Evaluation of Turkey's Teacher Training System from the Viewpoint of Experienced Teachers (Past, Present and Future)*

Denevimli Öğretmenlerin Görüsleri Doğrultusunda Türkive'nin Öğretmen Yetiştirme Sisteminin Değerlendirilmesi (Geçmiş, Günümüz ve Gelecek)*

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate past and present teacher training programs in line with ideas of experienced teachers and give suggestions about the future system. Partici-pants were 20 experienced teachers who graduated from Ordu-Persembe Primary Teacher Training School and who have worked as teachers for at least 25 years. Qualitative re-search design was conducted and a semi-structured form including 12 questions was used. Content analysis was performed on the answers. The findings show some differences in teacher training system and teachers' roles. Teachers were more social and prestigious in the past. However, most of them are now unwilling, distant from society and seen as official workers. The most important advantages of today's teacher training system are technology usage and knowledge about global issues. Disadvantages are lack of practice and performance evaluation, and lack of emphasis on the affective domain of the teaching profession. It is thought that this study may provide new contributions to the construction of today's teacher training system.

Keywords: Teacher training system, experienced teacher, opinion, Turkey

Özet

Arastırmanın amacı, denevimli öğretmenlerin görüsleri doğrultusunda gecmişteki ve sim-diki öğretmen yetistirme programlarını değerlendirmek ve gelecek öğretmen yetistirme sistemine yönelik önerilerde bulunmaktır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Ordu-Perşembe İlk Öğretmen Okulu'ndan mezun olmuş ve en az 25 yıl öğretmenlik mesleğinde aktif olarak görev almış 20 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Nitel araştırma dizaynının kullanıldığı araştır-mada veri toplama araçı olarak 12 sorudan olusan yarı-yapılandırılmış form kullanılmış-tır. Veriler üzerinde içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Bulgular, öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminde ve öğretmen rollerinde değişimlerin olduğunu göstermektedir. Öğretmenler geçmişte daha sosyal ve prestij sahibi görülürken yetişen veni nesil öğretmenlerin daha az istekli, top-lumdan uzak ve normal bir memur gibi görüldükleri tespit edilmiştir. Ancak yeni nesil öğretmenler teknoloji kullanımı ve kendilerini küreselleşen dünyaya göre güncelleme konusunda daha iyi görülmüşlerdir. Günümüz öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin en büyük avantajları teknoloji kullanımı ve evrensel bilgilerden haberdar olabilme olarak görülür-ken dezavantajı pratikten yoksun ve öğretmenlik mesleğinin duyussal özelliklerine vurgu yapılmadan mezun olan öğretmenlerin varlığı olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın, bugünün öğretmen yetiştirme sistemine katkılar sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: öğretmen yetiştirme sistemi, deneyimli öğretmenler, görüş, Türkiye

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Introduction

Imagine a class that contains all the equipment needed for education, has most brilliant students in it and has a perfect training program ready to be applied. However, it lacks a qualified teacher. What do you think it might be in this case? Are the students able to use the equipment appropriately, is the training program applied and does education move forward in an appropriate manner? If the answer is no, it means that in the process of education, one of the most important elements is the teacher.

Teachers' place in the educational process requires continuous development of the teacher training system. For this reason, the teacher training system has been a concept emphasized from past to present both in our country and in the world. In our country, we can separate the teacher training system as before and after the Republican era. According to Akyüz (1994), the beginning of the studies conducted on teacher training are based on the time of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. In his time in Fatih, Eyüp and Ayasofya Madrasas a lesson named 'discussion rules and teaching methods' was given to primary school teacher candidates. It can be said that Fatih was a program constructor who organized a teacher training program according to the features of the branches for the first time.

After that time, the Dar'ülmuallimin (teacher training school) was founded in 1848. Graduating from Rüşdiye, İdadi or Sultani, the students were educated in 2 years in this school. In 1882, this kind of schools were established outside Istanbul and the number increased to 12 and then in 1908 to 31. In the Turkish training system, the 1913 'Tedrisati İptidaiye Kanunu Muvakkatı' remained in force for 48 years and decided on the opening of Darülmuallimini İptidaiye in each province to train teachers.

After the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, from 16th July to 15th August, the 'Heyeti İlmiye' decide on the duration of the teacher training program as 5 years. On 26th March 1926, teacher training schools were divided into two and named 'Primary Teacher Training Schools' and 'Village Teacher Training Schools'. In the 1930s-40s, 85-90% of the population lived in villages and 'teacher training for villages' issues came to the fore. For that reason, teacher training institutes, named 'Village Institutes', were founded on 22nd April 1940. These institutes were built in farming villages and teacher candidates were only from the villages. Furthermore, graduated students had to work as teachers in the places where they were appointed for at least 20 years. Village Institutes led to the development of people in villages (Kapluhan, 2012). However, Village Institutes were closed within a short period of time. Then these institutes were converted into Primary Teacher Training Schools by combining the Village Institutes and teacher schools and then into 2-year Educational Institutes.

