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Acknowledgement

Dear Guests...

Defining and identifying quality are extremely difficult task and they constitute a perennial challenge in higher education; seeking to assure it within higher education institutions is another. Furthermore universities have seen the provision of higher education to become a product and have been driven by competition to examine the quality of their services, to redefine their product and to measure participants' satisfaction.

As Sakarya University, we are organizing International Conference On Quality In Higher Education to identify quality processes in higher education, improve quality processes in higher education and spread viewpoints of students, academicians and educational administrators.

ICQH 2013 received more than 250 applications. The conference academic advisory board accepted 122 papers. In ICQH 2013 we have many participants from different countries including Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, United Arab Emirates, and United States.

I hope that this conference will contribute to the quality processes of higher education in general and that of Sakarya University in particular. I thank you for honoring us with your presence at this event and I wish a successful conference for all of us.

Yours sincerely...

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A case study of academics' epistemic-pedagogic identity in the context of higher education

Melanie Miller

Unitec New Zealand Mmiller2@Unitec.Ac.Nz

ABSTRACT

The paper explores a PhD study, conducted recently about academics' epistemic-pedagogic identity. Specifically, the paper explores three research questions. (1) How does theoretical and empirical research justify a relationship between the epistemological and pedagogical constructs of academic identity? (2) How do different academics experience neoliberalism in relation to their epistemic-pedagogic identities? (3) How can epistemic-pedagogic identities develop to more adaptively but critically engage with epistemic climates? The research engaged these questions using a single case study of academics (n = 64) in a higher education institution in Auckland New Zealand. Data collection involved documentation collection, surveys, semi-structured interviews and artefact collection.

The purpose of the research was to represent and interpret diverse academics' responses to the epistemic drift in higher education. The researchers' study offers a small but potentially significant contribution to academics' professional development to now share with the global environment.

RESEARCH AIMS AND OVERVIEW

Beliefs about learning and teaching are related to how knowledge is acquired, and in terms of the psychological reality of the network of individuals' beliefs, beliefs about learning, teaching and knowledge are probably intertwined. (Hofer & Pintrich, 1997, p. 116)

In the neo-liberal academy, under the spotlight of audit and the exigencies of bureaucracy, there is a sense that academic identity is ruined, that the sort of work academics want to do and feel committed to doing is becoming harder to undertake with any real ownership, joy or pleasure. (AIC, para. 1. <http://aic.education.auckland.ac.nz/call-for-papers/>)

This paper outlines the research explored by a PhD research student who is also a senior academic who explored academic identity in higher education. Conceptually, the PhD research focused on the relationship between (a) academics' ways of knowing and beliefs about knowledge (i.e., personal epistemology), (b) academics' ways of teaching and beliefs about teaching (i.e., personal pedagogies), and (c) the 'epistemic drift' represented by in higher education. Specifically, the research utilised an ethnographic case study to explore the relationship between these three constructs (i.e., epistemology, pedagogy and higher education). The purpose of the research was to represent and interpret diverse academics' responses to the epistemic drift represented by higher education, often called neoliberalism. As Boote and Beile (2005) note, 'neoliberalism and education researched collectively will advance the importance of educational issues' (p.11). The research offered a small but potentially significant contribution to academics' professional development in the author's institution and the broader dialogue on the role of academics and higher education in the modern world.

Until recently, academics' personal epistemology received very little theoretical or empirical attention (Chan & Elliot, 2010). Recent research (e.g., Brownlee, Purdie, & Boulton-Lewis, 2001; Schraw & Olafson, 2008; Tsai, 2002) highlights a relationship between ways of knowing and beliefs about knowledge (epistemology) on the one hand and ways of teaching (pedagogies). A theoretical assumption that is increasingly borne out by empirical research is that academics' ways of knowing and beliefs about knowledge are intricately related to their ways of teaching. Researchers in epistemology (e.g., Brownlee, 2001: 2004; Fang, 1996; Richardson,

Anders, Tidwell, & Lloyd, 1991) argue that a focus on academics' beliefs about knowledge can inform more effective teaching and learning in higher education. Thus, an exploration of the relationship between epistemology and pedagogy can inform the debate over such pedagogies as guided instruction, direct instruction, discovery learning, critical thinking, constructivism, and authentic pedagogy. However, this exploration could not be undertaken without consideration of individual academics' identities in the context of the ever-changing role of the institutions within which they work within the broader socio-cultural milieu. Therefore, this ethnographic case study was contextualised within a well-recognised movement in higher education – neoliberalism.

While a necessarily ill-defined concept in the social sciences (Mudge, 2008), *neoliberalism* is essentially an ideology of increased productivity through government deregulation, privatisation, managerialism and marketisation. It is a set of economic policies that have become widespread in western countries, well beyond its economic origins (Martinez & Garcia, 1998). As any ideology, it represents a way of knowing and has an 'epistemic identity' that is present in its ways of doing. For example, Berry (2008) identifies neoliberalism with 'knowledge structures of empiricism, rationalist scientism and productivity' (p. 8), 'hard-and-fast quantification' and 'rubrics of efficiency and standardization' (p. 6) and argues that 'the dominant knowledge system is indissociable from the neoliberal agenda that facilitates it' (p. 3). Hunter (2002) associates neoliberalism with a positivist epistemology. Caffentzis (2004) identifies neoliberalism with the 'commodification, privatisation and marketisation' of knowledge. Elzinga (1985) and Henkl (2005) identify the 'epistemic drift' towards neoliberalism in academia with 'externally defined rules and evaluative criteria, utility and value for money, as well as scientific excellence (p. 167). Some researchers have noted that academics are experiencing 'distress and disillusionment' (Davies & Petersen, 2005) and 'alienation and anomie' (Beck & Young, 2005; Archer, 2008) as a result of epistemic change in a period of neoliberalism. Such claims warrant further empirical and contextualised exploration of individual academic's ways of knowing and teaching within the broader 'epistemic climate' (Haerle & Bendixen, 2008) of higher education.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research engaged three primary questions in the context of a case study:

1. How does theoretical and empirical research warrant a relationship between the epistemological and pedagogical constructs of academic identity?
2. How do different academics experience neoliberalism in relation to their epistemic-pedagogic identities?
3. How can epistemic-pedagogic identities develop to more adaptively but critically engage with epistemic climates?

BACKGROUND AND RELEVANCE OF STUDY

Beliefs about knowledge are related to effective pedagogy and learning. Hofer (2008) states, 'in our mundane encounters with new information and in our sophisticated pursuits of knowledge, we are influenced by the beliefs we hold about knowledge and knowing . . . we need better understanding of personal epistemology and its relation to learning' (pp. 3-4). This statement offers a general rationale for the research, which addressed the epistemic dimension of academic identities during a period of rapid change in higher education.

The international discourse on higher education notes the sweeping changes affecting the sector. These changes are often associated with a broader ideological movement known as 'neoliberalism' (Peters, 1996). For example, a conference on Academic Identities (University of Auckland, June 2012) offered the following summary:

Research/scholarship about the changes and challenges to academic work and identities is everywhere now. In the neo-liberal academy, under the spotlight of audit and exigencies of bureaucracy, there is a sense that academic identity is ruined, that the sort of work academics want to do and feel committed to doing is becoming harder to undertake with any real ownership, joy, or pleasure. (<http://www.aic.education.auckland.ac.nz/assets/Call-for-Papers-AI-2012.pdf>)

What epistemic-pedagogic identities does this characterisation represent and how, if this representation is accurate, can affected academics construct meaningful, 'positive', academic identities? How did this study impact the student researching academics' identities?

Understanding different academics' epistemic-pedagogic identities can inform teaching and practice in higher education contexts. For example, curriculum content in tertiary teaching training programmes (e.g., Post Graduate Certificate in Tertiary Teaching; Graduate Diploma in Higher Education) can help new academics to explore their own epistemic-pedagogic identities in relation to their teaching, their interactions with academics from different fields and their institutional identity. A place for open and informed reflection on academic identity seems especially important in the current context of higher education, which some (e.g., Archer, 2008; Bleiklie, Hostaker, & Vabo 2000; Elzinga, 1985; Henkel, 2005) have characterised with labels such as 'neoliberalism' and 'epistemic drift'. Failure to address the epistemic construct (dimension) of academic identity and its relationship with the pedagogical dimension can exacerbate epistemic conflict among academics and between academics and their broader institutions (Bleiklie, Hostaker, & Vabo 2000). The research represented an ethnographic case study between epistemology and pedagogy in the construction of academic identity in one tertiary institution in New Zealand.

OVERVIEW OF KEY LITERATURE

This section contains a brief summary and analysis of key literature related to academic epistemic-pedagogic identity and neoliberalism. A growing body of literature (e.g., Elzinga, 1985; Archer, 2008) acknowledges an 'epistemic drift' (Elzinga, 1997) towards neoliberalism in higher education that has a significant impact on academics' identities (Henkel, 2005). Much commentary (e.g., Bleiklie et al., 2000) depicts this drift pejoratively in terms of bureaucratisation, economic rationalism and micro-managerialism. The research conducted explored the epistemic-pedagogic constructs of academic identity within the neoliberal milieu of higher education. It represented a case study and conceptualisation of the relationship between 'epistemic drifts' (e.g., neoliberalism) and individual academic identities.

EPISTEMIC IDENTITY

Educational researchers have long been interested in the role of epistemic beliefs in learning and academic achievement. Epistemic beliefs refer to beliefs about knowledge (including its structure and certainty) and knowing (including sources and justification of knowledge) (e.g., Buehl & Alexander, 2001; Duell & Schommer-Aikins, 2001; Hofer, 2000; Hofer & Pintrich, 1997; 2002). Epistemic beliefs include beliefs about 'the definition of knowledge, how knowledge is constructed, how knowledge is evaluated, where knowledge resides, and how knowing occurs' (Hofer, 2001, p. 355). There are several conceptualisations of epistemic beliefs. Early research tended to see epistemic beliefs as domain-general (e.g., Baxter Magolda, 1992; Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger, & Tarule, 1986; Kitchener & King, 1981, 1990; Kuhn, 1991; Kuhn & Weinstock, 2002; Perry, 1970). Thus, epistemic beliefs were thought to influence the treatment of knowledge across contexts or domains in a fairly uniform fashion, although researchers working within these frameworks conducted studies largely in academic settings and in regard to academic knowledge. Most theorists (e.g., Buehl & Alexander, 2005; DeBacker & Crowson, 2006) described developmental changes in epistemic beliefs with stage-like descriptions. Although there is a general consensus on the content, sequence and direction of 'epistemological development' these descriptions demonstrated some differences and variance in (1) the number of stages (e.g., as few as four [Baxter Magolda] or five [Belenky et al.] to as many as nine [Perry]), and (2) the characterisation of stages (e.g., as intellectual and ethical development [Perry], epistemological reflection [Baxter Magolda], reflective judgment [Kitchener & King, 1981], or as argumentative reasoning [Kuhn]). Researchers used interviews and laboratory tasks to reveal the nature of epistemic beliefs and their development. Such studies focused on students' learning and beliefs and tended to use quantitative analytical techniques.

Perry's (1970) work (derived from a developmental perspective) with Harvard male students is most often cited as the beginning of the study of personal epistemology. His findings can be linked to subsequent major studies that show that personal epistemological beliefs can develop along two lines: (1) sources of knowledge

and (2) nature of knowledge. Persons who are new to studying a subject are deemed to be less mature in the field and therefore situate themselves as having beliefs that rely on expert knowledge, which is viewed as simple and black and white. But this outlook changes as the person develops and matures. The person comes to acknowledge that the source of knowledge is within the self and therefore is relatively uncertain and evolving (Hofer & Pintrich, 1997; Schommer, 1990; Belensky, Clinchy, Goldberger, & Tarule, 1986; King & Kitchener, 1994). A final stage or phase tends to appreciate the relation and contextual nature of knowledge and knowing and is characterised by a sort of ‘commitment in relativism’ (Perry, 1970). This development is often described in terms of Kuhn and Weinstock’s (2002) research on the subjective/objective distinction. As summarised by Leah et al (2010):

The absolutist sees knowledge from an objective perspective, the multiplist takes a subjective view, and finally, the evaluativist achieves a mature balance of the two, coordinating a personal and subject frame of knowing with an awareness of how knowledge can be verified (p. 222-223).

More recent theorists have conceptualised epistemic beliefs as a set of beliefs about knowledge and knowing. Each of these beliefs has its own developmental trajectory, and the trajectory may vary across the range of individual epistemic beliefs (Schommer, 1990; Schraw, Bendixen, & Dunkle 2002; Wood & Kardash, 2002). In addition, some researchers suggest that epistemic beliefs may be domain- or discipline-specific rather than general (e.g., Buehl, Alexander, & Murphy, 2002; Hofer, 2000; Jehng, Johnson, & Anderson, 1993; Paulsen & Wells, 1998; Schommer & Walker, 1995). Theorists working from this multidimensional understanding of epistemic beliefs have developed paper and pencil self-report measures that assess a variety of epistemic beliefs.

There is growing consensus that some of the beliefs originally included in measures of epistemic beliefs are not, themselves, epistemic in nature (Bendixen & Rule, 2004; Hofer, 2000; Hofer & Pintrich, 1997). Hofer (2000) and Pintrich (2002) have suggested that epistemic beliefs include beliefs about knowledge (the simplicity and certainty of knowledge) and beliefs about knowing (source and justification of knowledge) but not beliefs about learning or the nature of ability. Schommer-Aikins (2004) recently made a similar distinction, separating beliefs about knowing (e.g., fixed ability, quick learning) from beliefs about knowledge (e.g., knowledge is simple and certain). The research drew on general constructs from the consensus of theory on epistemological development (e.g., subjective/objective; universal/relative; interpretivist/positivist distinctions) to explore academics’ personal and professional domains of knowledge and knowing, whilst the researcher examined her own position. .

PEDAGOGICAL IDENTITY

Pedagogical identity and style are well-researched constructs in educational literature. For example, the Teaching Practice inventory used by Mosston represents a typical inventory of styles, which are more often cast in broad epistemic-pedagogic oppositions between construction and transmission (e.g., Teo, Chai, Hung, & Lee, 2008; Wong, Chan, & Lai, 2009) of knowledge and learning.

Research in the area of pedagogical beliefs tends to focus on school teachers and pre-service teachers’ beliefs. For example, pre-service teachers’ relativistic epistemic beliefs have been connected with constructivist pedagogical beliefs. Schraw and Olafson’s (2008) study found that 23 of 24 practicing teachers held constructivist-oriented pedagogical beliefs and relativistic epistemic beliefs. Chan and Elliot’s (2004) research showed that pre-service teachers in Hong Kong were epistemically relativistic, but did not demonstrate an inclination towards constructivist pedagogies. However, Richardson (2003) suggested that although pre-service teachers might express a relativistic epistemic belief, they might also view teaching as knowledge transmission. The evolving field reveals the complex relationships and dynamics between ways of knowing and ways of teaching that influence practice.

While much early research focuses on either students’ epistemic identity or teachers’ pedagogical identity, more recent research has begun to draw attention to the relationship between teachers’ ways of knowing and ways of teaching, arguing that the two constructs relate to each other (e.g., Pajeres, 1992; Brownlee, 2004; Sinatra & Kardash, 2004). However, the relationship between epistemic and pedagogical identity needs more attention. Furthermore, it needs attention in relation to academic identities, as distinct from (though possibly

very similar to) teacher and pre-service teacher identities. This research focused on academic identity in a higher education context in New Zealand. This paper overviews the research conducted and the conference paper intends to highlight the student experience, whilst this research was carried out. This would include supervisory roles, contact arrangements and an overview of the student experience.

GAP IN THE RESEARCH

The premise of the research was that individual identities are iteratively constructed, deconstructed and reconstructed in relation to each other and to more general epistemic climates. The nexus between epistemology and pedagogy was yet to be explored directly in relation to academic identity in a neoliberal context. More empirical investigations and conceptual models that represent these intersections and relationships were needed. Such a model can be used to conceptualise (a) the existence and nature of interaction between personal epistemology and pedagogical praxis, (b) the existence and nature of epistemic-pedagogic conflicts and cooperations between different academics, and (c) the existence of epistemic-pedagogic conflicts and cooperation between individual academics and their institutions. As stated previously, an understanding of these relationships are important in the light of current neoliberal changes in higher education that influence academic identities.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The case study used a qualitative ethnographic approach (Cresswell, 2012) framed within the research paradigm of critical realism to explore academics' epistemic-pedagogic identities. Previously, much epistemological research has been conducted through quantitative studies using numerical data. However, as Hofer (2008) notes, simplified quantitative measures based solely on questionnaires may risk trivialising the complexity of individuals' beliefs and 'assessment has been most reliable and valid with interviews' (p.7). Figure 1 represents main elements of the research design within the research paradigm of critical realism. Figure 2 shows the data collection phases connected to the main themes.

