

THE EFFECTS OF PRACTICE 4+2 IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: *This study explores the effects of practice 4+2 in education, emphasizing the importance of teaching practice in enhancing the skills and competencies of teacher candidates. The research highlights the critical role of practical experience in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application. Data collected from 20 student teachers reveal that while many students value the experience, they face challenges such as inadequate resources and support from schools. The findings suggest that well-structured and supportive practice environments can significantly improve teacher preparation and student learning outcomes.*

Key words: *Teaching practice, student-centered learning, practical experience, educational development, skill mastery, practice-based learning, teacher internship.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is among the primary concerns of societies. Improving the quality of education is closely related to training qualified teachers. The rapidly changing and developing conditions of the 21st century necessitate that quality training is given to teachers in the faculties of education, as well as improving the experience, knowledge and skills of the teacher candidates by providing the required means and support in the practice schools [1].

Teaching practice is an important component of becoming a teacher. It grants student teachers experience in the actual teaching and learning environment. During teaching practice, a student teacher is given the opportunity to try the art of teaching before actually getting into the real world of the teaching

profession. Student teachers also know the value of teaching practice and as remarked by Menter, they perceive it as ‘the crux of their preparation for the teaching profession’ since it provides for the ‘real interface’ between studenthood and membership of the profession. As a result, teaching practice creates a mixture of anticipation, anxiety, excitement and apprehension in the student teachers as they commence their teaching practice. [3]

Ellis mentions the “school-based teacher education process” in her article where she discusses the problems of teacher education in England. The model in question is similar with the model in Turkey. On one side of the model is the mentor school teacher who provides practical support and guidance, and on the other side is the academician from the university who offers research-based knowledge and perspective. The teacher candidate finds the opportunity to test his/her own hypotheses, conduct practical application and learn by practice. Smith and Souviney, in their qualitative study where they attempt to evaluate the achievements of teacher candidates during internships, have found that; 75% of the students are in the collaborative group during internships and learn to design the courses in a “student-centered” way, realize how to solve problems when they encounter the, can see the problems other than the daily matters of the class, and can better understand the individual circumstances that affect the school performance of the students.

Gökulu has found that advisory teachers must provide more support to teacher candidates during the process in subjects like filling the necessary forms, preparing teaching plans, preparation for the class and evaluation. Roughly 30% of the teacher candidates see the teaching practice course as the most influential course in providing the necessary skills for teaching, while 70% of the teacher candidates view other courses more important. The functionality of the teaching practice course for providing the necessary professional skills is seen as “moderate” by teacher candidates, “high” by practice teachers and “moderate” by professors. [1]

1. MAIN BODY

The effects of practice at school are wide-ranging and encompass various aspects of a student's academic, cognitive, and personal development. Here are some key effects of practice at school:

1. **Skill Mastery:** Regular practice of academic subjects, such as mathematics, language arts, and sciences, helps students master fundamental skills. Through consistent reinforcement and application, students become proficient in core knowledge areas essential for their educational advancement.

2. **Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving:** Engaging in practice tasks and exercises cultivates critical thinking skills and enhances students' ability to analyze and solve complex problems. This not only applies to academic subjects but also extends to real-world challenges and decision-making scenarios.

3. **Memory Retention and Recall:** Practice aids in memory retention, allowing students to store and recall information more effectively. Repetition and application of concepts during practice sessions strengthen memory pathways, facilitating better retention of learned material.

4. **Self-Discipline and Time Management:** By engaging in regular practice, students develop self-discipline and time management skills. They learn to allocate time efficiently for studying, completing assignments, and preparing for examinations, fostering a sense of responsibility and self-regulation.

5. **Confidence Building:** Through practice, students gain confidence in their abilities. Overcoming challenges and achieving success through practice tasks establishes a sense of accomplishment, which, in turn, bolsters self-esteem and self-efficacy.

6. **Skill Transfer and Application:** Practice facilitates the transfer of knowledge and skills from the classroom to real-world settings. As students practice theoretical concepts in practical exercises, they develop the ability to apply their learning in meaningful contexts, preparing them for future endeavors.

7. Preparation for Standardized Testing: Practice plays a crucial role in preparing students for standardized tests. Regular practice tests and exercises familiarize students with the format and types of questions commonly found in standardized assessments, improving their test-taking abilities.

8. Promotion of Perseverance and Resilience: Regular practice instills perseverance and resilience. When faced with challenging problems or tasks, students learn to persist, adapt, and overcome obstacles, cultivating a growth mindset and a willingness to tackle difficult challenging. [3]

METHODOLOGY

I use questionnaire data collection and for this study 20 students filled this questionnaire asking them to give their feedback on the effects of practice 4+2 in education.

N	Agree	Disagree	Undecided
1	3	13	4
2	12	5	3
3	2	17	1
4	15	3	2
5	17	1	2
6	16	3	1
7	10	9	1
8	12	5	3
9	5	12	3
10	7	8	5

1. Do you have a good relationship with other teachers and the principal during your practice?

Yes, of course.

No, I have not

2. Is the relationship of pupils with the interns good?

Yes, I have a good relationship

No, I have not

3. Should practice be for 1year ?

Yes, I agree

No, I disagree

4. Do you prefer active practice at school?

Yeah, I prefer

No, I do not

5. Have you faced any kind of challenging at practice?

Yes, I have

No, I have not

6. Is practice important for you?

7. Do teachers and instructors actively encourage students to engage in regular practice to enhance their learning experience?