Between 1950 and 1960, education policies changed significantly according to the expectations of the public and studies were done for improvement of the teacher training system (Tangülü, 2012). However, in the 1960s, the number of teachers were not enough, especially in primary schools. For that reason, students who graduated

from high school and could not complete their university education had the right to be primary school teachers after taking the required courses. However, this solution was for increasing the number of teachers instead of for raising their quality. In the 1970s, terror and anarchy affected the Education Institutions. In these years, taking teaching diplomas after a 40-50 day program came to the fore. Other than this, people could be teachers by taking education with letters. Although qualifications deteriorated, elementary school teacher needs were met to a large extent between the years 1971-1980. Parallel to the university reform in 1982, the 11th National Council of Education emphasized the importance of teacher training (MONE, 1982) and the teacher training system was transferred to the Higher Education Institution (Official Gazette, 20 July 1982).

In 1993, teacher training systems were updated and incorporated into the university's faculty system. Teacher training for secondary education and higher education also became a current issue in this period. Finally, the teacher training system was reorganized with a project of the Ministry of Education, Board of Higher Education and World Bank.

The importance of the teacher training system has led to some discussions about its quality. Teachers who graduated from Village Institutes or Primary Teacher Training Schools argue that former training systems were better than today's system. It is thought that despite increased duration of education, today's teachers cannot have the spirit and required ideals of the teaching profession. In other words, it is emphasized that the affective dimension of the teaching profession is ignored.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate past and present teacher training programs in line with ideas of experienced teachers and give suggestions about the future system. Sub-topics are defined as meaning of teaching profession, personal values and professional skills the teachers should have, differences between the training system in the past and present and expectations for the future, differences in teacher roles, efficacy in school, family and community relations, advantages and disadvantages of today's teacher training system and lastly suggestions to improve the system of teacher training.

Method

The research method was selected as the qualitative research method. 20 experienced teachers who graduated from Ordu-Perşembe Primary Teacher Training School and working as teachers for at least 25 ears were asked 12 open ended questions and content analysis was performed on the data collected.

Participants

Participants were selected by using purposive sampling method. The purposes were defined as graduation from Ordu-Perşembe Primary Teacher Training School and

working as a teacher for at least 25 years. 20 experienced teachers participated in the research and their seniority years are shown below:

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Table		Years	α t	sen1	ority
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Years of seniority	f	%
25-30	5	25
31-35	6	30
35-40	6	30
Up to 40	3	15
TOTAL	20	100

Data Collection Tool

Qualitative research design was conducted for this research and a semi-structured form including 12 questions was used as a data collection tool. For validity of the form and the questions, 5 curriculum and instruction experts' opinions ware consulted and according to their suggestions, the form was restructured.

Data Analysis

Content analysis was performed for this qualitative research. While the semi-structured form was analyzed, firstly the concepts used in the content were identified, then units of analysis were determined, coding categories were constructed and lastly content analysis was performed on the research. For reliability of the analysis content analysis was performed on the answers by multiple researchers and when the equivalence was provided in concepts, it took place in the findings. Reliability level was determined with the formula of 'Reliability level= Agree/agree+disagree' (Miles & Hubermas, 1994). According to this, reliability level was found as .85.

Findings

In this research, sub-topics are determined as meaning of teaching profession, personal values teachers should have, professional skills teachers should have, differences between past and present teacher training system, differences in teacher roles, efficacy in school-family and community relations and advantages and disadvantages of today's teacher training system respectively.

Meaning of Teaching Profession

The first question asked to experienced teachers was 'What is the meaning of the teaching profession for you?' Teachers see the teaching profession as shaping the future, devotion/sacrifice, a prestigious profession, training qualified people, a life-style, modernity, a sacred profession, guiding the people, continuous self-development,

labor, tolerance, patience, loving learning and teaching respectively. Table 2 shows teachers' opinions and their frequencies:

Table 2. Meaning of teaching profession

	f	%
Shaping the future	6	30
Devotion/sacrifice	4	20
A prestigious profession	3	15
Training qualified people	3	15
A life-style	3	15
Modernity	3	15
A sacred profession	2	10
Guiding the people	2	10
Continuous self-development	1	5
Labor	1	5
Tolerance	1	5
Patience	1	5
Loving learning and teaching	1	5

The following sentences are examples of the teachers' statements.