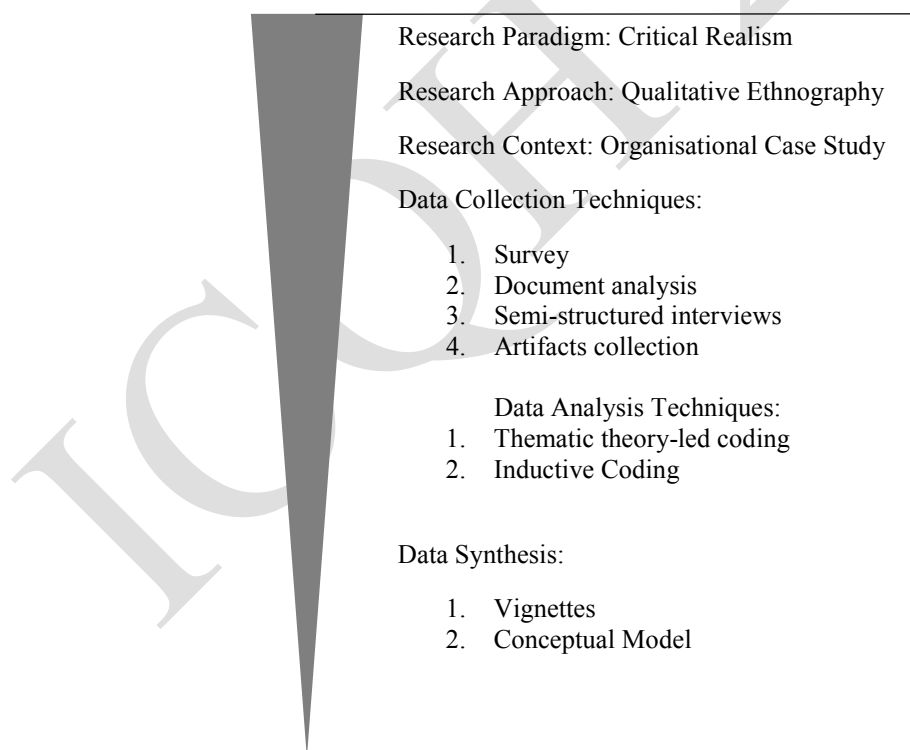


Figure 1. Overview of Research Design

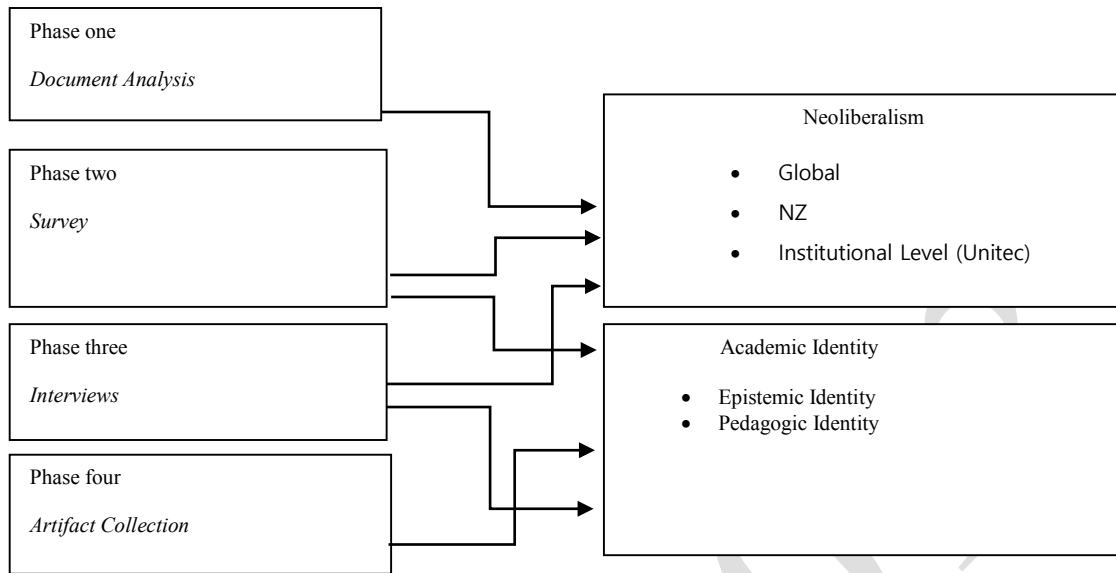


Figure 2. Triangulation and Data Connection.

Conclusion

There were some ironies and paradoxes for the researcher in carrying out this research within the institution she worked and whilst being an academic herself. Alongside this many binaries became exposed, for example, student/academic; known/unknown; subjectivity/objectivity. Terms used in epistemology, and connections to her own teaching were written about in her journal as her student experience progressed. Her ability to practice reflexivity became paramount. Revealing her own academic identity has been a satisfying but at times an interesting and also moving journey, as both a student and an academic within the higher education sector.

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A critical look at civil engineering in the European higher education area: the case of Spain

M. I. Rodríguez¹, F. J. Alegre², M. Zamorano³, J. Garrido⁴

¹ Academic Director, Higher Technical College Of Civil Engineering, Univ. Of Granada, 18014, Spain, mabel@ugr.es

² Curriculum Director, Higher Technical College Of Civil Engineering, Univ. Of Granada, 18014, Spain, fjalegre@ugr.es

³ Director, Department Of 'Civil Engineering', Univ. Of Granada, 18014, Spain, zamorano@ugr.es

⁴ Professor, Department Of 'Civil Engineering', Univ. Of Granada, 18014, Spain, jega@ugr.es

ABSTRACT

On 25 May 1998, the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) was constituted in Paris. It established the need to create a common Higher Education for all the countries of the European Union. Accordingly, the Declaration of Bologna was signed on 19 June, 1999, defining the actions necessary for Universities to adapt to the EHEA, and after ten years of study, it was put into action in Spain in 2010. This article aims to analyse the problems surrounding Education in Civil Engineering in Spain, under the dictates of the EHEA, in order to establish a Contingency Plan comprising Actions for Quality Improvement, after of the first two years of implementation of the EHEA in the Degree of Civil Engineering in the University of Granada.

KEYWORDS

European Higher Education Area, EHEA, Civil Engineering Education, Spain, University of Granada.

1. INTRODUCTION

For over two centuries now, the capacities acquired by engineers during their education have depended substantially on the country where they studied. However, the requirements of an increasingly globalised world and the globalisation-oriented education policy promoted by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) (Kivinen et al., 2003) have generated a need for these capacities to transcend national borders (Lucena et al., 2008; Floud, 2006). In Europe, differences existing between countries make professional mobility difficult (Hernaut, 1994), largely due to the diverse professional regulations traditionally required (Maffioli et al., 2003), deriving from educational disparity. For this reason it was necessary to restructure European Higher Education (De Asís et al., 2010), in order to define a common university space where convergence among countries could be facilitated (Kivinen et al., 2003).

To this end, on 25 May, 1998, The European Higher Education Area (De Asís et al., 2010; Rodríguez-Vellando, 2009) (EHEA) was signed in Paris. This document established that the convergence of European Union Member States should not only involve economic terms, but also areas of knowledge (Sorbonne Joint Declaration, 1998), adapting curricula in terms of structures, contents, learning attributes, learning tools and assessment methods (Maffioli et al., 2003). All the Member States were called to make joint efforts to create a system of Higher Education (Maffioli et al., 2003), in which the cultural heritage of each country would be preserved (Filippov, 2006), while the presence of Europe in the world could be consolidated by means of continuous improvement and updating of the education of its citizens (Suárez, 2000). This idea took shape on 19 June, 1999, in the so-called 'Bologna Declaration' (Bologna Joint Declaration, 1999), which set out the

actions to be taken by universities to adapt to this new philosophy (De Asís et al., 2010; Van der Wende, 2000):

- Promote **mobility and cooperation**, eliminating obstacles for professional activity, formation and research.
- Adopt a system based on **two formative cycles** (Anglo-American Model; Floud, 2006): Degree (180-240 ECTS; 60 ECTS per academic year) and Master (60-120 ECTS; 60 ECTS per academic year). The Degree is established as the adequate level of qualification in the European labour market, and the Master provides specialization and gives access to Doctoral studies.
- Establish a system of credits —the **ECTS** (European Credit Transfer System)— as an adequate means of promoting student mobility.

Yet certain flexibility in the duration of education in **two cycles** proposed by the Bologna Declaration (Degree in 3-4 years, Master in 1-2 additional years) led countries to finally opt for different configurations in view of the national tradition (Maffioli et al., 2003), despite the emphasis on convergence in the many meetings taking place in the arena of the EUCET (European Civil Engineering Education and Training, a thematic network funded by the European Commission) (Rodríguez-Vellando, 2009).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
GERMANY	Fachhochschule			Universität / Technische Hochschulen		Doctorate	
SPAIN	Bac. Civil Engineering			Master		Doctorate	
FRANCE	Bac+3		Maitrise Bac+4		Doctorate		
	Concour		Grandes Écoles				
ITALY	Laurea Triennale		Laurea Specialistica		Doctorate		
PORTUGAL	Bacharelato		Diploma		Master		Doctorate
UNITED KINGDOM	Bachelor BEng, BSc		Master		Doctorate		

Fig. 1. Engineering studies in Europe after adaption to the EHEA

In Spain, as in the rest of the European Member States, changes were filtered through the existing status of the profession and its tradition. Higher Civil Engineering, here known as '*Engineer of Roads, Canals, and Ports*' (ERCP) (the denomination of Spanish Higher Civil Engineering previous to the EHEA consisting of 5-6 years of study), was heavily influenced by the 1802 model of the '*École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées*' of Paris, in turn founded in 1747 (Martínez et al., 2007; Marañón, 1999), with its strong theoretical basis and research orientation (Maffioli et al., 2003).

In parallel, 1854 saw the creation in Spain of the branch of Engineering called '*Public Works*' (Spanish Royal Decree of 12 April, 1854), ratified in 1969 as '*Technical Engineer in Public Works*' (TIPW) (in Spain the first university formative cycle of Civil Engineering previous to the EHEA, consisting of three years of study) (B.O.E. 13 November, 1969). In contrast, Higher Engineering has always entailed a broader scientific foundation in the first years (Suárez, 2000) (Table 1), stricter requisites for access, and above all, a determinant nature that lends full, direct legal competence to exercise the profession. This is not the case in countries such as the United States, where competence must be corroborated through a posterior process of accreditation (Prados et al., 2005). The sound scientific basis and direct attribution of full professional competence has no doubt led to the enhanced prestige of the Spanish Degree with respect to other countries (Martínez et al., 2007; Gómez, 1984), and favourable conditions for employment of Spanish Engineers during the 20th century (the engineers from this school are employed in Spain, Europe, Latin America and other countries around the world mainly African countries situated along the Mediterranean Basin) (Martínez et al., 2007).

Table 1. Comparative example of the basic formation in 'Engineer of Roads, Canals, and Ports' (Univ. of Granada) and in Technical Engineer in Public Works (Univ. of Cadiz), (Spain).

SUBJECT	CREDITS First Year	CREDITS First Year
	Engineer of Roads, Canals, and Ports, Univ. of Granada	Technical Engineer in Public Works, Univ. of Cadiz
Mathematics	28.5	18.0
Physics	15.0	12.0
Technical drawing	7.5	7.5
Information technology	4.5	0.0
Geology	12.0	4.5
Business	6.0	6.0
History	4.5	0.0
TOTAL	78.0	48.0

Given this background, and after a complex process of debate lasting a decade, the Spanish Royal Decree 1393/2007, 29 October, established that Civil Engineering studies in Spain under the EHEA would comprise four years to attain the Degree (240 ECTS), and one or two additional years for the Master (nearly all the Universities finally opted for two years, that is, 120 ECTS). The EHEA Master program thus came to be

called ‘*Master of Engineer of Roads, Canals, and Ports*’, in order to conserve the original name of the profession, as Adams put it, ‘to connect the new and the old’ (Adams et al., 2011). Although the core denomination used for the Degree would translate as ‘Civil Engineering’, some Spanish Universities have added distinctive qualifying terms (altogether, 26 Spanish Universities currently offer Degree studies in Civil Engineering).

This configuration (Degree of 4 years + Master of 2 years) has stirred debate ever since its implementation (Carabaña, 2006). It departs from the pre-existing model (first cycle of Engineering of 3 years, Higher Engineering a total of 5 years), and does not fit the predominating model in Europe where, except for Germany and the ‘*Grandes Écoles*’ of France, the Degree calls for 3 years of study (Fig. 1).

At any rate, education in Higher Engineering in Spain has gone from requiring some 400 credits to just 360 ECTS (240 Grade + 120 Master). This reduction has generally implied a lesser number of hours dedicated to the basic scientific subjects (Suárez, 2010) (Table 2). Moreover, the restructuring of contents, a task undertaken independently by each University, has given rise to Degree study programs that are even more dissimilar than before (Table 3). In sum, the objective of convergence—even among Spanish Universities—is increasingly difficult to fulfill.

Table 2. Credits in the Basic Subjects before and after Implementation of the EHEA at the University of Granada (Spain)

SUBJECT	CREDITS before EHEA	ECTS (after EHEA)
Mathematics	28.5	18
Physics	15.0	15
Technical drawing	7.5	6
Information technology	4.5	6
Geology	12.0	9
Business	6.0	6
History	4.5	0
TOTAL	78	60

Table 3. Comparative example of the subjects in the ‘Module Specific Technology for Civil Construction’ at the University of Granada and at the Technical University of Madrid (Spain)

UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA		TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MADRID	
SUBJECT	ECTS	SUBJECT	ECTS
Civil construction	9		
Coastal Engineering	6		
Building construction	9	Building construction	7.5
Railways	6	Railways	4.5
Highways	6	Highways	4.5
Underground space	6	Underground Space	3
Environmental Engineering	6	Environmental Engineering	4.5
		Concrete and steel structures	9
		Tunnelling	3
		Transports	4.5
		Construction management	3
		Road surface	4.5
TOTAL	48		48

Adaptation to the credit system of the **ECTS** is another problematic terrain. Under the previous system, only the presence of the student in class was taken into account (10 hours of teaching per credit); yet the new ECTS credits also count the work the student must produce to pass the subject (Carabaña, 2006; Maffioli et al., 2003) —a total of 25 hours, without specifying the percentage of classroom hours (in Spain they vary from 20% to 40%). Many Degree programs in Civil Engineering, such as that of the University of Granada, have opted for 40% (UGR, 2010), so that the classroom hours of the student are still 10 hours per credit, as under the traditional system.

Meanwhile, the conceptual novelty underlying the ECTS is the transition from teaching conceived as the transmission of contents from a professor to a student, to a form of learning rooted in the autonomous activity of the student and his or her acquisition of competence (De Juan et al., 2011) and ability to transfer knowledge to any field (Caribaño, 2008). This implies a lesser number of students per class, greater emphasis on practical or laboratory lessons, more independent work done by the student, and personalized attention on the part of the professors, at the expense of classroom hours, all of which translates as an increased cost of education (Floud, 2006). These growing needs have met with a situation of economic crisis in Europe that impedes hiring more professors. As a result, we find crowded classrooms and a generalised dissatisfaction on the part of the professors, who are obliged to introduce new teaching methodologies designed for a much smaller number of students per class (Nieva et al., 2011).

In short, we may say that the adoption of the EHEA in Civil Engineering Education in Spain has proven to be a cumbersome process (De Asís et al., 2010), full of obstacles (Munar et al., 2009), representing one of the greatest changes in the field in recent years (Floud, 2006), and perhaps further hindered by the particular configuration of a profession that goes back to 1802 (Marañón, 1999.). The panorama is laden with contradictions between the general trends developed in the Bologna process and the specific needs of technical education (Hedberg, 2001). Firstly, modifications in the duration and configuration of Engineering studies, far from convergence, do not favor mobility among Spanish Universities or beyond them, in Europe (not all Member States have opted for similar systems). Secondly, we have moved from the traditional teaching model focused on the transmission of contents by a teacher in a classroom to a new model requiring independent study, which calls for a greater number of supervising professors and therefore more funding for our Universities (Masjuan et al., 2008). This is simply not feasible in the current economic straits. It is therefore evident that the academic results, and the attempts at convergence, will not live up to expectations.

