sanga, K. (2012). Give me another niutupu: Enhancing Pacific educational research capacity. In K. Sanga & J. Kidman (eds.). *Harvesting ideas: Niu generation perspectives* (pp. 8-36). University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji: USP Press.
- [36] Lingam, G. I. (2010). *Continuing education via distance learning: the case of primary teachers in the regional countries served by The University of the South Pacific*. *International Journal of Continuing Education and Lifelong Learning*, 2(2), 89-99.
- [37] Gay, L. R. (1992). *Educational research*. New York: Maxwell Macmillan International.
- [38] Neuman, W. L. (2006). *Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. London: Pearson.
- [39] Marton, F., Dall'Alba, G., & Beaty, E. (1993). Conceptions of learning. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 19, 277-300.
- [40] Creswell, J. W. (2005). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed method approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- [41] Merriam, S. B. (2009). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- [42] Mehrens, W. A., & Lehmann, I. J. (1991). *Measurement and evaluation in education and psychology* (2nd ed.). New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- [43] Maykut, P. & Morehouse, R. (1994). *Beginning qualitative research: A philosophic and practical guide*. Washington, D. C.: Falmer Press.
- [44] Glaser, B. G. & Strauss, A. L. (1967). *The discovery of grounded theory*. Chicago: Aldine.
- [45] Lincoln, Y. S. & Guba, E. G. (1985). *Naturalistic inquiry*. London: Sage Publications.
- [46] Ruddock, J. (1993). The theatre of daylight: Qualitative research and school profile studies. In M. Schratz (ed.) *Qualitative voices in educational research* (pp. 8-23), London: Falmer.