Personal Values Teachers Should Have

The second question is related to the personal values teachers should have and the teachers answered this question as follows:

Table 3. Personal values

	f	%
Full of love (people, nature, children,	18	90
animals)		
Reliable/honest	8	40
Be a model	6	30
Be patient/tolerant	6	30
Open to new events/concepts	5	25
Develop him/herself continuously	4	20
Be self-confident	3	15
Be a leader	3	15
Have communication skills	3	15

Educate individuals who generate society, give direction to the future. '($\ddot{O}3,1$)

^{&#}x27;Beyond a profession, teaching is a life-style for me.' (Ö17, 1)

Other than these values, experienced teachers indicated that teachers should be moral, fair, empathetic, friendly, contemporary, hardworking, helpful to others, open to criticism, and able to appreciate others. The example statements are as follows.

'The teacher should be a model with his/her behaviors, be self-confident and develop him/herself continuously.' (Ö1, 10-11)

'First of all, they should have leadership features.' (Ö4, 9)

Professional Skills Teachers Should Have

The skills teachers should have in the professional area were identified by experienced teachers as seen in Table 4

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	f	%
Knowledgeable about professional	10	50
field/sophisticated		
Love his/her job	8	40
Open to new events/concepts in his/her	6	30
field		
Use technology effectively	5	25
Knowledgeable about child	5	25
psychology		
Be self-developed	4	20
Be a researcher/active reader	4	20
Use language effectively	3	15
Be objective/fair	3	15
Knowledgeable about educational	2	10
programs		
Use the time in an effective way	2	10

Other professional skills are listed as being creative, paying attention to individual differences, and knowledgeable about culture/cultural events in society, and the statements of teachers are as follows.

Differences between the Past and Present Teacher Training System and Expectations for the Future

When the experienced teachers were asked about the differences between the past and present teacher training system, it was seen that they especially put emphasis on the theory-practice balance. They indicate that in the past applied education and practice was in the forefront. However, now the teachers and teacher candidates have a lot

^{&#}x27;The important thing is love rather than knowledge.' (Ö5, 4)

^{&#}x27;Academic knowledge and child psychology should be taught to teachers.' (Ö9, 6)

of theoretical field knowledge but cannot use it in practice.

The experienced teachers also think that in the past teachers were sensitive to social problems and events but that now they are distant from society and its problems. The teachers who knew about social problems were strong enough to tackle these difficulties in the past but now they expect everything to be handed to them on a silver platter. In the past, teachers were brought up as skilled in many fields. Nevertheless, today's teachers are skilled in technological fields. This is because of the requirements of the era for the experienced teachers. Other than these, they state that teachers were more eager and ambitious in the past but that now, although they are equipped with field knowledge, they are not eager and ambitious about their professions. Lastly, the teachers point out that in the past teachers were more productive than now. Today's teachers are mostly strict on memorization.

Differences between the past and present teacher training system and what can we suggest for the future is shown in Table 5.

Past	Present	Future
Practice is in the forefront	Theory is in the forefront	Combine theory with practice
Sensitivity to social	Distant from social	Sensitivity to society
problems/events	problems/events	
Strong enough to tackle difficulties	Expect everything to be handed to	Knowledgeable about difficulties
	them on a silver platter	and problems and able to tackle
		them
Skilled in many fields	Skilled in technology	Skilled in different fields and
		technology
Eager and ambitious	Knowledgeable but not ambitious	Eager, ambitious and
		knowledgeable
Productive	Strict on memorization	More productive teachers

Table 5. Past, present and future systems

As seen in the table, we need to combine theoretical knowledge with practice, raise teachers sensitive to society and able to tackle the problems, skilled in different fields and also having technological knowledge. Willingness of the teacher candidates is very important for the future generation of teachers. Teacher candidates should be selected according to their willingness to this profession. Lastly, we need more productive teachers for our future.

'In our time, teachers were raised with internship in the city center and also in villages. However, no teacher candidates lacked practice.' (Ö6,11-14).

Differences in Teacher Roles

According to experienced teachers, teachers were determined, willing, innova-

tors, practical, problem solvers, seen as a source of information, prestigious and had the spirit of teaching. However, now they give up immediately when they encounter a problem, they are not willing to be a teacher, are materialist, distant from society, work like ordinary officials and the affective dimension is neglected in the teaching profession. Teacher roles in the past and present, and what we expect in the future are seen below:

Table 6. Teacher roles

Present	Future
ovator, distant from technology Innovator, use technology in an	
effective way	
Seen as discredited	Model
Theoretical	Both theoretical and practical
Affective dimension is neglected	Emphasis on affective dimension
Guide	Source of information and guide
An ordinary official	Prestigious
	Innovator, use technology in an effective way Seen as discredited Theoretical Affective dimension is neglected Guide

As seen in the table, in the future we need teachers who are more determined, willing, innovative, knowledgeable about theory and practice, and idealistic, and who are models, problem solvers, sources of information and prestigious. We also need an emphasis on the affective dimension of the teaching profession.