2. PURPOSE

Having analysed the antecedents of the EHEA, and in light of the a priori doubts about the benefits of this system for Civil Engineering studies in Spain, we need to examine the main problems generated two years after inception of the new undergraduate programs. Our main objective is now to elaborate a Contingency Plan that proposes strategies and actions toward improvement that will help alleviate or resolve these problems, achieving the original objectives of the EHEA while enhancing the quality of the study plans and the overall formation of our students. Along these lines, a series of steps were set forth:

- Apply SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) to the adoption of the EHEA, as a tool in strategic decision-making, to identify key strategic features, and use them to make changes.
- Discover any deviations from the original objectives marked by the EHEA.
- Analyse the academic results of the students.
- Manifest the degree of satisfaction on the part of professors and students regarding the new system and the changes involved.
- Propose strategies to heighten the quality of the Degrees earned.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Information Sources

In light of the Spanish Royal Decree 1393/2007 passed by the Spanish Government for the implementation of Degrees under the EHEA, the University of Granada, like the rest of Spain's Universities, established a 'System of Internal Guarantee of Quality', coordinated by a Quality Commission within each Faculty, to appraise the consequences of the EHEA by means of a 'Plan for Improvement of the Degree Studies' every two years (Rodríguez et al., 2012a). This was to provide the basis for evaluations every five years of the status of a given study program by the ANECA (*Agencia Nacional de Evaluación de la Calidad*, or 'National

Agency for Quality Evaluation'), and a posterior Accreditation of the Degree. Inspired by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) in the United States (Rugarcia, 2000), this process of accreditation could lead to denial of the Degree if the objectives set forth in the Study Plan were deemed to have gone unfulfilled (UGR, 2010).

The 'System of Internal Guarantee of Quality', a novel aspect of Spanish Universities, clearly offers a unique opportunity to examine specific problems with the new educational system and establish strategic lines for improvement in Spanish Higher Degree Programs. Accordingly, the Higher Technical College of Civil Engineering of the University of Granada created its own Quality Commission, constituted by a Degree Coordinator, a member of the Director's team, a member of the Administrative Staff, a student representative, and a representative professor from each Department. The main functions of this Commission are (Rodríguez et al., 2012a):

- Ensure the development of the System of Internal Guarantee of Quality:
 - Analyse the information related with quality and propose guidelines for follow-up.
 - Enhance and ensure coordination among professors.
 - Define proposals for improvement, divulge them, and coordinate their implementation.
 - Carry out, every two years, a follow-up report of the Degree studies in view of the guidelines of quality established.
- Strengthen the participation of all groups involved (students, professors and Administrative/Service personnel) in the evaluation and improvement of the quality of the Degree studies.
- Oversee that efficiency and transparency prevail as principles of management.
- Take measures to facilitate the continuous and systematic improvement of Degree studies under the EHEA.

This Commission has met every trimester since the implantation of the new study program in September, 2010, creating the '**Plan for Improvement of the Degree in Civil Engineering**' (UGR, 2012b), based on **information provided by students and professors** during the meetings, and the **processing of academic results of the students** in the academic years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (Rodríguez et al., 2012a). This plan is the source of information used for the SWOT analysis described below.

3.2. SWOT analysis

SWOT is an acronym for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. SWOT analysis is a widely-used tool in strategic decision-making. It can aid businesses or other organizations in identifying key strategic features, and apply them in order to introduce effective changes in the business. The idea is to identify internal aspects and external factors that are favourable or unfavourable, in order to consolidate strengths, minimize weaknesses, profit from windows of opportunity and eliminate or reduce threats. SWOT analysis can be considered as a precursor to strategic planning in organizations and business (Houben et al., 1999), although it has also been used extensively in higher education (Dyson, 2004; Gordon et al., 2000).

A SWOT matrix makes it possible to directly compare strengths with opportunities, strengths with threats, weaknesses with opportunities, and weaknesses with threats. It serves to confirm whether the relationships between them are positive, negative or neutral. It also helps determine whether the strengths and weaknesses

identified might permit or impede the exploitation of opportunities, or whether they increase or decrease the threats.

To apply the SWOT analysis methodology to the evaluation of the Civil Engineering in the European Higher Education Area in the University of Granada, the following strategic planning process was used:

- Identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.
- Preparation of a contingency plans. A set of common strategic actions is appropriately developed applying the following guidelines:
 - Build on Strengths
 - Eliminate Weaknesses
 - Exploit Opportunities
 - Mitigate the effect of Threats or counter-act the threats

4. RESULTS

4.1. Identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

After collecting and analysing the information available from the 'Plan for Improvement of the Degree in Civil Engineering' (UGR, 2012b), the SWOT methodology was applied. Results are shown in Table 4, and highlighted below.

Table 4. SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats): results of evaluation of the Civil Engineering Degree in the University of Granada (Spain)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
S.1. High number of applications for entry; over 4 times greater than number of vacancies.	W.1. Lack of previous knowledge on the part of the students.
S.2. High average mark of the new students.	W.2. Elimination of humanistic subjects and reduction of the basic subjects under the EHEA.
S.3. Orientation course for the first-year students.	W.3. High number of students admitted (200 per year).
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
O.1. Creation of the 'System of Internal Guarantee of Quality' supervised by a Commission that monitors and follows up actions toward improvement.	T.1. Difficulty in adopting teaching methodologies focused on more independent student learning.
	T.2. Irregular academic results.
	T.3. Dropout rates.
	T.4. Limited resources of the 'Orientation course for first-cycle students'.

STRENGTHS

The main Strength identified is directly related with the excellent external assessment of the Degree, which results in over **4 times as many student applications as the number admitted (S.1.)** (in 2011 the demand/supply ratio was 418%; <http://www.ugr.es/~calidadtitulo/web/p1b2012.pdf>). For this reason, **the average mark of the students admitted is very high (8.4 out of 10) (S.2.)** (Rodríguez et al., 2012b), and the student profile overall is of high potential.

The existence of the so-called **'Orientation Course for first-year students of the Civil Engineering Degree' (S.3.)** complements the formation of newly admitted students in terms of basic subject matter, and provides the groundwork for facing Technical Studies by organizing study material in a more efficient manner (Alegre et al., 2011). The classes are imparted by professors responsible for the first-year subjects, which strongly benefits the students.

OPPORTUNITIES

The most relevant Opportunity with regard to the EHEA is, clearly, the creation of the **'System of Internal Guarantee of Quality'** and the corresponding **'Quality Commission' (O.1.)**, to analyse problems with the new educational system and make proposals for improvement within the 'Plan for Improvement of the Degree' (UGR, 2012b). This system allows for dialogue on common ground between professors and students, enriching input and feedback.

WEAKNESSES

The most noteworthy Weaknesses detected are closely associated with the present traits of the University system in Spain; namely, there is a **deficit of previous knowledge among the student body (W.1.)**. As underlined by García-Almeida (2012), previous knowledge is fundamental for University students to absorb later contents and obtain good academic results (García-Almeida et al., 2012). In the meetings with first-year professors, the lack of preparation of the new students in basic scientific matters was a recurrent topic (Table 2), even though these students had a high average grade for entry to the University. This would point to a deficient testing program for access to the University, which has been the object of heated debate for many years already (Muñoz-Repiso et al., 1999; Grau et al., 2002).

In second place, the reduction in total credits imposed by the EHEA has meant the **elimination of the subjects of a humanistic character that were previously part of the curriculum** (History and Engineering Ethics) **and adjustments of the basic subjects (W.2.)** (Table 2), a move in the opposite direction of the 'Ideal Education in Engineering' defended by numerous authors (Monteith, 1994): a liberal education in philosophy and arts, and cultivation of human qualities, together with training in mathematics and science, in that order of priority (Monteith, 1994), and transmission to future professionals of a sense of ethical and societal responsibility (Gorman et al., 2001). This would be complemented by a marked trend toward Socio-Technical Engineering Education, to link Research and Practice (Turns et al., 2006) in a field characterized by a certain propensity to separate the technical from the social (Adams et al., 2011). An engineer is not the equivalent of a scientist, as math and engineering science are merely tools for development, not ends in themselves (Seely, 1999), but the integrated advancement of mathematical and scientific concepts is indeed desirable (Bucciarelli et al., 2000), in a context of understanding and application, reconciling the abstract and the concrete (Adams et al., 2011). In other words, professors and the field as a whole should aspire to a translation of scientific principles into engineering practice (Burnet et al., 1994), maintaining a balance between concrete and abstract contents (Felder et al., 2000).

Finally, the **high number of new admissions** (200 per year) (**W.3.**), makes it difficult to establish adequate programs for following up the first-year students, especially in the face of a shrinking teaching staff. Mentors are key figures for students making the transition to the University (Valverde et al., 2003), and they help reduce dropout rates, which range between 20% and 50% of students in Spanish Engineering Higher Technical Colleges (UTECH, 2008). The Degree in Civil Engineering of the University of Granada has set a threshold value of 30% as the highest tolerated value for abandoning studies (UGR, 2010), and this figure is closely related with the success of mentor programs.

THREATS

Linked with the Weaknesses inherent in the present-day University system, a series of Threats interferes with the Quality Guarantee System. Most importantly perhaps, an excessive number of students per classroom has generated considerable **difficulties for adopting teaching methodologies oriented toward more independent student learning and production (as foreseen in the EHEA) (T.1.)**, causing additional problems in the knowledge transmission (Nieva et al., 2011), accompanied by manifest dissatisfaction on the part of professors and students alike. In the first academic year of Civil Engineering Degree studies, 87% of the classes had more than 65 students (the maximum established by the University of Granada; UGR, 2012a). In the second year, this figure rose to 93%. Clearly, such figures are incompatible with the indexes of quality proposed in incompliance with one of the most basic prerequisites set forth for adaptation to the EHEA.

Such contradictions have repercussions for the academic performance of students. As reflected in Fig. 2, there is a remarkable increase in passing marks during the academic year 2010-2011 with respect to the previous one, when the EHEA was not yet in effect. According to the professors, this can be explained by the generally lower demands made upon the students for a passing grade. Such a trend would logically result in a deficit of knowledge in later years. For this reason, in the following year (2011-2012), the Higher Technical College attempted a more realistic evaluation, resulting in 20% fewer passing marks. Such **irregular academic results (T.2.)** stand as a clear Threat for the achievement of quality objectives in the Civil Engineering Degree study program, revealing a dire need for improvement.

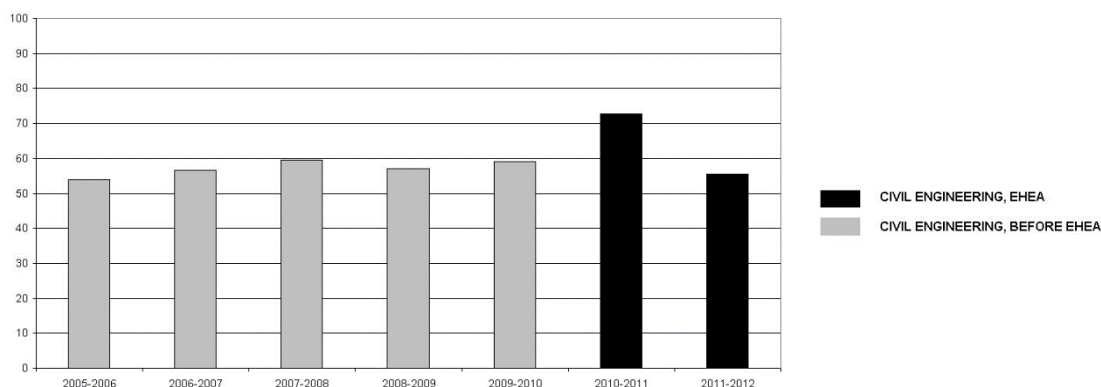


Fig. 2. Percentage of credits passed by the students in the Civil Engineering Degree at the University of Granada (Spain)

Substantial disparity can also be seen in the **results of groups in one single academic year (T.2.)**. A look at passing grades between the groups who have class in the morning versus the afternoon shows over 20% more morning passing grades in 2010-2011 and nearly 15% more in 2011-2012 (Rodríguez et al., 2012b). This may

be because the students who choose a class early on in the registration process are the ones with better incoming average mark, and prefer the morning timetable, while the ones with poorer incoming grades end up in the afternoon classes. Nevertheless, a look at the average mark of access to the University of the students in the first year in 2010-2011 shows that the morning groups have an average incoming grade of about 8.6 out of 10, whereas the afternoon groups have a mark of about 8 out of 10, a difference that is insignificant (Rodríguez et al., 2012b). Many students explain that the hours of class, study and sleep are better utilized when classes are given in the morning hours, and prefer to sign up for the earlier classes. Yet if all teaching was scheduled in the morning to enhance student performance, there would be other conflicts (e.g. for students who have part-time work in the daytime), and a need for more resources in terms of professors and classrooms, making this measure impractical in the current context.

As a result of the main Weakness described, the excessive number of students in the classrooms, a very considerable Threat arises, **the dropout rates (T.3.)**. This fact, traditionally attributed to the difficulty in subject matter imparted, also stems from the lack of connection between student and professor. The importance of creating connections and interacting with students is undeniable (Adams et al., 2011; Conley et al., 2000). It is impossible to monitor the progress of all students, and some will invariably fall through the cracks in the system before finishing their courses. A comparison of the so-called ‘Total Pass Rate’ (considering the number of total credits per academic year) with the ‘Success Rate’ (considering only the number of credits of exams taken) (Rodríguez et al., 2012b), (Fig. 3) shows the difference to be greater than 15%, indicating a considerable percentage of abandoned subjects. Similarly, the goal set by the Universidad de Granada and its Degree in Civil Engineering Program in the face of future evaluations by ANECA is 60% for ‘Total Pass Rate’ and 80% for ‘Success Rate’ (UGR, 2010). As seen in Fig. 3, these rates are lower in the academic year 2011-2012, suggesting a need to take measures in this direction.

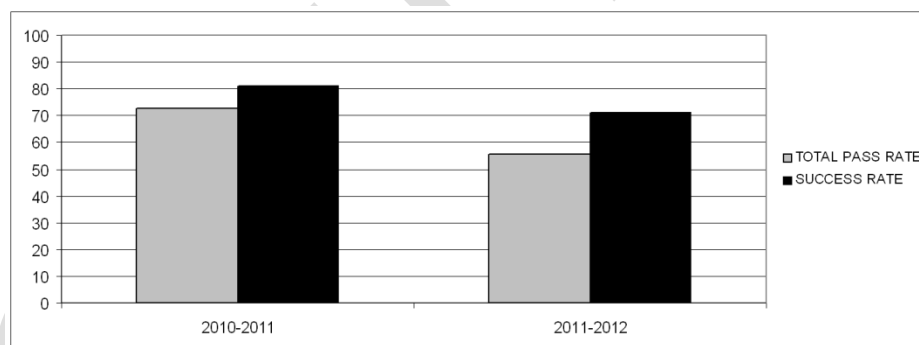


Fig. 3. ‘Total Pass Rate’ and ‘Success Rate’ of Civil Engineering Degree in the University of Granada, (Spain)

Finally, the **limited resources** of the ‘**Orientation Course for first-year students**’ (T.4.), has given disappointing results. The number of hours applied is clearly insufficient, according to the professors involved; besides the teaching hours of the professors are not acknowledged, turning this into an entirely altruistic initiative. Clearly, in view of the deficit in incoming student knowledge, there is a need to reinforce this course through adequate funding.

4.2. Preparation of a contingency plans

The results of the SWOT analysis served as the groundwork for a Contingency Plan (Table 5), formulating strategic actions to build on the Strengths, to eliminate the Weaknesses, to exploit the Opportunities and to

mitigate the effect of Threats. We also explored associations between the strategies defined around the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats described, as some actions could help achieve more than one goal. Launching this Plan and its 5 strategies would bring us closer to the original objectives of the EHEA, improving the study programs and students' academic performance.

Table 5. Contingency Plan; Strategies and Actions for Quality Improvement of the Civil Engineering Degree at the University of Granada, (Spain)

SWOT STRATEGIES	SWOT	ACTIONS FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
A. Improve diffusion of the degree to maintain high demand of access and attract the best students.	S.1.S.2.	A.1. Improve information available on the Web about the Degree, results, and access to the job market.
		A.2. Organize Career Fairs and Information Days for high school students to publicise the Degree.
B. Improve previous formation of students admitted to the University.	W.1.	B.1. Adapt and improve the process of access to the University.
	S.3.	
	T.4.	B.2. Fortify the 'Orientation course for first-year students'.
C. Reinforce the activity of the Quality Commission.	O.1.	C.1. Involve professors and students in decision-making to improve the Degree program.
D. Reinforce basic subjects.	W.2.	D.1. Propose changes in the Study Plan, increasing the number of ECTS dedicated to basic subjects.
E. Reduce number of students per class and support mentorship.	W.3.	E.1. Decrease number of students admitted.
	T.1.	E.2. Increase number of classes.
	T.2.	E.3. Increase number of morning classes.
	T.3.	E.4. Increase number of professors.