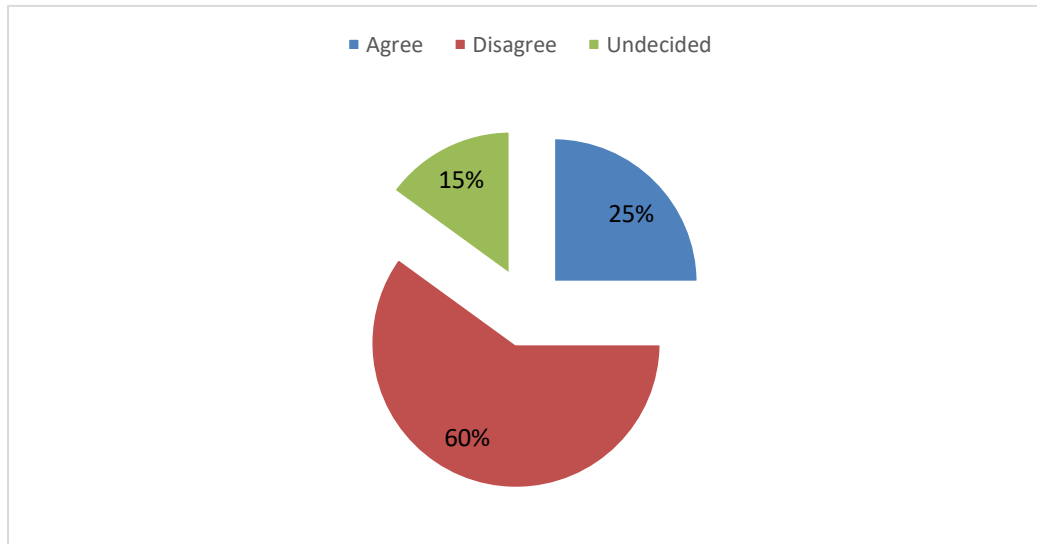
Yes, they do all things

No, they do not

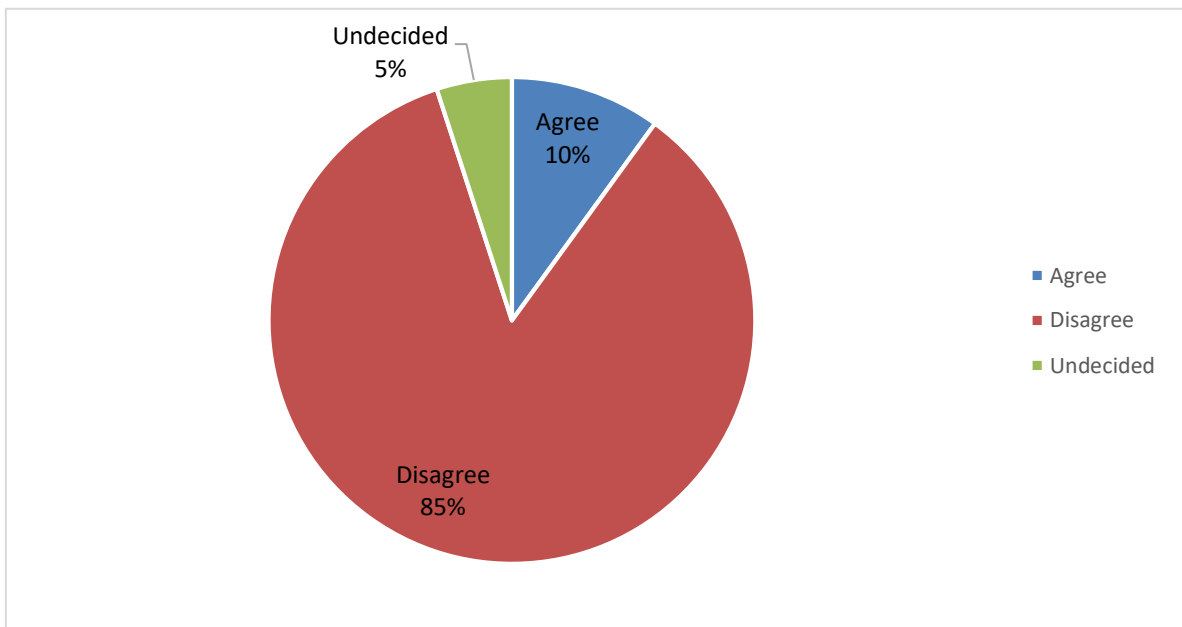
8. Is it mandatory for students to practice specific subjects or skills as part of their regular school routine?

9. Are there opportunities for students to practice leadership and teamwork through school-sponsored projects and initiatives?

10. Does the school provide resources or materials to facilitate practical, hands-on practice in various academic and extracurricular areas?



ITEM 3. The data demonstrates that a significant percentage, specifically 18 out of 20 students (85 %), who they disagree that the practice continue 1 year Many students faced challenges to master the practice with their study.



ITEM 9. This diagram illustrates that a significant percentage of students, 60% who they complain to school community. One of the main reasons why the school community does not provide students with various equipment is the lack of gadgets in the school.

3. CONCLUSION

Practising is the only way you can make your desired skill, your best friend. Practice helps you with focusing better on your skills; it enables you to understand your art better and give you time to reflect upon your shortcomings to improve them with time. Because we believe efficient and deliberate practice methods not only help you learn faster but also help keep you motivated. The more efficient you are with your practice time, the more focused your sessions, the more quickly you'll learn and the faster you'll excel. The effects of practice at school are transformative, impacting students' academic achievement, cognitive abilities, and personal growth. By engaging in deliberate and structured practice, students can acquire and refine essential skills, laying a solid foundation for lifelong learning and success. [2]

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