Efficacy in School-Family and Community Relations

Most of the experienced teachers think that today's teachers are not efficient in school-family and community relations. For efficacy in this field a teacher should consider the impact of social structure, communicate in time and effectively, collaborate with guidance services, express him/herself properly, gain the trust of society, be a model with his/her behaviors, be patient, calm, a good listener, sensitive, nonjudgmental, tolerant, trustworthy, determined, extroverted and a problem solver, and improve reasoning skills and contact with families all the time.

^{&#}x27;We respect and love our profession but now teachers are not willing to do their job.' (Ö7, 18)

Now, teachers are distant from society and also society sees teachers as ordinary officials. In the past, the teaching profession was more prestigious.' (Ö10, 13-14)

^{&#}x27;Now, teachers and families do not connect with each other; families interfere in educational concerns, but unconsciously.' (Ö12, 12-13)

^{&#}x27;Teachers should be involved in society and be a model for it.' (Ö16, 28)

Advantages and Disadvantages of Today's Teacher Training System

Experienced teachers think that in today's teacher training system, the teacher candidates are in search of systematic innovation. They think about the innovations and try to keep up with these innovations. They also have enough theoretical knowledge in their fields and they are able to use technology in an effective way. Other than this, they learn a foreign language in university education and most of them are able to use a foreign language. They are able to follow science and technology closely through globalization.

The disadvantages experienced teachers point out are lack of practice and performance evaluation in university education. They think that the teacher candidates have great field knowledge but that they do not know how to use it in a real classroom environment. Furthermore, the teacher candidates are unaware of the problems and needs of society. Also, most of the teacher candidates do not want to be teachers so they are not willing to participate in the lessons or learn new things about the teaching profession.

Being teachers with pedagogical formation is another problem teachers stated. They think that after taking one or two semesters' education, people cannot be real teachers. These teacher candidates lack appropriate pedagogical knowledge. For this reason, pedagogical formation certificates should not be enough for being teachers.

Lastly, experienced teachers think that first of all, enough qualified academicians should be raised for qualified teacher education. Academicians should be models for teacher candidates with their knowledge and behaviors.

Advantages and disadvantages are seen in Table 7

Advantages	Disadvantages
In search of systematic innovation	Lack of practice
Equipped with theoretical knowledge	Lack of performance evaluation
Adaptation to today's requirements	Unaware of the needs of society
Usage of technology	Lack of desire
Knowledge of a foreign language	Being a teacher with pedagogical formation certificate
Equipped with global knowledge	Not enough qualified academicians
Follow science and technology closely through	
globalization	

Table 7. Advantages and disadvantages

Discussion, Conclusion and Suggestions

In this research, experienced teachers' opinions about the teaching profession, teachers' features and past, present and future training systems are examined. These teachers highlight some important points by expressing their ideas.

First of all, it is seen that experienced teachers attribute different meanings to the

teaching profession. Most frequently used ones are shaping the future and devotion/sacrifice. These two features are also indicated in most of the studies. For instance, Semerci and Semerci (2004) state that to be confident about society's future, teachers should be selected carefully because they will educate future generations and construct the future. Also in their research with teacher candidates, Özbek, Kahyaoğlu and Özgen (2007) point out the importance of sacrifice in the teaching profession. Teacher candidates think that the most important features teachers should have are 'teachers are important for society's future', 'teaching is a profession that requires responsibility' and 'teaching is a profession that requires sacrifice'.

The most important personal value teachers should have is seen as 'love everything (people, children, nature, animals etc.)' for experienced teachers. This feature is seen as 'loving his/her job' in professional skills. In other researches, this feature is located near the top. In a study done for finding necessary features of qualified teachers, 'love their job/profession' is seen as most important features of teachers (Anıl &Güler, 2006). In this research, experienced teachers express that the most important professional feature teachers should have is being knowledgeable about their professional field. Knowledge and efficacy of teachers in their field are also indicated in many researches about the qualification of the teaching profession (Beijaard et al.,2000; Borko, 2004; Çelikten et al.,2005; Shulman, 1994; Özer & Gelen, 2008).

Experienced teachers' thoughts about the past and present teacher training system are also asked for in this research. Most of them indicate that in the past, practice was in the forefront and teacher candidates had to practice their knowledge for graduation. However now, theoretical knowledge is seen as sufficient and most of the teacher candidates graduate from the teacher training system without enough application. Sensitivity to social problems is another difference experienced teachers pointed out. According to them, in the past, teachers were sensitive to social problems and events but now they are away from them. This also causes teachers to be distant from students' parents and the community and they cannot establish a balance between school-family and community relations. For this reason, teachers should be knowledgeable and sensitive to the events and problems of society.