The Higher Technical College of Civil Engineering of the University of Granada has recently embarked on some of the directions for improvement defined in this plan, specifically, those related with its competences. We will have to wait at least two years to determine whether the measures lead to the desired results. The current state of affairs can be summed up as:

- **A.1.** In the past year, the Higher Technical College of Engineering has invested much effort in improving and divulging information about the Degree on their webpage (<http://etsiccp.ugr.es/>); a substantial increase in visits should be seen in the coming years.
- **A.2.** There is an annual Career Fair for secondary school students from the entire province of Granada, providing information about the characteristics of the Degree and a guided visit of the Higher Technical College itself (laboratories, departments, classrooms...) (http://creces.ugr.es/pages/jornadas_acceso_universidad/granada).
- **C.1.** A Coordinator is designated every semester to facilitate fast, direct communication between professors and students (<http://grados.ugr.es/civil/pages/infoacademica/coordinacion>).

The actions of the Contingency Plan that do not depend directly on the Higher Technical College of Engineering have been presented as a request before the University of Granada, so that they may be put into effect progressively, as the economic situation allows. For the time being:

- **B.1.** We have stressed the lack in previous knowledge observed among new students, so that the University can establish appropriate measures.
- **B.2.** We have called for recognition of the hours and professors involved in teaching the ‘Orientation course for first-year students’.
- **D.1.** We have requested an increase in ECTS for the subject ‘Mathematics’ within the Plan for Degree Improvement 2011-2012. The University is currently studying this means of action for the next academic year.
- **E.1.** A reduction in the number of incoming students was proposed, but the University has expressed its disagreement given that it means a decrease in income.
- **E.2.** An increased number of classes (that is, more groups with fewer students in each) has been requested for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years of study. This was granted for 2nd, and 3rd, but not for 1st.
- **E.3.** A greater number of morning classes was proposed, but the lack of classrooms and professors makes it impossible.
- **E.4.** We have asked that new professors be hired, but for economic reasons this request has been denied.

As is evident, most of the actions proposed depend on the central administration of the University of Granada, and it is unlikely that they will be put into effect due to the present economic restrictions. It may take some time for us to see significant improvement along these lines.

5. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the analysis expounded here, we arrive at the following conclusions:

- Adaptation of Spain’s Civil Engineering studies to the EHEA has come as an abrupt change, generating considerable modifications in the duration and configuration of studies, which are hardly compatible with the present system and circumstances, and do not promote mobility with other European countries.
- The outstanding Strength of the Degree studies in Civil Engineering at the University of Granada in the face of this challenge resides in the high appraisal of this Degree, in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, which accentuates demand for this program: there are over four times as many applicants as students admitted (200).
- The main Opportunity to be found in the adaptation to this system is the Creation of a ‘System of Internal Guarantee of Quality’ supervised by an *ad hoc* Commission that monitors learning and establishes actions to promote effective teaching.
- The most important Weaknesses are associated with current characteristics of the University system, and do not depend directly on the Higher Technical College of Engineering.
- The Threats detected are very closely linked to the present lack of economic resources of the Universities in Spain.

- The Contingency Plan developed by the Higher Technical College of Civil Engineering of the University of Granada appears as a noteworthy tool for identifying key Weaknesses and Threats that may be traced to the process of adaptation to the EHEA, and it can be seen as an aid to improve the quality of teaching and the success of its graduates. Further analysis in the coming years would be necessary to determine the extent of fulfillment of this Plan and the results produced.
- The conclusions obtained in this research study may be extrapolated to Engineering studies in other European countries, for which reason the Contingency Plan described here might serve other Higher Technical Colleges of Engineering when appraising or resolving their problems of adaptation to the EHEA.

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A four-pillar design to improve the quality of statistical reasoning and thinking in higher education

Mehmet Türegün

Barry University
mturegun@barry.edu

Abstract

In this paper an investigation of the connections and tensions among the four pillars of, content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment is presented from a standpoint of building a structure that is conducive to developing quantitative reasoning and analysis skills among university students, and, possibly, faculty members.

Purpose of Study

Traditional curricular materials and pedagogical strategies have not been effective in developing quantitative reasoning abilities of students. Much of the changes proposed by several research studies and various reform movements over the past decade have supported efforts to transform teaching practices to include an emphasis on students' development of conceptual understanding rather than a focus on mechanical calculations (Chance & Garfield, 2002).

Despite some very recent research studies investigating conceptual understanding of various topics among college students in statistics courses, there are still several unanswered questions regarding how we, as educators, can help students develop quantitative analysis skills at the post-secondary level (Budé, 2007; Slauson, 2008). The purpose of this paper is to propose a variety of learning experiences and environments to support students in developing quantitative analysis and reasoning skills.

Background and Theoretical Framework

The guiding theory for statistics education reform is based on a learning theory arising from earlier ideas and writings of Jean Piaget on cognitive development, and is referred to as constructivism (Garfield, 1995; von Glasersfeld, 1995; Wheatley, 1990). Constructivism views learning as an active process and learners as cognitively active human agents who construct their knowledge through interaction with the environment. The basic tenets of constructivism are in stark contrast with, and pose a strong challenge to the earlier conceptions of learners as passive beings whose empty minds are to be filled with information transmitted directly from and controlled by a central knower. According to Dewey (1933, p. 261), the mind of the student is "treated as if it were a cistern" into which information is filled with one set of pipelines and pumped out by way of another set of pipelines in the form of regurgitation on demand. In his analysis of the teacher-student relationship, Freire (1970, p. 72), varying the metaphor, used "the banking concept of education" as another metaphor for the traditional lecture-and-listen format, which is prevalent in our educational settings. This vivid metaphor also illustrates the above mentioned narrative character of teaching as a futile cycle of teacher, the depositor, making deposits which students, the depositories, who in turn receive, memorize, and repeat (Freire, 1970).

Several researchers indicated that in these traditional narrative-based settings students were not learning what statistics educators wanted them to learn (delMas & Liu, 2005; Gal, 2003; Konold, 1995). The efforts to improve the quality of statistics education extend beyond a mere criticism of this narrative character of teaching and learning. Statistics education research community embraces the idea that students construct knowledge by constantly negotiating and renegotiating new knowledge in relation to past experiences. To a large extent, this negotiation process is influenced by social, cultural, and historical backgrounds of students, as well as of those around the students (von Glasersfeld, 1995). It is through this complex network of rich interactions that students are able to propose or challenge new ideas, engage in dialogue about those ideas,

and try to make sense of those ideas. Constructivism, along with the above outlined Vygotskian perspective, known as social constructivism, which takes into account social interactions and historical or cultural influences on learning, has become the guiding theory for our efforts to improve the quality of statistics education, and for much research in mathematics education, as well as science education (Hassad, 2008; Mvududu, 2005).

Despite the above described views, which guide the statistics education reform movement, there are many introductory statistics courses at the college level that continue to use the traditional lecture-and-listen format (Moore, 1997). In addition to using the lecture-and-listen format predominantly, many such courses also heavily rely on having students do assignments in textbooks or in computer labs, and take multiple choice or traditional tests emphasizing formulae, rote memorization skills and procedural knowledge, as opposed to conceptual knowledge of statistics (Garfield, 1995). Statistics education reform, guided by the views of constructivism and social constructivism, shifts the emphasis more toward conceptual knowledge, and focuses on helping students develop conceptual understanding of various statistics topics.

Some of the basic goals of quantitative skills are often stated or referred to by the statistics education researchers in terms of statistical literacy, statistical reasoning and statistical thinking (Zieffler, Garfield, Alt, Dupuis, Holleque, and Chang, 2008). Even though there has been an ongoing discussion among researchers on how to define these concepts unanimously, there continues to be a great deal of discordance regarding the definitions and the nature of these concepts which have several different competing models (delMas, 2002). As a result, the concepts and definitions of statistical literacy, statistical or quantitative reasoning and thinking remain unclear, overlap with one another, and often are used by many researchers interchangeably (Ben-Zvi & Garfield, 2004; delMas, 2002; Garfield & Chance, 2000). Motivated, in part, by the lack of clear and commonly used definitions of these terms as the outcomes of student learning, the recent research efforts have focused on conceptual understanding in quantitative analysis, in general, and statistics education, in particular (Budé, 2007; Slauson, 2008).

Hiebert & Lefevre (1986) view knowing-why as an indicator of conceptual understanding, as opposed to knowing how-to, which they consider to be an element of procedural understanding. Other researchers focus on the relational aspect of conceptual understanding (Dantonio & Beisenherz, 2001). In their view, conceptual thinking and understanding require the learner to create patterns or relationships among the different pieces of information gathered by the learner. A common thread emerging from the attempts made by several of the above cited researchers to define conceptual understanding is the formation of cognitive connections among the related components of a cognitive entity.

A Design to Improve Conceptual Understanding

The researchers have considered and proposed a multitude of changes in college and university level statistics course so that we, as statistics educators, can best help students learn. Much of these changes suggested by statistics education reform efforts have focused on the development of conceptual understanding of the underlying statistical ideas. These changes were made possible, in part, by recent trends in society toward quantitative literacy, and the abundance of advance technologies in computing and communicating. Based on a review of the literature focusing on the changes proposed to improve quantitative reasoning skills of students and faculty in higher education, I identified the following four broad and interconnected areas to consider: changes related to content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment.

Content Related Considerations

Statistical content is broadly viewed as what we, as educators, want students to learn in statistics. The traditional content, and approach to teaching statistics as a sequence of linearly and hierarchically ordered disjoint topics padded with a series of techniques lead students to view statistics as a collection of fragmented formulae and procedures taught in isolation without any interconnectedness established among the various topics. This fragmented view of statistics, created and promoted, in a large part, by the traditional content and approaches, tends to impress upon our students an image of statistics as a collection of specific, factual and behavioral objectives (Begg, 2004). In addition to their fragmentarily organized content, the traditional statistics courses have been also largely based on probabilistic inference (Moore, 1997). The content related changes, which were suggested by the joint curriculum committee of the American Statistical Association

(ASA) and the Mathematical Association of America (MAA), advocated exploring and producing data, not just realistic, but real data arising from real problem settings. Interpretations of graphics, developing strategies for explorations of data, and informal inference need to be brought to the forefront of statistics education. The conceptual meanings of P-value, confidence, significance should be emphasized in college level statistics courses where the students may be at any level of mathematical sophistication or ability. There is a need for statistics educators to stress conceptual understanding rather than mere knowledge of procedures in teaching and learning of statistics. With the emphasis placed on conceptual understanding, there should be fewer procedures, recipes, calculations, and derivations (Turegun, 2009). It is more important for students to grasp the reasoning of statistical inference than the number of different inferential procedures they are taught. Numerous statistics courses contain a great deal of material with a collection of ideas which are presented disjointly by instructors, understood superficially and forgotten quickly by students. There is little value in knowing a set of procedures if students do not understand the important underlying concepts. For example, we, as faculty members and researchers, should consider how useful ideas of statistical inference could be taught from a conceptual point of view informally.

Identifying correctly, introducing early and revisiting often of the central ideas, building connections among different ideas, emphasizing common elements of analysis or interpretation, and minimizing time devoted to mathematical details were some of the points we need to take into consideration. In organizing our course content, the emphasis needs to be placed on students' conceptual understanding and practical use of statistical reasoning rather than memorization of statistical formulae and procedures. A decade earlier, Wheatley's (1991) mathematics education research resulted in similar recommendations. He advocated a more problem-centered content focus, and an emphasis on practical and contextual use of mathematics.

Pedagogy Related Considerations

Pedagogy can be broadly viewed as what we, as statistics educators, do to help students learn. Traditional pedagogic practices currently used in teaching statistics courses is, to a large extent, based on the lecture-and-listen model. In this model, students are conceived to be passively listening to lectures so that their empty minds can be filled with information transmitted directly from a central knower. We, as educators, need to remember that "we overvalue lectures" (Moore, 1997, p. 125). We also need to remember that, as teachers, we tend to "underestimate the difficulty students have in understanding basic concepts of probability and statistics" (Garfield, 1995, p. 31). The difficulty of subject matter combined with the passive and oppressive character of the traditional teaching and learning practices based on the traditional lecture-and-listen model has been one of the leading causes of frustration and dissatisfaction experienced by students and faculty with the statistics courses over the years. The widespread frustration and dissatisfaction with the course have led researchers to investigate alternative models, such as a move away from the traditional lecture-and-listen model toward activity-based courses which promote, and support active participation and interaction among all participants. Moore (1997) considered asking students to work in groups cooperatively, and having students communicate their findings orally and in writing to be necessary components of good pedagogy. He further stated that "the core of new pedagogy is genuinely active learning" (Moore, 1997, p. 130). Making changes from traditional lectures to active learning techniques pose considerable challenges to many statistics instructors. The traditional training of many statistics instructors could be one of the reasons which might make the change from a teacher-centered approach of lecture-and-listen format a difficult and challenging one for them. Another reason for the reluctance to make the change is identified as the ease with which statistics instructors can prepare a lecture. Contrary to preparing a lecture, designing a student-centered learning environment where students are engaged in the activities, group discussions and projects are generally more challenging and time and labor intensive practices for the faculty members. In an effort to alleviate such difficulties statistics educators might apply a cooperative approach to teaching and learning statistics. Based on the premise that statistics education ought to resemble the inherently cooperative nature of the practice of statistics, collaboration among statistics educators, as well as among students, may be considered to enhance and sustain the efforts of cooperative teaching and learning of statistics. The proper choice of curricular material and textbooks that emphasize and structure activities through which to illustrate concepts may also alleviate difficulties and challenges faced by the statistics instructors in making the pedagogical changes.

Although some traditionally oriented statistics instructors tend to believe that increasing interaction and active learning in our classrooms might cause them to “cover” less material, I believe this can be taken as an opportunity to focus on “big” ideas, to go deeper with those ideas, and use them as threads to weave a curriculum matrix for statistics courses (Turegun, 2009). When examined from a paradoxical perspective, teaching less may lead to learning more. Hence, less is more. Arguments in favor of active learning, which might be perceived by traditional statistics instructors as an implication for a decrease in the “material coverage”, are actually attempts to increase learning by focusing on the “big” ideas of statistics.

Technology Related Considerations

Computers, graphing calculators, the Internet, statistical software packages, Web applets, and various apps are among the several forms of technology available to statistics educators in order to support the development of conceptual understanding and quantitative reasoning abilities of students. Several researchers have explored the use of these different forms of technology to improve teaching and learning of introductory statistics. For the most part, the decision regarding what form of technology to use might be dependent upon the issue of accessibility by students. Using computers or calculators merely to generate statistics, to follow algorithms or to produce graphs of data are very limited views of technology use in statistics education. These types of limited technology use do not tend to extend beyond the notion of, what I refer to as, “using technology for the sake of using technology.” Technology use in that sense becomes a tool for doing statistics, not a tool for teaching and learning statistics.

Using technology to help students visualize concepts and understand abstract ideas is considered to be far more important than using technology solely to automate messy statistical computations. For example, simulating drawing samples from various populations and observing the distributions of statistic values computed from these samples are better ways of illustrating the Central Limit Theorem than providing a mathematical proof for it. Majority of the college and university faculty members, from various departments, such as mathematics, statistics, psychology, business, sociology, and economics, have been making changes in their courses over the past decade. The most common changes are in the form of increased use of technology. While there has been a considerable increase in the usage of technology, many instructors are still unaware of excellent Web resources, such as graphing calculators, Web applets, and apps. The use of graphing calculators has certain advantages, such as portability and suitability to active participation. However, several researchers expressed concerns regarding the use of graphing calculator technology (Moore, 1997). Limited amounts of data entry and small screens with static graphs are considered to be some of the weaknesses of graphing calculators. Although initial uses of technology focused on the computational power only, the uses of technology need to be shifting more toward the conceptual power to illustrate abstract statistical concepts. The applets have been gaining an increasing importance because of their effectiveness in illustrating various statistical concepts visually. For example, instead of using calculators to generate z-scores, it is possible to have students explore the empirical rule of 68-95-99.7 by using a Normal distribution Java applet. The website <http://www.causeweb.org> has an excellent collection of applets in order for students and faculty to illustrate various abstract concepts vividly.

Unfortunately, using a simulation or applet for the sole purpose of demonstration by instructor in front of a classroom with students being only passive learners does not ensure active learning, and can in fact lead to poor learning. Even though the concepts of randomness, confidence, and significance should be introduced to students through the use of simulations and applets, the importance of having students perform physical simulations first with hands-on manipulatives such as coins, dice and cards prior to the use of the calculator or computer was pointed out by Chance & Rossman (2006). Since the use of a computer simulation only for demonstration purposes is not sufficient for developing deep graphical understanding of concepts, having students perform physical simulations first with hands-on manipulatives is especially important.

Technology, in general, is viewed to serve content and pedagogy. The use of graphing calculators ties in with and encourages active participation. But, to a certain degree, technology has changed content and makes possible or allows new forms of pedagogy. Even though not all statistics teachers agree on what is simply a rule, automating anything that is simply a rule is considered good pedagogy (Moore, 1997). Yet, the use of technology in statistics education goes beyond the simple automation of rules. What makes the use of technology an effective learning tool, in addition to computing and producing static or dynamic graphs, is the

capability of technology to illustrate various statistical concepts visually and make abstract concepts more concrete.

Assessment Related Considerations

The traditional method of assessing student learning consists of module tests, generally with multiple-choice questions, designed for ease of grading. The traditional exam questions place a strong emphasis on the procedural or computational aspects of statistics, and do not evaluate high-level cognitive and conceptual understanding of students (Zieffler, Garfield, Alt, Dupuis, Holleque, and Chang, 2008). These traditional testing methods tend to evaluate the rate of defects in the final product. The connection of the traditional testing methods to the actual statistical practice is an unexamined assumption. The efforts to improve assessment practices in statistics education should start with challenging and questioning this assumption. There is a need for appropriate assessment materials to evaluate students' statistical reasoning and conceptual understanding. We must search for new and innovative ways of assessing what our students know about statistics. Most statistics teachers tend to view assessment as separated from teaching, and as limited to testing, grading exams, quizzes and homework assignments. This traditional view of assessment and its related forms are considered to be too narrow and too specific to provide useful information about what students know and understand (Garfield & Chance, 2000). Even worse, several misconceptions about statistical topics, such as probability, may still persist, even though students are able to use appropriate terminology or formulae to answer questions correctly on a traditional test.

An emerging view of assessment, as an ongoing evaluation of students' learning over the course of the semester with constant gathering of information and providing feedback, can be very valuable in informing our teaching. In this emerging view of assessment, teaching and assessment no longer appear to be in a dichotomous relationship, but rather in a continuous cyclical relation of informing one another with the ultimate goal of improving student learning. As part of the considerations regarding assessment, instructors are encouraged to collect a variety of assessment information from sources other than individual student tests, the results of which traditionally were used to assign grades and rank students. Among some of the alternative forms of assessment are cooperative group activities, computer lab exercises, portfolios, projects/reports, presentations, essay questions, journal entries, and open-ended writing assignments. These alternative forms of assessment may be structured to provide some rich information in assessing the nature of student learning. Walking around the class to observe students as they work in small groups on an activity, and having students explain their answers are some of the ways to informally assess students' statistical reasoning. Being able to hear students express their understanding of what they have learned is important because it provides teachers with an ongoing, informal assessment of how well students are learning and understanding statistical ideas. Written reports on group activities are useful sources of information in assessing students' ability to solve a particular problem, apply a set of skills, demonstrate understanding of an important concept, or use statistical reasoning.

If our efforts focus on teaching our students what we, as statisticians or statistics educators, value most, then we must also assess what we value most. This is one of the important elements that we need to remember when designing assessment instruments. On a final note on assessment, I am in complete agreement with Ben-Zvi & Garfield (2004), and have become accustomed to regarding assessment as being a continual and recursive process, as opposed to being a sporadic and conclusive one; students as being active participants in this process, as opposed to being the objects of the assessment; and assessment outcomes as an opportunity for all students to achieve their potentials, as opposed to filtering and selecting students out of the opportunities to learn statistics.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the efforts outlined and proposed in this paper to improve the quality of statistical reasoning and thinking among students and faculty members in higher education can be gathered in the following four categories: considerations related to content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment. I regard these considerations in the four categories as the four pillars to raise the quality of statistics education. Considerations for content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment should not be evaluated as independent of one another or in a dichotomous relationship with each other. These four categories can be viewed as being the nodes of an organic web. We, as statistics educators, need to be cognizant of the connections, interactions,

and tensions among these four pillars while pursuing our goals to improve the quality of statistics education in post-secondary level. Using these four pillars to build a holistic and flexible curriculum structure or matrix is one of the fundamental components in developing quantitative reasoning and analysis skills among university students, and, possibly, faculty members.

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A investigation on satisfaction of graduate students in China

Zhou Wenhui; Li Minglei; Han Xiaofeng

Research Center for Graduate Education, Beijing Institute of Technology

Abstract: During October to December 2011, Research Center for Graduate Education of Beijing Institute of Technology launched a great investigation on students' satisfaction with graduate education in 35 different level and type graduate education institutes around China, involving 7293 graduate student respondents. And that aims to evaluating the quality of graduate education based on the perspective of students' satisfaction. Some valuable conclusions can be drawn from the study: By and large, over 60% of graduate students, according to the investigation result, are satisfied with current situation; while certain difference exist among different kinds of graduate groups, male students show higher satisfaction than female students; the students in research institutes show higher satisfaction than the students in colleges; medical students show the highest satisfaction than the students studying at any other majors; the doctoral candidates show higher satisfaction than the master degree candidates; the academic degree graduate students show a little higher satisfaction than the professional degree graduate students. In addition, the weak point of graduate education lies on management and services.

Key words: graduate students; satisfaction; investigation

A Great leap-forward development has occurred in the graduate education of China, which makes us one of those countries with rich education resource, since the reform and opening-up policy has been implemented and we have entered the 21st century in particular. By the end of 2011, 1645.8 thousand of graduate students have been enrolled, among which doctoral students accounts for 271.3 thousand and 1374.6 thousand for master students. The satisfaction of graduate students reflect the situation in each and every aspect of graduate education, as they are the subject of education as well as the main force in scientific research.

To get a comprehensive understanding of the satisfaction state of the graduates, a project named "Graduate Students' Satisfaction Investigation" was launched in 2011 by Research Center for Graduate Education, Beijing Institute of Technology. In the investigation, 35 graduate education entities were selected as samples, including 17 research-oriented universities (985 Project¹), 8 national key universities (211 Project²), 8 local colleges and 2 scientific research institutions. In total, 7293 effective graduate samples were acquired. A

¹ In May 1998, China launched a program to support some top universities, which is called "985 project", 39 totally universities involved the program by the end of 2012.

² Another program to support some key universities, aiming to construct about 100 key universities in 21st century, which is called "211 project", 112 totally universities involved the program by the end of 2012.

LIKERT five-grade scale (very satisfied; satisfy; general; dissatisfied; very dissatisfied) covering course teaching, scientific research training, instructor mentoring, management & services of graduate education is applied in the investigation. This report is to display to social public the current condition and related issues on graduate satisfaction based on statistic data analysis of investigation results.

I. As a whole, more than sixty percent of graduates are satisfied, while the highest satisfaction rate lies on instructor mentoring.

According to the investigation results, generally 63.1% of graduates show their satisfaction for the current graduate education, but at the same time, 8% of graduates vote for dissatisfaction. Among the investigation items, approximately 80% of graduates express satisfaction for instructor mentoring, which holds the highest satisfaction rate. It's worth noting that the graduates show a negative assessment for the management and services of education entities, as low as 60% for the satisfaction rate, while 11% for the dissatisfaction rate, which tops the investigation items in dissatisfaction rate.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Instructor Mentoring	78.6%	16.9%	4.5%
Scientific Research Training	66.0%	27.0%	7.0%
Course Teaching	67.0%	26.9%	7.1%
Management & Services	61.2%	27.8%	11.0%
Graduate Education in Total	63.1%	29.0%	7.9%

Note: satisfaction rate refers to the proportion of "Very Satisfied" and "Satisfied" voted by graduate students; dissatisfaction rate refers to the proportion of "dissatisfied" and "Very Dissatisfied" voted by graduate students.

a. In the item of course teaching, the satisfaction rate for curriculum system voted by graduates is less than 60%, while the dissatisfaction rate reaches 10%. As for the teachers' teaching level, 70% of graduates show their approval, and a quarter for general assessment.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Curriculum System Rationality	58.9%	31.1%	10.0%
Teachers' Teaching Level	69.4%	24.8%	5.8%

The investigation for course content shows that: first, 46.9% of graduates vote for “General” for the amount of course, while 45.2% for “Very Large Amount” and “Relatively Large Amount” and 7.9% for “Very Small Amount” and “Relatively Small Amount”; second, 53.1% of graduates think that the course content is of little depth; third, 53.6% of graduates vote for “General”, “Relatively Weak” and “Very Weak” for the advance nature of course content.

As for the ability improvement of course teaching, 56.1% of graduates consider “Relatively Big” or “Very Big” effect on improving their learning abilities. Nearly sixty percent (59.0%) of graduates think of “General”, “Relatively Small” or “Very Small” effect on improving their innovation abilities, and at the same time, 50.2% of graduates vote for “Relatively Big” or “Very Big” effect on improving their scientific research abilities.

b. In the item of scientific research training investigation, more than a quarter of graduates express that they haven’t been involved in any scientific research project, while 34.7% of graduates have been part of 1 project and 23.8% for 2 projects, 15.5% for 3 projects and more. Among those that have been involved in projects, graduates who vote for “Relatively High” or “Very High” academic price of scientific research work only account for 43.6%, while those who give general or negative opinions reach 56.4%. Besides, graduates hold low appraisals for the scientific research subsidies from their instructors, with 41.7% of satisfaction rate and 22.7% of dissatisfaction rate.

In the aspect of ability improvement of research training, nearly 70% of graduates think that participating in scientific research work has “Very Big” and “Relatively Big” effect on improving learning abilities, practice abilities and academic accomplishment. However, only 63.3% of graduates consider “Very Big” and “Relatively Big” effect on improving innovation abilities, and nearly 30% vote for “General”. Graduates hold low assessment for improving employment competitiveness: only 53.9% for “Very Big” and “Relatively Big”, and over 30% vote for “General”.

c. In the item of instructor mentoring investigation, nearly 90% of graduates feel satisfied with the professors’ academic level and moral cultivation, so the dissatisfaction rate is very low. As for the assessment of mentoring frequency of the instructors, nearly three fourths of graduates give satisfied opinion, and 20% vote for “General”. In the case of employment support from the instructors, nearly two thirds of graduates consider satisfied, while nearly a quarter vote for “General”.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Academic Level	88.6%	9.7%	1.7%
Moral Cultivation	88.5%	9.6%	1.9%
Mentoring Frequency	74.4%	19.9%	5.7%

Employment Support	66.6%	24.8%	8.6%
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In the aspect of improving overall quality affected by instructors, a large proportion of graduates vote for “Relatively Big” or “Very Big” effect from the instructors in major knowledge, scientific research ability, academic interest, studying attitude as well as moral cultivation. Among them, studying attitude and moral cultivation are in the top and second position, accounting for 77.6% and 76.3% respectively. By contrast, academic interest is relatively low voted, only for 68.9%, and 25.4% of graduates vote for “General” effect, which is apparently higher than the rest four investigation options.

d. In the item of management and services investigation, less than half of graduates are satisfied with the scholarships and Three-Aid Posts provided by the education entities. While 20% of graduates show dissatisfaction, nearly one third of graduates vote for “General”.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Scholarships	48.6%	32.0%	19.4%
Three-Aid Posts	47.1%	35.3%	17.6%

Nearly two thirds of graduates show satisfaction for the academic atmosphere in education entities, and only 7.4% of graduates vote for negative opinion, but a quarter of graduates also hold general assessment. Only more than half of graduates are satisfied with the management system and over one third of graduates also hold general opinion. Only 42.5% of graduates are satisfied with the scientific research support of the education entities, while nearly 20% of graduates consider dissatisfied.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Academic Atmosphere	67.1%	25.5%	7.4%
Management System	54.2%	35.0%	10.7%
Scientific Research Support	42.5%	38.4%	19.1%

As for the infrastructures of mess hall, dormitory and library, graduates’ lowest assessments go to mess hall and dormitory, especially only 40.7% of satisfaction rate for mess hall. By contrast, library gets a relatively high assessment, accounting for 66.7% of satisfaction rate.

Items	Satisfaction Rate	General	Dissatisfaction Rate
Mess Hall	40.7%	30.2%	29.2%
Dormitory	49.3%	30.0%	20.6%

Library	66.7%	22.9%	10.4%
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II. Difference among different kinds of graduate student groups

The investigation shows that certain difference among graduate student groups of different genders, education entities, major categories, degree levels and degree types.

a. The satisfaction rates of male students are higher than those of female students

According to the investigation, generally the satisfaction rates of male students are higher than those of female students. The same status is showed in instructor mentoring, scientific research training and course teaching. It's particularly obvious in scientific research training, and male students hold over 10% than female students. At the same time, they show less dissatisfaction in instructor mentoring and scientific research training.

Total/Instructor Mentoring/Scientific Research Training/Course Teaching

Gender	Satisfaction Rate	Dissatisfaction Rate
Male Students	65.0%/80.5%/70.2%/68.6%	7.7%/3.9%/5.6%/7.1%
Female Students	60.4%/75.7%/59.8%/64.7%	8.1%/5.3%/8.9%/7.0%

b. The scientific research institutes holds higher satisfaction rate than universities, and the lowest satisfaction rate comes from local colleges

Overall, satisfaction evaluation of scientific research institutes is higher than colleges and universities. Not only overall satisfaction but scientific research training satisfaction is higher than colleges and universities, while their dissatisfaction rate is lower than latter. In different kinds of colleges and universities, satisfaction evaluations of colleges of 985-project and 21-project don't have obvious difference, and in 211-project colleges, tutor guidance satisfaction is nearly 4% higher, while dissatisfaction evaluation is slightly better than that of 985-project colleges and universities. Satisfaction evaluation of local colleges is not optimistic, whose satisfaction rate is significantly lower than other kinds' cultivating units, but with dissatisfaction rate on the contrary.

Total/Instructor Mentoring/Scientific Research Training/Course Teaching

Items	Satisfaction Rate	Dissatisfaction Rate
Research Institutions	67.5%/80.6%/72.9%/68.1%	4.3%/3.0%/3.2%/5.0%
985-project colleges	65.0%/78.7%/68.4%/69.2%	7.8%/4.7%/6.7%/7.6%

211-project colleges	65.3%/82.3%/64.7%/67.1%	7.3%/4.1%/6.5%/6.0%
Local colleges	52.6%/72.3%/58.1%/59.3%	10.2%/4.8%/9.4%/7.8%

c. Medical student has the highest satisfaction, while agronomy student holds the lowest.

In various disciplines, satisfaction evaluation of medical student is significantly better than other disciplines student. Next are science, engineering, humanities and social sciences students, among which, the humanities students' satisfaction rate on research training is significantly lower than other disciplines students, while the dissatisfaction rate is higher than other disciplines students. Agronomy student holds the lowest satisfaction, but only on the scientific research training, satisfaction rate is better than the humanities and social sciences student.

Total/Instructor Mentoring/Scientific Research Training/Course Teaching

Disciplines	Satisfaction Rate	Dissatisfaction Rate
Medical Science	82.0%/87.6%/80.7%/78.2%	3.5%/3.0%/2.6%/3.4%
Natural Science	68.2%/81.7%/75.4%/71.6%	6.7%/3.2%/5.8%/6.0%
Engineering	65.6%/80.3%/70.5%/68.6%	7.3%/4.3%/5.2%/6.6%
Humanities	59.6%/75.0%/51.8%/67.0%	9.1%/3.5%/13.0%/8.0%
Social Science	56.5%/75.5%/55.5%/63.4%	9.7%/5.9%/10.5%/8.5%
Agronomy	55.4%/73.3%/64.3%/59.4%	7.8%/7.6%/4.4%/6.2%

Note: humanities include philosophy, literature, history and arts; social sciences include economics, education, management and law.

d. Doctoral students holds higher satisfaction rate than master students

Satisfaction rate of doctoral student is significantly higher than master students, and the dissatisfaction rate is lower than the latter. Besides, doctoral research training satisfaction rate is nearly 20% higher than that of master students.

Total/Instructor Mentoring/Scientific Research Training/Course Teaching

Degree	Satisfaction Rate	Dissatisfaction Rate
Doctor	70.9%/81.7%/79.8%/72.6%	5.6%/4.4%/3.3%/5.0%
Master	61.2%/77.8%/62.5%/65.5%	8.5%/4.5%/7.9%/7.6%

e. Academic degree satisfaction rate is higher than professional degree

Academic degree satisfaction rate is higher than that of professional degree, while its dissatisfaction rate is lower than professional degree, but the difference is not obvious.