Teacher roles have also changed from past to present according to experienced teachers. According to them, the teachers were more prestigious in the past but now they are seen as ordinary officials. They were seen as a model in the past but now they are seen as discredited. They had the spirit of teaching in the past. However, now the affective dimension of teaching is ignored.

Furthermore, experienced teachers comment about today's teacher training system and list the advantages and disadvantages of it. The advantages are listed as being in search of systematic innovation, being equipped with theoretical knowledge, adaptation to today's requirements, technological knowledge, knowledge about a foreign language and following science and technology closely through technology usage and

globalization. In contrast, the disadvantages are listed as being insufficient in practice and performance evaluation, being unaware of the needs of society, lacking desire, being teachers with a pedagogical formation certificate and a lack of qualified academicians in faculties of education to raise teacher candidates. Being teachers with pedagogical formation produces unqualified and inexperienced teachers (Azar, 2011). The qualified academician problem is also indicated in different researches (Şen&Erişen, 2002; Okçabol, 2004). First of all, we should raise qualified academicians if we want to raise qualified teachers.

The suggestions for future teacher training system can be listed as

- working for devoted and eager studies for our teacher training system and continuous development of the training system: both educational faculties and the Ministry of Education should give importance to the teacher training system and provide continuous development in the training system of teachers in accordance with improvements in science and technology.
- providing desire to the teaching profession: as seen in the findings, individuals do not want to be teachers for reasons such as low salaries and being discredited in society. Studies should be done for increasing the prestige of the teaching profession in society.
- providing love and respect to their profession: especially, the affective domain of teacher candidates should not be neglected. It is important to select individuals who are willing to take part in the teaching profession and love people, children and the environment, especially children. Selection of teachers with interviews can be an option in our system.
- updating information constantly: in educational studies, academicians, faculties, the Ministry of Education and teachers should develop themselves continuously by updating information with the help of developments in the fields of science and technology.
- teaching technology use in teaching: technology's opportunities cannot be denied. As in other areas, it is important in education. The importance of technology should be known in educational areas and technology usage should be increased in the teacher training system.
- teaching individuals to be better people, bringing up better generations: as well as being knowledgeable in different areas, teachers should have basic

characteristics. If prospective teachers are taught to be better people, they can bring up better generations. For this reason, the affective domain of prospective teachers should not be ignored and the focus should be on their characteristics.

- bringing up our prospective teachers as models for society: teachers' attitudes affect not only the students, but also society because the students make up the society itself. So the teachers should be brought up as models for students and society.
- ensuring that the teachers have reasoning and critical thinking skills: teachers' reasoning and critical thinking skills can be a model for their students and new generations can have these skills with the help of their teachers. Therefore, having reasoning and critical thinking skills as a teacher is important in the educational system.
- bringing up teachers who are problem solvers, researchers, patient, calm, good listeners, sensitive, nonjudgmental, tolerant, trustworthy, determined, extroverted, self-confident, and develop themselves continuously.

Özet

Giris

Öğretmenlerin eğitim sistemindeki yeri öğretmen yetiştirme alanında sürekli gelişimi gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu nedenle, dünya çapında olduğu gibi ülkemizde de öğretmen yetiştirme sistemlerine vurgu yapılmaktadır. Ülkemizde öğretmen yetiştirme sistemini Cumhuriyetten önce ve sonra olarak ikiye ayırmak mümkündür. Akyüz (1994)'e göre, öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin başlangıcı Fatih Sultan Mehmet'e kadar uzanmaktadır. Fatih, alanlara göre öğretmen yetiştirme programları oluşturan ilk kurucudur.

1848 yılında kurulan *Dar'ül Muallimin* (öğretmen okulu), öğretmen yetiştirmeye yönelik ilk kurum olarak görülmektedir. Daha sonra bu okullar diğer illerde de açılmış ve 1913 yılında çıkarılan '*Tedrisatı İptidaiye Kanunu Muvakkatı*' ile her ilde '*Darülmuallimin-i İptidaiye*' adında öğretmen yetiştirme kurumlarının açılması sağlanmıştır.