Total/Instructor Mentoring/Scientific Research Training/Course Teaching

Degree	Satisfaction Rate	Dissatisfaction Rate
Academic degree	63.5%/78.7%/66.5%/67.3%	7.8%/4.3%/6.6%/6.8%
professional degree	61.9%/77.8%/63.9%/65.3%	8.4%/5.2%/8.4%/8.1%

III. Investigation Results

Currently, comprehensively improving the quality has become the core task of the reform and development of graduate education, among which improving the quality of graduate cultivation is a top priority, which requires to fully arouse the initiative and enthusiasm of the tutors and graduate students. Through the graduate student's perspective, satisfaction investigation reveals the problems of graduate education, which has enlightening significance to the graduate education policy making.

a. Graduate student satisfaction still leaves great room to improve

Although generally there are more than 60% of graduates showing satisfaction, but nearly a third of the graduate students also consider as general, which leaves a large space for improving. Looking from different group categories, girls' satisfaction rate is slightly higher than 60%, which is nearly 5% lower than that of boys; Only 50% of satisfaction of local colleges is far lower than the scientific research institutes; The satisfaction of humanities and social science and agronomy students do not exceed 60%; master students' satisfaction rate is slightly higher than 60%, nearly 10% less than doctoral students. By comparing, we can see that "disadvantaged" group of graduate students need special attention in graduate education.

b. Course teaching cannot meet the needs of graduates

More than two thirds of graduate students are satisfied with the course teaching, but further investigation finds that more than half of graduate students give negative feedback on the depth and amount of curriculum content and leading nature. As for improving students' abilities in the course, more than half of the graduate students hold a positive attitude to learning and scientific research ability improving, but only 40% of the graduate students vote for improving innovation ability. What is noteworthy is that the satisfaction of graduate students of local colleges and agronomy student do not exceed 60%.

c. The quality of scientific research training needs to be improved

The investigation finds that more than a quarter of graduate students have not been involved in research projects. At the same time, only more than 40% of graduate students who have been involved in research projects consider as high academic content, and are satisfied with mentor's research grants. In addition, graduate students' evaluation on improving innovation ability and employment competitiveness from scientific research is relatively low. The satisfaction rates of female students, local colleges and humanities and social science student are less than 60%.

d. Management and services are the weakness of education entities

The investigation results indicate that the satisfaction rates of graduate students for scholarships, grants and scientific research support are less than 50%, while dissatisfaction rate is close to 20% at the same time. The satisfaction on board and room reach is particularly bad with dissatisfaction rate close to 30%. Therefore, the colleges and institutes should strengthen the infrastructure improvements and increase scholarships, creating a loose and free academic atmosphere for graduate students.

A literature review of the university choice process: models, choice determinants, influential factors and a conceptual framework for Turkey

Oya Tamtekin Aydın

*Business Department, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey.
Email: oyatamtekin@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the article is to investigate the literature of university choice process with models, choice determinants, and influential factors. A conceptual framework is developed by study to explore the determinants that influence students' university choice decision in Turkey and make recommendations for further research in this field. The approach for this study entailed extensive searches of proper higher education databases. The aim is to ensure that, as much as possible, all literature in the field is reviewed. The conceptual framework, which is obtained by this study, will be useful Turkish universities. Due to changes in Turkish higher education in the recent years, literature needs many new studies about it. This issue will be examined the university choice process in details and so the study will be the first step for future researches. Despite intensive literature in other countries, because of the limited search in Turkey on the university choice process, the article is also important.

Keywords Higher education, University choice process, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the governance of higher education has dramatically changed. Higher education has been transformed from dependency of funding by government to the competitive market (Maringe, 2006). To meet the increasing social demand for higher education, governments must seek alternative sources of funding for such expansion. The raising number of students who want to study in a university and inability of the state budget mean that new ways of funding is necessary. The growth of private higher education worldwide is a kind of proof that state supported education cannot provide sufficient access.

Like all world because of increasing demand and government budget constraints, the higher education system has changed in Turkey. The privatization of higher education has gained importance. The first Turkish private university, Bilkent, was established with the foundation university status in 1984 according to the law 2547. In 1992, Koç family established the second private university. In 1994, Başkent University was founded and after six universities were opened in 1996, eight universities opened in 1997 and today there are 175 universities in Turkey, 68 of which are foundation and 107 of which are state universities. These numbers clearly show that with the developments of the last years in Turkish higher education. There are many alternatives for students and the availability of so many options has complicated the student choice process of university. The rise of foundation universities causes new competition and dynamism to higher education. Therefore, the university clearly needs to position itself against competitors in order to remain attractive for student.

The rising numbers of higher education institutions, students are becoming more critical and analytical in their selection of educational institutions (Binsardi & Ekwulugo, 2003). In order to improve the strategies about student recruitment, to understand of how and why students select a university is very important. Understanding choice process is an instrument for develop strategy to obtain a position against competitors. The article examines the literature of the models and the factors of university choice process. The models of university choice process are examined the following categories: *economic models, status-attainment-sociological models, combined models and marketing approach models*. The article identifies also the main factors, which effect students' decision to prefer a university, by classifying into two categories. One of them is determinants of university choice and the other is influential factors. Then, university choice process will be assessed for Turkey. At the end of the study, a conceptual framework will be emerged based on the literature. These findings will be useful for the higher education institutions to plan and develop their strategies and the higher education institutions can renew themselves in this competitive and transforming area, understanding these factors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The models of university choice process

These models have been beneficial to understand the university choice process with determinants of university choice and influential factors. The major differences between the models are that the descriptions of variables and how they define institution activity to encourage student enrollment (Hossler, Braxton, & Coopersmith, 1989). Several conceptual approaches have been developed to describe the factors that influence students' decisions to select a university. Each of them describes the different processes by which a high school student selects a university. In the article, four models are examined. According to Hossler, Schmit and Vesper (1999) most of the studies that tried to understand the university choice process could be included in one of the following categories: *economic models*, *status-attainment- sociological models* and *combined models*. Another model is *marketing approach*, which is explained the university choice process with internal and external influences and supplemented by communication efforts.

- a. **Economic models:** These approaches are based on the assumption that a student wants to maximize their utility and minimize their risks. Economic models of college choice are based on the assumption that students act rationally by evaluating all the information available to them according to their preferences at the time of the decision (DesJardins & Toutkoushian, 2005). They emphasize the rational decision-making process of students and their families and the variety of ways in which different students' rate and use the university attributes to make their final university choice (Hossler, Schmit, & Vesper, 1999). According to Fernandez (2010), individuals are assumed to act rationally in ways that maximize their utility, given their personal preferences. The research indicates that individuals will select a higher education institution, if the benefits of attending outweigh the perceived benefits of attending other higher education institution or a non-college alternative (Hossler, Braxton, & Coopersmith, 1985). According to the approach of human capital investment, the students realize their possible choices and evaluate them by determining 'whether or not a college education is worthwhile by comparing the expected benefits with the expected costs associated with an investment in a college education' (Paulsen, 2001, pp. 56–57). Hence, students are supposed to choose the college with 'the highest utility of net expected benefits' (DesJardins & Toutkoushian, 2005, p. 193). To focus only on the rationality of the students is the limitation of economic models.
- b. **Status-attainment- sociological models:** In these models, different social and individual factors are emphasized by leading to a student's occupational and educational aspirations. The Jackson's model (1982) proposes that a student has three stages to making a selection. The first is the preference stage where the academic achievement has the strongest effect. The second is the exclusion stage where the students make an eliminating. The last one is the evaluation stage where the students get their final decision. In the derivative model developed by Blau and Duncan (1967), family, socioeconomic background and student academic ability are predicted to have a joint positive effect on aspirations for college. Sociological models of college choice (Hossler, Braxton, & Coopersmith, 1985) have focused on the identification and interrelationship of factors including parental encouragement (Sewell & Shah, 1978), influence of significant others (Chapman, 1981) and academic performance (Sewell, Haller, & Portes, 1969) as indicators of enrollment in higher education intuitions. According to Kotler and Fox's (1995) model is status-attainment models are based on Social Theory. It is a kind of processes, which is focus on socialization, academic conditions, the role of the family, and social networks. This model rejects the assumption of students and their families being rational deciders. Sociological approaches focus on the influence of the cultural and social capital, such as the socioeconomic background, prospects, and the academic achievements of students, when choosing a college (Perna, 2006). The limitation of the sociological models is to focuses on social factors as influences of choice.
- c. **Combined models:** Combined models try to capture the essence of both previous models and these kinds of models allow a considerable amount of analytical power, as they combine sociological aspects with a rational decision (Raposo and Alves, 2007). These approaches use the most powerful indicators in the decision-making process from the economic and social models, providing a conceptual framework. A three-stage model (Hossler & Gallagher, 1987;

Jackson, 1982) and a multi-stage model typically containing between five and seven stages are most important combined models. Hossler and Gallagher's (1987) *three-stage model* emphasizes the stage of predisposition, search, and choice. The predisposition phase is first step where students decide whether they will go on to their education. The search stage is where students get some information about universities. The last step is choice stage in which students select the university that they will enroll. Perna (2006) is another important person who explains the university choice process with combined model. Her ideas focused on the decision of which university to choose and specifically included sociological as well as economic approaches. She also says, "Calculations of expected costs and earnings are nested within several layers of context" (Perna, 2006, p. 116). These layers are *the individual habitus such as demographic characteristics, cultural effects; the organizational habitus like the support of college teachers; the higher education context; the comprehensive social, economic, and policy context such as demographic changes, unemployment rates.*

- d. **Marketing approach model:** To understand the models of university choice process, *the marketing approaches* also must be mentioned. These models are not necessarily directly referring to sociological and econometric concepts. Nonetheless, these approaches are incorporated in the consumer choice models in terms of internal (cultural, social, personal, psychological characteristics) as well as external (e.g., social, cultural, product and price stimuli) influences, supplemented by communication efforts of the provider (Obermeit 2012; Kotler & Armstrong, 2010). Gilley (1989) explained how radio, television newspaper and magazine can be used to attract publicity. According to Mayer et al. (1999), communication technologies, such as CD's and DVDs in university advertising and web page properties (Erdal, 2001), have been considered before. Steele (2002) conducted studies on how to build effective communication with college and university students using the catalogue, application tools, and program materials. Brochures, posters, meetings, sponsorships and billboards, web pages, TV and newspaper advertisements are mostly used as some communication tools for university selection (Yamamoto, 2006).

In literature, consumer behavior models are related with university choice process in marketing approach models. The university choice is compared to a buying process with subsequent stages (Blackwell, Miniard, & Engel, 2006; Kotler & Armstrong, 2010). The students start with a comparably extensive awareness set of higher education institutions that is successively narrowed down to a consideration and choice set (Blackwell et al., 2006; Kotler & Fox, 2002; Shocker, Ben-Akiva, Boccara, & Nedungadi, 1991). The notion of prospective students as consumers is not undisputed (Hemsley-Brown & Oplatka, 2006), but the development and application of consumer behavior models of the university choice has gained acceptance (Obermeit 2012). Next to sociological and economic factors, the impact of actions taken by universities (e.g., recruitment activities, financial aid offers) on the students' decisions are deliberately included in this approach (Bergerson, 2009). Vrontis, Thrassou and Malenthiou's model (2007) includes five step. The steps are need *recognition, information search, alternative evaluation, purchase and consumption and lastly, post-consumption* evaluation. According to Vrontis et al. (2007), similar causes and effects occur in relation to pre-purchase evaluation of alternatives though here branding appears to play a vital role in decision-making. Purchasing and consumption stage depends on financial, individual and some environmental determinants. The financial factors can be the students' ability to pay high fees. Individual determinants refer to attitudes and values relating to personal freedom and the drive for individual achievement. In addition, the environmental factors are a combination of economic and demographic factors affecting students' choice of higher education institution. Finally, Post-consumption evaluation differences relate to the mass-word-of-mouth phenomenon and greater relative weight of the purchase and consumption experience (Vrontis et al., 2007).

Determinants of university choice

General literature

In order to regulate the recruitment strategies, universities need to know which factors influence the decision to enroll at an institution (DesJardins et al., 1999; Litten, 1982; Maringe, 2006). There are many studies, which include various criteria, which students use to select a major in a college (Strasser, Ozgur, Schroeder,

2002). They said that these factors were classified three groups' *interest in study, influence of others, and careers*. According to these factors, some students are interest in the subject (personal preference; ability in handling the subject matter; rigorous/challenging; and enjoyable/fun). Others affect some of them like advisors, parents and peers. Some of them are interest in career (compensation – earning potential and earnings growth; job availability and growth – employment opportunity and advancement opportunity; job requirements – dealing with people and teamwork). Webb (1993) said that *academic reputations, accreditations, proximity, costs, potential marketability of the degree* are important factors. Chapman (1993) proposed that *quality of faculty, quality of degrees, overall academic reputation is significant*. Coccari and Javalgi (1995) showed the factors as follows: *Quality of faculty, degree programs, cost, variety of offerings, classroom instruction*. Kallio (1995) emphasized that *residency, academic environment, reputation and institution quality, course diversity, size of the institution, financial-aid*. Donnellan (2002) examined the *influence of personal contacts, parents, location, and social life*. Shanka, Quintal and Taylor (2005) said that *proximity to home, quality/variety of education, cost of living/tuition, friends study, family recommendation, safety* effect the choice process are important factors. Holdsworth and Nind (2006) displayed *the importance of quality and flexibility degree/course combinations, availability of accommodation, costs and proximity to home*.

Kaynama and Smith (1996) found the influence of others important for pre-business students and mentioned about *job availability* influencing a student's decision. Findings from research based on the survey that contained 20,000 people was conducted in England (Connor et al., 1996; Tackey and Aston, 1999) show that *the availability of subject of interest* is the most important determinant of choice of university, followed by *tuition and other costs*. Soutar and Turner (2002) assorted the factors into two categories; first is university related factors and second is personal factors. The university related factors are as follows: *the type of course, the academic reputation of the institution, the campus, the quality of the teaching staff and the type of university*. Personal factors are *distance from home, what their family thinks about each university and the university their friends wish to attend*. While Mazzarol and Soutar (2002) identified six broad categories: *institution characteristics, knowledge and awareness of the host country, recommendation from friends and relatives, environment, cost, social link and geographic proximity*. Belanger et al. (2002) said that *campus staff, students, and other networking efforts* are important factors that influence the students' choice of university. Hoyt and Brown (2003) listed the most important choice factors as *academic reputation, quality of faculty and instruction, location, cost, scholarship offers, financial aid and student employment opportunities*. Other important factors found from these studies were: *size of institution, surrounding community, friendly/personal service, availability of graduate program, variety of course offered, extracurricular programs, admission requirements, admission to graduate school, affiliation (with another reputable institution), attractiveness of campus facilities, class size and quality of social life*. Price, Matzdorf, Smith, and Agahi, (2003) have conducted face-to-face interviews with 87 students from four different universities in England and they emphasize *the quality of education, academic prestige, availability of major, library and IT facilities* for determinants of choice of university. In another research by Sidin et al. (2003), five factors were defined as *personal, academic quality and facilities, campus, socialization, and financial aids*. According to Donaldson and McNicholas (2004), *the reputation, nature of the courses, location and address, financial considerations, facilities, social climate of the department, program structure and accreditation* factors influence student choice of institution and course for postgraduate studies. Maringe, F. (2006) surveyed 387 students about 35 university choice factors. The most important factors are about *job prospects*. Veloutsou, Lewis and Paton (2004) surveyed high school seniors in Scotland, Northern Ireland and England and they found the *programs, academic prestige of departments, academic prestige of the university, dormitory and campus facilities, and job placement of graduates* are the most significant choices factors. Briggs (2006) in a study of 650 first-year undergraduate students in two disciplines, accountancy and engineering, across six Scottish universities identified ten factors that influence student choice of higher education. These factors include *academic reputation, distance from home location, own perception, graduate employment, social life nearby, entry requirements, teaching reputation, quality of the faculty, information supplied by university and research reputation*. Raposa and Alvez (2007) survey 1024 freshmen in Portugal and they said that *academic excellence, job market prospects and location* matter are the most. Strayhorn, Blakewood and Devita (2008) suggest that three sets of factors influence university choice decisions: *academic, financial, and individual traits or experiences*. Foskett, Maringe and Roberts (2006) found that *flexibility of fee payment, availability of financial aid, and reasonable accommodation costs* exert a significant influence on students' choice of a

higher education institution. Ho and Hung (2008) determined the fourteen factors. These factors can be classified five categories. They are *including living (location, convenience, and campus), learning (faculty, curriculum, and research), reputation (academic reputation and alumni reputation), economy (tuition fee, subsidies, and employability) and strategy (exam subjects, exam pass rate, and graduation requirements)*. *Employability, curriculum, academic reputation, faculty, and research environment* were the most important factors found in this study.