Cumhuriyet döneminde öğretmen yetiştirmede çeşitli aşamalardan geçildiği görülmektedir. Kız ve erkek öğretmen okulları uygulamaları öğretmen yetiştirmede bu aşamalardan biridir. 1940lı yıllarda nüfusun %85-90'ının köylerde yaşadığı Türk toplumunda 'köye göre öğretmen yetiştirme' sorunu ön plana çıkarılmış, köy enstitüleri adıyla öğretmen yetiştiren kurumlar açılmıştır. Köy Enstitüleri köydeki insanların geli-

şimine katkı sağlamıştır (Kapluhan, 2012). Ancak bu kurumlar, 10 yıl gibi kısa bir süre içinde kapatılmıştır. Daha sonra Köy Enstitüleri İlk Öğretmen Okullarına, sonra da 2 yıllık Eğitim Enstitülerine dönüştürülmüştür. 1950 ve 60lı yıllarda eğitim politikalarına göre çeşitli değişikliklere tabii tutulan öğretmen yetiştirme sistemi (Tangülü, 2012), 1982 yılında 11. Ulusal Eğitim konseyinde önemi üzerinde durulan konulardan biri olmuştur (MEB, 1982). Bu yıllarda öğretmen yetiştirme Yüksek Öğretim Enstitülerine bırakılmıştır (Resmi Gazete, 20 Temmuz 1982). Daha sonra 1993 yılında öğretmen yetiştirme sistemi Fakülte düzeyine yükseltilerek üniversiter sistemin içine dahil edilmiştir. Bu dönemlerde ortaöğretime öğretmen yetiştirmede de Eğitim Enstitüleri ve Yüksek Öğretmen Okulları önemli aşamalardır. Son olarak öğretmen yetiştirme sistemi Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı ile YÖK ve Dünya Bankası arasında imzalanan bir projeyle yeniden organize edilmiş ve bugünkü haline kavuşturulmuştur.

Yapılan değişikliklere ve gelişmelere rağmen öğretmen yetiştirme sistem hala gündemde yerini almaktadır. "Bu sistemi nasıl daha iyi bir hale getirebiliriz?" sorusu öğretmen yetiştiren her kurumun ve öğretmenlik mesleğiyle iç içe olan her bireyin kendine yönelttiği sorular arasında yer almaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, deneyimli öğretmenlerin görüşleri doğrultusunda geçmiş ve günümüz öğretmen yetiştirme programlarını değerlendirmek ve gelecek öğretmen yetiştirme sistemine yönelik önerilerde bulunmaktır.

Yöntem

Araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak yapılandırılmıştır. Örneklemi, amaçsal örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen Ordu-Perşembe İlk Öğretmen Okulu'ndan mezun olmuş ve en az 25 yıl öğretmenlik mesleğinde aktif olarak görev almış 20 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak 12 sorudan oluşan yarı-yapılandırılmış form kullanılmıştır. Formun geçerliğinin sağlanması amacıyla 5 eğitim programları ve öğretimi alan uzmanının görüşleri alınmış, form bu görüşler doğrultusunda yeniden yapılandırılmıştır. Veriler üzerinde yapılan içerik analizinin güvenirliği için ise analizler iki ayrı araştırmacı tarafından yapılmış ve Miles ve Hubermas (1994)'ın 'Güvenirlik düzeyi=katılma düzeyi/katılma düzeyi+katılmama düzeyi' formülünden yaralanılarak güvenirlik düzeyi .85 olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Bulgular

Araştırmadaki bulguların alt başlıkları; öğretmenlik mesleğinin anlamı, öğretmenlerin sahip olması gereken kişisel özellikler, mesleki beceriler, geçmiş ve gelecek öğretmen sistemleri arasındaki farklar, öğretmen rollerindeki değişiklikler, okul-aile ve toplum ilişkisinde yeterlik, ve günümüz öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin avantaj ve dezavantajları olarak verilmiştir.

Deneyimli öğretmenler 'öğretmenlik mesleği'ni geleceğe yön verme, fedakarlık, saygın meslek, kaliteli insan yetiştirme, bir yaşam stili, çağdaşlık, kutsal meslek, in-

sanlara rehber olma, sürekli kendini geliştirme, emek, hoşgörü, sabır, öğrenme ve öğretmeyi sevme olarak görmektedirler.

Öğretmenlik mesleğinde bulunan öğretmenlerin kişisel özellikleri insanlara, çevreye, çocuklara, hayvanlara kısacası her şeye karşı sevgi duyabilmek, dürüst, davranışlarıyla model, sabırlı, yeni olay ve durumlara açık, kendini sürekli geliştirebilen, kendine güvenen, liderlik özelliklerine ve iletişim becerilerine sahip bir birey olarak sıralanmıştır. Bu özelliklerin dışında ahlaklı, adil, empati kurabilen, arkadaşça davranabilen, çalışkan, yardımsever, eleştiriye açık, güzellikleri takdir edebilen bireyler olmak da kişisel özellikler olarak sıralanmıştır.

Mesleki beceriler ise alanında bilgi ve donanıma sahip olma, mesleğini sevme, alanındaki gelişmelerden haberdar ve gelişmelere açık olma, teknolojiyi kullanabilme, çocuk psikolojisinden haberdar olma, kendini geliştirebilme, araştırmacı-aktif okuyucu olma, dili güzel kullanabilme, adil olma, eğitim programları hakkında bilgiye sahip olma ve zamanı iyi kullanabilme olarak belirtilmiştir. Bu becerilerin yanı sıra yaratıcılık, bireysel farklılıkların farkında olma, toplumsal ve kültürel olay ve olgulardan haberdar olma da öğretmenin sahip olması gereken mesleki beceriler arasında yer almıştır.