The list of university choice factors in literature

- a. **Peer:** Studies in Asian countries predominantly found that reference groups such as siblings, friends, peers, relatives, teachers and other influential people influence a student's choice of a university (Kusumawati et.al, 2010). Sometimes they decide according to their peers. Peers are not only one of the influential factors but also for some students, it is a reason to selecting a university. Several studies (Shanka, Quintal and Taylor, 2005 and Fletcher, 2012) examined the correlation between university-bound students' interaction with other students and their enrollment at particular universities. The results of Fletcher (2010) are consistent with those of Pimpa (2005) who said that Thai students' selection of Australian universities was effected by peers' suggestions. According to Fletcher (2012), peers' preferences create a social norm, which is called *acceptable choices* within high school students. This means that peers may constrain and guide the university options for an individual.
- b. **Family:** The influences from family are identified as finance, information, expectation, persuasion, and competition. Pimba (2004) showed the family support as a financial factor. Financial support can limit their decision or expand. If their families have enough budgets, they can support them. If they do not have enough budgets, they can constrain their child's choice. Many searches showed that there is a certain relation between the decision to university choice and family. Students noted that financial support which is from parents or family might limit the choice of the university, as their financial sponsors may influence them to study in certain destinations or study programs (Kusumawati et.al., 2010).
- c. **The reputation of an institution:** The reputation of an institution is also a factor in a student's university selection. This is one of the factors ranked high in US surveys (Kim & Gasman, 2011; Maringe, 2006; Pampaloni, 2010; Teranishi et al., 2004; Tierney, 1983). Isherwood (1991) found reputation of the college as one of the major determinates. Soutar & Turner (2002) said that one of the major criteria of university choice is the reputation of an institution. Hoyt and Brown (2003) found the reputation of a university as an important factor in choosing process of a college. Veloutsou, Lewis and Paton (2004) also highlighted the university's reputation. Ming (2010) proposed that the reputation of an institution is a powerful influence. Walsh and Beatty (2007) and Hillenbrand and Money (2007) studies showed that the reputation of a university plays an important role in a student's choice. This factor was indicated to be the most important factor in a study, which is made in South Africa (Wiese et al. 2009; Beneke & Human 2010). Ancheh et al. (2007) asserted that reputation of the institutions is the strongest criteria in students' selection process. Briggs (2006) also noted that reputation is one of ten factors that influence the selection decision.
- d. **University attributes-institutional characteristics:** Research has also showed that students' choice of universities is influenced by university attributes. These attributes mean that staff quality, type of institutions, availability of desired programs, curriculum, international reputation, quality of facilities such as library, computing facilities and social facilities), campus and class size and availability of financial aid. Many study demonstrated that academic factors, availability of desired program, academic reputation and quality of teaching were the main reasons affecting to the students to select a university. In Portuguese, Tavares et al. (2008) specified main institutional characteristics contain teaching quality, scientific research quality, prestige, infrastructure, computer facilities, library, location, quality of the curricula, administrative support, extra-curricular factors (sports, leisure, canteens, etc.) and the availability of exchange programs with foreign universities as influential factors. The curriculum offered, especially the intended major or the availability of programs, for instance

for students who need to work (Hoyt & Brown, 2003), is crucial as well (Clinton, 1990; Galotti & Mark, 1994; Kim & Gasman, 2011; Maringe, 2006; Moogan et al., 1999; Pampaloni, 2010). The type of institution is another identified factor influencing the decision of students (Galotti & Mark, 1994). Another substantial category of institutional characteristics is 'quality'. McDuff (2007) indicates that quality is an important determinant of school choice and that students in the US are willing to accept large tuition fee increases in exchange for a higher quality education. Quality is certainly a broad concept in higher education area. All perspective of quality concept is very important for a university. Thus, many factors that refer to the quality of a university are always contained in university choice models. The perceived quality of a university can be related to the services of universities. Since the better quality universities offer services that bring long and short-term returns, they are more likely to be preferred by candidate students. Soo & Elliot (2010) found that quality of education is related positively to number of applicants. Quality also can be seen the research for a university. Keskinen et al. (2008) stress that teaching and the research characteristics of the department comprise an influential

choice for school-leavers in Western Australia were course suitability, academic reputation, job prospects offered by a qualification from the university and teaching quality.

- e. Personal Factors:* Personal factors mean that every student has his/her own set of circumstances quite independent from the others, hence, age, gender, family background or ethnicity can be seen personal factors. The studies on choosing a university explore the influence of personal factors. Sidin et al. (2003) found the personal factor as an important part of students' university choices criteria. Nora (2004) identified that all students, regardless of their ethnicity, were more likely to re-enroll if they felt accepted, safe, and happy at their colleges. Yamamoto (2006) showed that personal preference was the most influential factor in university selection for Turkish students. Raposo and Alves (2007) noted that personal factors show the greatest positive influences on student choice of a university in Portugal. However, Tavares (2008) revealed that in Portugal, students' choices seemed to be influenced by gender and family background. Students made a rational decision by considering their social economic factor before making a choice (Kusumawati et al, 2010).
- f. Location:* This factor refers the city, which is located of the university, the proximity of home or proximity of city center. Veloutsou (2004) said that the location of the university and the geography of its surroundings were some of characteristics that were of pivotal importance for students. In terms of location, Raposo and Alves (2007) and Dawes and Brown (2005) emphasized that proximity to home is one of the substantial effects in the choice process of university. The distance from home is important for both American and German students (Briggs, 2006; Kim & Gasman, 2011; Tierney, 1983). The location of the institution is another relevant variable in the United States (Galotti & Mark, 1994; Kim & Gasman, 2011; Maringe, 2006; Moogan et al., 1999; Pampaloni, 2010). Studies show that students prefer socially and culturally active big cities, like London (Soo & Elliot, 2008) or Amsterdam (Oosterbeek et al., 1992), as well as locations where they have family and friends (Keskinen et al. 2008). Donaldson and McNicholas (2004) said that the reputation, nature of the courses, location and address, financial considerations, facilities, social climate of the department, program structure and accreditation factors influence student choice of institution and course for post graduate studies. Gonca Telli Yamamoto (2006) said that "in the large city like Istanbul with more than 10 million people live, proximity to home, easy transportation are critical factors in selecting a university." The proximity to home and easy transportation are critical factors in selecting a university (Telli, 2006). Persson (2007) proposed that the location is one of the most important physical-internal resources of a university. Lindong (2007) said, "If the location of the college is close to a housing area, it will be a big advantage for them". In study of Hacıfazlıoğlu and Özdemir about the expectations of students in foundation universities (2010), the half of the participants stated that the location of the university affected their selecting university decision.
- g. Job prospects:* Student wants to maximize their utility and minimize their risks in selecting process. The increasing job prospect can be seen the most important factor to maximize their utility. Kaynama and Smith (1996) found the influence of others important for pre-business

students and mentioned about job availability influencing a student's decision. Strasser, Ozgur and Schroeder (2002), said that job availability, employment opportunity and job requirements are very important for students. A similar situation was proposed in Australia (Soutar & Turner 2002) and in Turkey (Tatar & Oktay 2006). Raffan and Deaney (2006) discovered that according to post-16 year old students the most popular reasons for wanting to enroll in university are the enjoyment of the subject, need for a degree for a career, better job, new subject areas and the enjoyment of student life. Maringe, F. (2006) surveyed 387 students about 35 university choice factors. The most important factors are about job prospects. Băcilă et al. (2008) found that the most important factors when students select their faculty are job opportunities.

- h. Cost of university:** Cost of university is very substantial criteria for students. It does not only mean fees of university and it can include accommodation or transportation costs. Distance from home is a kind of cost element, which has a negative relationship with school choice (Soutar & Turner, 2002; Jepsen & Montgomery, 2009; Briggs & Wilson, 2007; Keskinen et al., 2008). Many researchers have examined the influence of cost in the selection of a university process. For example, Webb (1993), Coccari and Javalgi (1995), Donnellan (2002), Shanka, Quintal and Taylor (2005), Holdsworth and Nind (2006) displayed the importance of costs on university choose process of students. Wagner & Fard (2009) found that the cost of education has significant relationships with a students' intention to study at a university. Many researchers have demonstrated a negative relationship between fees and demand (Leslie & Brinkman, 1988; McDuff, 2007). However, there are also studies that indicate different results about costs. For instance, Soo & Elliot (2008) find that the fees charged do not influence the decision of the students or Briggs & Wilson (2007) indicated costs ranked only twenty in order of importance from among twenty-two factors. Heller (1997) shows that low-income students are more sensitive to price changes than those are higher income students. In addition, Bezmen & Depken (1998) emphasized that the demand for foundation universities is more cost sensitive than public ones. Long's (2004) study, displayed that the role of cost decreased and the study said that the importance of cost depends on the income and quality of the student. Foskett, Maringe and Roberts (2006) found that flexibility of fee payment and reasonable *accommodation costs* exert a significant influence on students' choice of a higher education institution.
- i. Financial aid-scholarship:** The impact of financial aid is another significant factor, which effect students' university choice decisions. For some students the choice of an institution is constrained by financial aspects and financial aid-scholarship can be useful to expand to their choices. Financial aid that reduces the costs shouldered by students is found to be an important factor influencing school choice in the reverse direction (Leslie & Fife, 1974). Kallio (1995) emphasized financial-aid. Hoyt and Brown (2003) said that financial aid was a considerable factor that influenced student choice of a university. Financial aid-scholarship, loans or grants are very importance for students (Clinton, 1990; Galotti & Mark, 1994; Hoyt & Brown, 2003; Pampaloni, 2010; Rowan-Kenyon, Bell, & Perna, 2008; Tierney, 1983). Foskett, Maringe and Roberts (2006) found that *availability of financial aid* exert a significant influence on students' choice of a higher education institution.

Information sources used on choice process

- a. Internet and websites:** The internet is definitely the main source of information nowadays. If the universities use effectively online social networks and their web sites, they can positively affect the candidate students. Many research especially emphasizes websites and social networks (Facebook, tweeter, instagram etc.) influences on students' choice decisions (Bell, Rowan-Kenyon, & Perna, 2009; Brown et al., 2009; Hoyt & Brown, 2003; Kim & Gasman, 2011; Kinzie et al., 2004; Yamamoto 2006; Pampaloni, 2010).
- b. Publications:** Another source is publications on students' choice decisions. They have been the most used and best rated source. Despite the internet, they still are important (Briggs, 2006; Galotti & Mark, 1994; Hoyt & Brown, 2003; Kinzie et al., 2004; Moogan & Baron, 2003; Veloutsou et al., 2005).

- c. **Media:** Media such as television, newspapers and magazines are used by universities to place advertisements (Kinzie et al., 2004). Media can be used by universities by not only advertisement but also giving some information about their education and social facilities.
- d. **Reference groups:** A lot of research discusses the important effect *parents* have on a student's choice of university. Reference groups such as siblings, friends, peers, relatives, and teachers influence a student's choice of a university. Moogan and Baron's (2003) study found parental impact is important in the initial stages. Pimpa (2003 and 2004); Shanka, Quintal and Taylor (2005) found that family influence is a major factor in higher education select decisions. The opinions of family members may exert different types of influence on one's behavior (Pimpa, 2004). Raposo and Alves (2007) underlined that parents have a strong influence in the choice process of selecting a university, as well as schoolteacher's recommendations. Almost all students talk with their parents about their plans after school (Kim & Gasman, 2011; McDonough, 1998). American universities identified the important role of parents and included them in their marketing efforts (Hoyt & Brown, 2003; Moogan et al., 1999; Rowan-Kenyon et al., 2008; Terenzini et al., 2001). In addition, students appear to be treated differently according to their background and academic ability (Chapman, 1981; Reay, 1998). *Counselors* in public schools need to care for too many students to help each one extensively, while those in private schools can really assist and support their candidates (Kim & Gasman, 2011; McDonough, 1998; Reay, 1998). Yamamoto (2006) emphasized that parents and friends are external influences to the student choice of university. Ceja (2006) also contend that parents and siblings as influential people on their choice of university. Teachers from secondary school, and parents, for example, can exert a strong influence on students' decision-making in Thailand (Pimpa & Suwannapirom 2008).

UNIVERSITY CHOICE PROCESS FOR TURKEY

The student enrollment of higher education in Turkey increases day by day. In 1981, the number of student enrollment was 237.369; in 1991, the number of student enrollment was 695.730; in 2000, the number of student enrollment was 1.503.981; in 2006, the number of student was 2.342.898; in 2010, the number of student enrollment was 3.529.334. Since 2006, student enrollments in higher education have increased by percentage 50. This increasing number of enrollment shows clearly the increasing demand of higher education. With the debate on the idea that public universities are not able to fulfill the increasing demand for higher education in terms of number, capacity and quality, foundation universities gained central importance to Turkish higher education. The first of foundation universities established in 1984 and the number of foundation universities has reached 68 in the year 2013. As of today, totally, there are 175 universities with 107 public and 68 foundation universities. The result of these developments, the availability of so many options has complicated the students' university choice process. In order to improve the strategies about student recruitment, Turkish universities managers should understand of how and why students select a university is very important. In this research, we determine university choice factors and influential criteria on the basis the literature and Turkish higher education environment.

University choices factors are five categorized as follows: **Financial considerations:** *Family's solvency, cost of education, financial aid-scholarship.* **Career opportunities:** *Employment and advancement opportunity, curriculum offered, internship opportunities and university-industry partnership.* **Location:** *City where is located, proximity of city center, proximity of home, accommodation.* **University attributes-institutional characteristics:** *Reputation of university, staff quality, student quality, quality of facilities (library services, technical infrastructure), teaching quality, education quality, accreditations and language policy, physical condition (size of institutions and social environment on campus).* **Personal factors** are as social (peer)-family background. Based on the intensive literature, influential criteria are categorized six parts. They are *family expectations and their social background; peers' and friends' recommendations; counselors and teachers; media such as television, newspapers and magazines; publications about universities; internet with social networks and web sites.* The students who have decided to take university education after graduating from high school, university selection process is as follows.

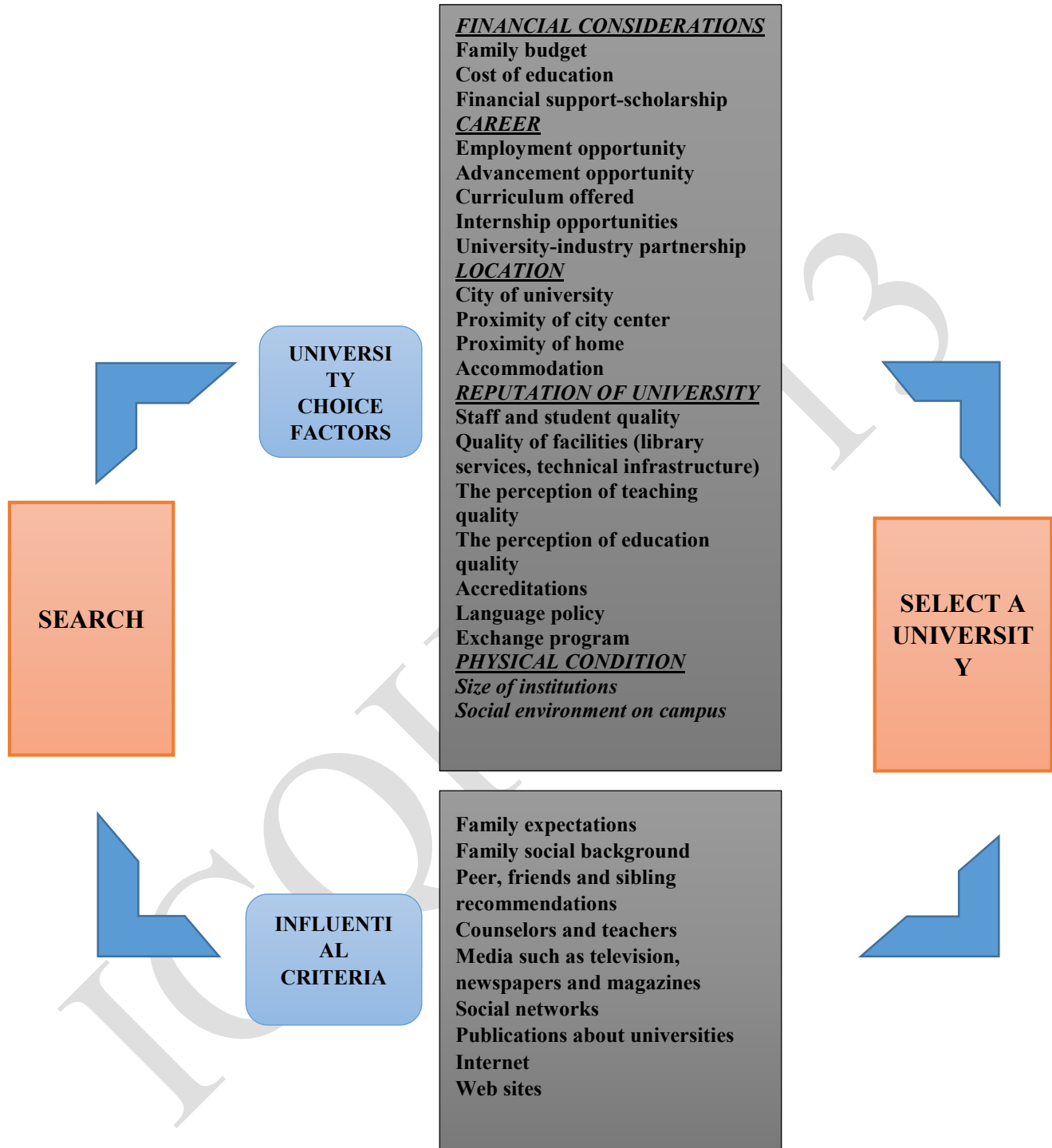


Figure 1: A conceptual framework about university choice

CONCLUSION

Understanding the choice process of a university is an instrument for develop strategy to obtain a position itself against competitors for a university. Based on the intensive literature, university choice process have noted in two main phases. One of them is search stage; the other is selecting a university. In searching period, the students can be affected by choice and influential factors. First, one is choice factors, which can be clustered into five themes namely: financial considerations, career opportunities, location, university attributes-institutional characteristics, and personal factors. Second is an influential criterion. They are defined namely: family expectations and their social background, peers' and friends' recommendations, counselors and teachers, media such as television, newspapers and magazines, publications about universities, internet with social networks and web sites.