Deneyimli öğretmenlere geçmiş ve şimdiki öğretmen yetiştirme programları arasında gördükleri farkları belirtmeleri istendiğinde en büyük farkın teori-pratik dengesi olduğu açığa çıkmıştır. Görüşü alınan öğretmenlere göre daha önceki sistemde öğretmenler sadece kendi alanlarında değil farklı alanlarda da bilgi sahibi ve bu bilgileri pratik olarak kullanma yeteneğine sahipken günümüz öğretmenleri alanları hakkında teorik bilgiye sahipken bunu uygulamakta güçlük çekmektedirler. Bir diğer bulgu öğretmenlerin daha önceleri toplumla iç içe iken şu an kendilerini toplumsal olay ve olgulardan soyutlamış olması olarak gösterilmektedir. Günümüzün ihtiyaçlarının değişmesi nedeniyle daha önce tarım, sağlık gibi alanlarda da cüzi de olsa bilgi sahibi olması gereken öğretmenler şu an teknolojik yenilikler hakkında bilgi sahibi olarak bir adım öne çıkmaktadırlar. Geçmiş sistemlerden mezun olan öğretmenlerin bu alanlarda yetersiz kalmış olması ve kendilerini geliştirmelerinin gerekliliği belirtilen önemli bulgulardan biridir. Günümüz öğretmenlerinin daha istekli ve üretken hale getirilebilmesi için çaba harcamalarının gerektiği de deneyimli öğretmenler tarafından ifade edilmiştir.

Deneyimli öğretmenlerimize göre gelecekte öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin daha iyi hale getirilebilmesi için teorik bilginin pratikle desteklenmesi, toplumsal olayların farkında, farklı alanlarda bilgi sahibi, teknolojiyi eğitim alanında etkin bir şekilde kullanabilen ve güçlüklere karşı dirençli öğretmenlerin yetiştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine karşı olumlu tutumlar sergilemesi sağlanmalı, öğretmenlik mesleği sevdirilmelidir. Gelecekte daha üretken öğretmenle-

rin yetiştirilmesi için öğretmen adayları bu mesleği yapmaya gönüllü insanlar arasından seçilmelidir.

Geçmişten günümüze öğretmen rollerinde de bazı değişiklikler gözlemlenmiştir. Geçmişte öğretmenlerin yenilikçi ancak teknolojiden uzak, pratik, sorun çözücü, bilginin kaynağı olarak görülen, model olan, prestijli ve öğretme ruhuna sahip olduğu ancak günümüzde öğretmenlerin küresel olayların farkında, teknolojiyi kullanabilen ancak toplumdan uzak, devlet memuru gibi görülen ve öğretmenlik mesleğinin duyuşsal özelliklerinin üzerinde durmayan bireyler olarak yetiştiği öğretmenlerimiz tarafından belirtilmiştir. Gelecekte öğretmen yetiştirme sistemimizin teknolojiyi etkin bir şekilde kullanabilen ve bunun yanında topluma uzak olmayan, toplumsal sorunlara karşı duyarlı, öğrencilere model olabilecek, teori-pratik dengesini sağlayabilecek, öğretmenlik mesleğinin duyuşsal özelliklerinin farkında bireyler olarak yetiştirilmesi ön görülmektedir. Böylece öğretmenlerin toplumun gözündeki değeri artacaktır. Öğretmenlerin bilgi kaynağı yerine rehber olarak görülmesi günümüz ihtiyaçlarının bir sonucudur. Ancak, öğretmenlerimiz bilgi kaynağı gibi görülmedikleri için daha az önemli değillerdir.

Günümüz öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin avantajları yeniliklere açık olması, teorik bilginin aktarılabilmesi, günümüz dünyasına adapte olunabilmesi, teknoloji kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması, yabancı dil bilgisinin ön planda tutulması, küresel bilgilere sahip öğretmenlerin yetiştirilmesi, bilim ve teknolojinin yakından takip edilmesi olarak gösterilmiştir. Sınırlılıkları ise öğretmen adaylarının pratikten yoksun olarak yetişmesi, performans değerlendirmenin tam anlamıyla yapılamaması, toplumsal ihtiyaçların göz ardı edilmesi, öğretmenlik mesleğine isteğin azalması, pedagojik formasyon sertifikasıyla öğretmen olunabilmesi ve yeterince kaliteli akademisyen yetiştirilememiş olması olarak sıralanmıştır.

Tartışma, Sonuç ve Öneriler

Deneyimli öğretmenlerin görüşleri doğrultusunda geçmiş ve bugünün öğretmen sistemlerinin karşılaştırıldığı ve geleceğe yönelik çözüm önerilerinin üretilmeye çalışıldığı bu çalışmanın ilk alt başlığı olan öğretmenlik mesleğinin anlamı konusunda öğretmenler en çok bu mesleğin 'geleceğe yön vermek' ve 'fedakarlık' anlamlarına geldiğini belirtmişlerdir. Bu bulgu Semerci ve Semerci (2004) tarafından yapılan çalışma ile paralellik göstermektedir. Ayrıca Özbek, Kahyaoğlu ve Özgen (2007)'de yaptıkları çalışmada öğretmenlik mesleğinde fedakarlığın öneminden bahsetmişlerdir.

Öğretmenlerin sahip olması gereken mesleki beceriler arasında en çok tekrar edilen beceri 'alanında bilgi sahibi olma' olarak belirtilmiştir. Öğretmenlik mesleğinde alan bilgisi ve yeterliliği yapılan birçok araştırmada da bu özellik yer almaktadır (Beijaard ve diğ., 2000; Borko, 2004; Çelikten ve diğ., 2005; Shulman, 1994; Özer ve Gelen, 2008). Ayrıca bulgular arasında yer alan 'mesleği sevme' özelliği de Anıl ve Güler

(2006)'nın yaptığı çalışmanın önemli bulguları arasında yer almaktadır.

Geçmiş ve şimdiki öğretmen yetiştirme sistemi arasındaki en büyük fark teoripratik dengesi olarak görülmektedir. Deneyimli öğretmenlere göre geçmişte öğretmenler öğrendikleri her şeyi alanda uygulama zorunluluğu hissederken şimdi öğretmenler birçok teorik bilgiye sahip olmasına rağmen bu bilgileri uygulama fırsatı bulamamaktadır. Böylece öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminde uygulamaya daha fazla önem verilmesi gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çünkü öğretmenlik mesleği ile ilgili uygulamaları bilmeden öğretmen olan bireyler toplumdan uzak kalmakta, toplumsal sorunlara eğilememekte ve okul-aile ve toplum dengesini sağlayamamaktadır.

Bir diğer alt başlık olan öğretmen rolleri konusunda da öğretmenlik mesleğine olan saygının yitirilmiş olması, daha önce büyük prestije sahip olan bu mesleğin şu an memurluktan farksız görülüyor olması ifade edilen farklılıklar arasında en büyük yeri kaplamaktadır. Geçmişte öğretmenler toplum için model olarak görülürken şu an değersizleşmeye başlamıştır.

Günümüz eğitim sisteminin en büyük avantajı sistemin yeniliğe açık olması olarak gösterilmiştir. Öğretmen adayları küresel bilgi ve teknolojiler ışığında yetiştirilmeye çalışılmakta, bilim ve teknolojiyi takip eden öğretmenler yetiştirilmektedir. En büyük sınırlılığı ise öğretmenlik mesleği için yetişen bireylerin uygulamadan yoksun olması olarak ifade edilmiştir. Ayrıca pedagojik formasyon sertifikası alarak öğretmen olan bireylerin kalitesiz öğretmen yetişmesine neden olduğu öne sürülmektedir. Bu bulgu Azar (2011) tarafından yapılan çalışmanın bulgularıyla da örtüşmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra kaliteli akademisyen eksikliği de öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin eksik yanlarından biri olarak görülmektedir. Bu durum farklı çalışmalarda da belirtilmiştir (Şen &Erişen, 2002; Okçabol, 2004). Kaliteli öğretmen yetiştirmek için kaliteli akademisyenlere ihtiyacımız vardır.

Araştırmanın bulguları doğrultusunda gelecek öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin daha nitelikli olması için çalışmaların sayısının arttırılması, öğretmen yetiştirme sisteminin sürekli geliştirilmeye çalışılması, öğretmenlik mesleğine olan ilginin arttırılma yollarının bulunması, bu mesleğe karşı sevgi ve saygı geliştirilmesi, akademik ve toplumsal bilgilerin güncellenmesi, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımının teşvik edilmesi, iyi bir nesil için iyi insan yetiştirilmesi, aday öğretmenlerin topluma model olacak niteliklerle yetiştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin muhakeme ve eleştirel düşünme becerilerine sahip olması, sorun çözücü, araştırmacı, sabırlı, sakin, iyi dinleyici, duyarlı, adil, hoşgörülü, dürüst, kararlı, dışa dönük, öz güven sahibi ve kendisini sürekli geliştirmeye çalışan bireyler olarak yetişmesine dikkat edilmelidir.

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