In the article, all factors are presented in a conceptual framework in figure 1. The suitable process that has created with a literature review will be useful for the Turkish higher education intuitions to plan and develop their strategies. We suggest also the development of the university choice models, methodologies and an enhancement of choice criteria with background factors possibly influencing the university choice of prospective Turkish students.

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Academic libraries in the digital age: Best practices for modernizing the library

Jennifer Wright

*Western Kentucky University
Jennifer.Wright2@Wku.Edu*

ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the practical changes to the library field that continue to take place as technology advances. These changes include changes to physical space, collection development, and librarian workflows. It will also include best practices to modernize the academic library to best complement a technologically driven university.

INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the digital age has changed the way libraries operate. In the case of the academic library, modernizing the collection and the space in which the library operates has been a constant chase to keep up with the changing goals and roles of the university. As the university strives to provide the most technologically advanced classes and degrees to its students, the academic library has been faced with a variety of challenges to its usefulness and relevance.

In order to meet these challenges, the library has had to change. The first change to happen to the academic library was a change in the way collections were curated and developed. Though paper volumes are still the bulk of the library's collection, they are no longer the bulk of their spending, with alternative formats winning out over the print materials. Following that change was a change in librarian workflows. With the new technology, the processing and acquisition of new materials changed, but the changes did not stop there. Public services librarians found that they were answering new and more complex questions, stemming from the new resources and new academic departments on campus. Even special collections librarians found their roles changing, as people clamored to be able to access more materials - even those that were rare and fragile - virtually. All of these changes led to a physical transformation of the library that would allow library faculty and staff to better serve their patron population and to make access to and use of all of their materials easier.

BACKGROUND

The impact of the digital age in the academic library started much sooner than it did for the general public. Typically on the cutting edge of technological advancements due to grant research, universities employed new technologies at a rapid rate very early in the process, but it was not until the 1980s that research began to grow at an exponential rate. As Foltz, et. al point out, this growth in technological advancements at the university level was a direct result of the Bayh-Dole Act, which increased the university's capacity for patent activity (2012). This put pressure on the academic library to advance their technological use over their public counterparts. One of the first technological advances to hit the academic library was the computerized card catalog. This allowed libraries to rapidly add items to their collection, and allowed their patrons to find materials quickly. This also dramatically impacted the technical services aspect of the academic library, as the digitization of MARC records, first used in the 1960s, was instrumental in making the digital catalog a success (Arms, 2012).

The second large step in technology in academic libraries was the advent of electronic resources. Twenty years ago, electronic resources were just beginning, and print resources reigned supreme (Burrows, 2006). What began as some articles, and then later whole journals, being put up on the internet to be accessed by

computer quickly snowballed into databases, and then later database aggregators. This new format of materials changed the way money was allocated in acquisitions, and disrupted the flow of reference assistance in public services. As more students were able to access the materials that they needed from the comfort of their homes and dorm rooms, academic libraries had to come up with a variety of ways to entice their students into their libraries.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

While concerned about dwindling patron counts and worried about how they would justify their budgets, academic libraries in the digital age knew that they could not ignore digital materials. Studies by the ACRL show that academic libraries are facing ever-increasing budget cuts, and the prospects for reference desk staffing continue to decrease (Dubnjakovic, 2012), but libraries must continue to give their patrons what they want. The rise of the e-reader in its various forms (Nook, Kindle, and Kobo, just to name a few) was an opportunity that the university library could not afford to pass up. While there is mixed data on the usefulness of the e-reader for some disciplines (most notably medical and art disciplines), there are other disciplines that benefit greatly from the e-reader. It has been noted that it is much more convenient to have all ones' books at their fingertips via e-reader (Zimerman, 2011). No longer do English students have to carry around and keep track of dozens of texts for each of their classes. The same can be said for history and other reading-intensive disciplines. Electronic resources are also ideal for science disciplines which are constantly changing, though these disciplines tend to be more focused on articles accessed by computer, rather than textbooks on e-readers. Moving the e-reader technologies to other platforms (such as tablets, cell-phones, and computers) has also greatly increased their usefulness (Zimerman, 2011).

Because of this, electronic resources became a large part of the library budget. This knee-jerk effort, however, left library budgets a mess and led to even more possible headaches regarding copyright and accessibility. The newest trends in libraries are toward a more thoughtful collection, even when it comes to e-resources. Now, though, rather than being concerned about space, as libraries typically are when it comes to physical resources, they are more concerned about cost and duplication of materials. It is not atypical for a popular journal to be part of several databases - making it appear that the library is paying for the same material over and over again. However, careful negotiation with database aggregators can ameliorate the effect that this phenomenon has on the collection. Also important is careful examination of the use statistics of the various databases. A cost-benefit analysis should be performed periodically to make sure that they electronic resources available are worth what they cost.

All of this careful curating of the library collection is useless if the students do not come to the library to use it. Rather than relying on the idea that the library was necessary to students education, academic libraries have gone on the offensive, with lengthy and sometimes expensive marketing campaigns to let students know about the resources that the library has to offer. Some marketing tools have been traditional - flyers, pamphlets, and rack cards - while others have been more outside the box. In order to celebrate the opening of a new information commons in their library, for example, Old Dominion University mocked up the new space in a popular computer game, allowing their students to see what was happening to the space before it was even open (Old Dominion University Libraries, 2013).

Other marketing tools for libraries include the library website, a standard feature of every academic library. From the library website, academic librarians can link their students to Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and a host of other social network and media sharing sites to keep them abreast of what the library is doing and can do for them. In today's libraries, marketing is just another facet of outreach, which is a core component of library service.

In seeking to perform more outreach for their patrons, it is important to get the librarian out of the library. Anecdotal evidence supports the idea that students are more likely to seek out help if they know someone who works at the library, and "knowing" a librarian is as simple as having interacted with him or her during a

class. Technology has made this easier; now, library instruction sessions no longer need to be confined to within the walls of the library; with most of the resources students want online, an instruction session can consist entirely of teaching the use of popular databases (Thull and Hansen, 2009). To make a more well-rounded experience, virtual tours of the library using footage conveniently housed either on the library's website or popular video sites can show students how to navigate the library before they ever set foot in it. More importantly, because these resources and more are available on the library's website, the learning experience does not have to end when the librarian leaves the room.

All of this has led to a change in the physical space of the library. Some of the change has come from necessity, as students expect more technology, but some of it has come from ability, as digital collections replace physical ones and more space becomes available in the library. The crowning achievement in the transformation of the library from analog to digital has been the information commons. Though the digital revolution may have started elsewhere on campus due to the introduction of computer labs in whatever buildings or spaces were available, the information commons can be more than just a computer lab in a library. It becomes something more than the sum of its parts by melding the technology that students expect with the knowledge and information resources that they need to complete their assignments.

By placing computers and other technology, such as collaborative work stations and maker spaces in the library, the library can regain its status as a place where knowledge is put to use. However, instead of just slaving over term papers until the wee hours of the morning, students can use the information commons to do all their work.

What seems to shock both students and faculty alike about these places is that they break the stereotype of the quiet library. While it is likely and even advisable that some areas of the library should remain quiet, contemplative areas for individual study, the information commons is the antithesis of the idea; it is all about the exchange of ideas, and the exchange of ideas is a noisy prospect. However, this can answer an old conundrum for the library: by making these spaces where noise is okay, they can ameliorate the effects of high traffic areas, by allowing the high traffic noise to just become one with the rest of the noise.

A perfect example of this has been what we have done at the main campus of Western Kentucky University. In the fall of 2012, renovation began on the entrance floor of Cravens Library. Because of how our campus sits, the entrance floor is actually the fourth floor of the building, and sees heavy traffic, especially when weather conditions are bad - heat, cold, or precipitation, there are more bodies coming through the fourth floor of the Cravens library and its sister building, Helm. The fourth floor of the building has traditionally housed circulation because it was an entrance/exit floor, and not much else. The reference area for the library complex was in the building next door, which was attached by a breezeway on the fourth and fifth floors of Cravens - floors one and two of Helm. After construction, the circulation area remained in place on the fourth floor of Cravens, but was joined by thirty computers, several collaboration stations, and a new service point desk that had reference services, technological assistance from the campus IT department, and writing services provided by the English department.

In the eleven months that the newly christened Commons at Cravens has been opened, all three of the departments represented at the service point have seen more use, and the computer lab is packed with people, though there are computer labs available elsewhere in the building. The addition of the Commons at Cravens has also changed the patron flow of the building; the entrance which houses the Commons has seen an increase in patron count compared to the second building entrance, which was typically more popular due to the presence of a coffee shop.

All of the changes that are being made to the library are in the best interests of the patron, but can be daunting for the library personnel. They require a certain leap of faith - changing how effectiveness of the library and the librarian is measured. However, these changes are necessary if libraries are going to remain relevant to the university.

FURTHER IMPLICATIONS

The digital age has been one fraught with complications, but it has not stopped the academic library from continuing to provide the best service it can to students, faculty, and staff alike. As the pace of electronic publishing continues to grow, more of the librarian's time will be taken up with managing these resources. Future research should focus on comparing the usage of electronic resources to print resources across the disciplines, to ensure that the solutions being proposed do not adversely affect disciplines still interested in print collections. There will not be a one-size-fits-all solution to this new challenge, but many smaller solutions that come together to make a cohesive answer to the digital age.

CONCLUSIONS

As academic libraries move forward and embrace the digital age, we must remember that it is not necessary to abandon materials. In fact, we should be turning a thoughtful eye on how we develop our electronic collections, treating them as carefully as we have our print collections. Though our parameters for accepting or rejecting new electronic materials may be different from the ones we use for print, they are no less important. Maintaining a balance in the collection is the key to juggling our responsibilities with the realities of the budget. To build up usage of these materials, librarians should be focusing on marketing not only the materials that the library has collected, but the physical space and their own expertise. Only then will students and faculty see the value in what academic libraries have to offer.

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Academic quality improvement program (aqip): A peer reviewer's perspective

Dr. Douglas Franklin

*Assistant Dean (Emeriti), Planning, Assessment & Research
Office of Student Affairs
OHIO University*

ABSTRACT

The Higher Learning Commission is an accrediting commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, one of six regional accrediting agencies in the United States. The Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) is an alternative to the traditional accreditation process and integrates the principles and processes of continuous improvement into the culture of colleges and universities. AQIP is grounded in the concept that systematic improvement is gained by using achievable action projects. Presented from the experience of a seasoned peer reviewer, the paper seeks inform readers of the AQIP process, identify Higher Learning Commission Criteria and AQIP Categories, and explore the principles of high performing organizations. The results of impromptu study of twenty-one AQIP projects found institutions often would benefit from establishing a more collaborative environment, engage in market research and assessment when developing and implementing projects, and utilize relevant research and professional standards as part of institutional quality assurance processes.

INTRODUCTION

“Accreditation is the primary means by which colleges, universities and programs assure quality to students and the public” (Eaton, 2012, p.4). The one hundred year old accreditation process relies on self-reflection and external review by peers to ensure quality assurance and improvement. Self-reflection is commonly done extensively through self-study and peer review processes that can take many forms dependent upon the accrediting agency. The purpose of this paper is to describe the peer review process associated with Action Projects identified within the Higher Learning Commission's Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP).

Accreditation and the Higher Learning Commission

In addition to fifty-two (52) state and territorial boards of higher education and the U.S. Department of Education, regional accrediting agencies in the United States are one leg of a Triad tasked with ensuring quality in higher education institutions. The federal leg of the Triad is the United States Department of Education (DOE). The DOE is responsible for oversight and compliance of the accreditation process, ensuring the viability of the accrediting agencies. In short, the DOE accredits the accrediting agencies. State governments are responsible for the establishing policies, licensing institutions and providing funding for institutions within their respective states. The accrediting agencies ensure quality assurance through the establishment of standards and criteria on which institutions are measured and assessed. In addition to the

development and renewal of standards, accrediting agencies establish accreditation processes that include institutional reflection through a self-report, peer review and analysis, and an agency verification upon analysis of the institution's self report and peer review. The process can take anywhere from one to two years and is repeated every 7 to 10 years depending upon the accrediting agency's regulations (Higher Learning Commission, 2013¹)

Located in Chicago, Illinois, the Higher Learning Commission is the higher education wing of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (NCA). The Higher Learning Commission is the largest of the six regional agencies in the United States, accrediting higher education institutions in eighteen states, primarily located in the central region of the country and has over thirteen hundred institutional members, all of which are responsible for providing human resources, known as peers, to support for the accreditation process.

Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP)

The Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) is an alternative accreditation process of the Higher Learning Commission (HLC). Unlike the Commission's Standard Pathway and Open Pathway, the AQIP Pathway requires a review of a panel of peer institutions to be admitted to the program (Higher Learning Commission, 2013). The AQIP accreditation program, originally developed in 1999-2000, integrates the principles and processes of continuous quality improvement into the culture of colleges and universities. The AQIP process is grounded in the concept of systematic improvement and relies on a systems thinking approach to quality improvement. In addition to periodic systems appraisals and quality check-up visit by peer reviewers, AQIP institutions participate in focused action projects and strategy forums throughout the seven-year review period (Higher Learning Commission, 2008).

AQIP institutions are required to conduct a regular and ongoing cycle of Action Projects that reflect the institution's record for quality improvement activities. AQIP Action Projects are central to institutional success because they demand that the institution develop the constructs and processes required to organize and oversee regular quality initiatives. The Action Project process broadly engages faculty and staff in the selection of projects and also through participation on project teams. Unlike drawn-out processes associated with strategic planning, AQIP Action Projects guarantees the institution completes several short-term quality assurance projects (Higher Learning commission, 2013³)

AQIP Action Projects are guided by two primary sets of guidelines, AQIP Categories and the Higher Learning Commission's Principles of *High Performance Organizations* (Higher Learning Commission, 2010). All AQIP projects fall within nine categories, which are used to compartmentalize action projects including:

- AQIP Category One: Helping Students Learn;
 - AQIP Category Two: Accomplishing Other Distinctive Objectives;
 - AQIP Category Three: Understanding Students and Other Stakeholder Needs;
 - AQIP Category Four: Valuing People;
 - AQIP Category Five: Leading and Communicating;
 - AQIP Category Six: Supporting Institutional Operations;
 - AQIP Category Seven: Measuring Effectiveness;
 - AQIP Category Eight: Planning for Continuous Improvement;
 - AQIP Category Nine: Building Collaborative Relationships.

There are ten philosophies that form the *Principles of High Performance Organizations* (Higher Learning Commission, 2010) and that undergird the AQIP categories. These include:

- Focus: Mission, vision and purpose focus institutional efforts;
- Involvement: Broad-based and inclusive engagement of faculty, staff, and students;
- Leadership: The development of quality culture utilizing effective communication through leadership and leadership systems;
- Learning: Creating a learning-centered institution focused on seeking effective ways to engage students and enhance the learning environment;
- People: Respect through investments in individuals;
- Collaboration: Working together for achievement of a common mission;
- Agility: Flexibility and responsiveness to changing needs and conditions;
- Foresight: Focused on planning and future thinking;
- Information: Fact-based information gathering, analyzing and using;
- Integrity: Responsible institutional citizenship that models values.

Systems Thinking

A distinguishing characteristic of the AQIP process is the focus on systems and processes. In his ground breaking book *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization* (2006; 1990) Peter Senge identifies systems thinking, personal mastery, mental models, building shared vision and team learning as essential elements of the learning organization. Senge further emphasizes that systems thinking is the “cornerstone of the learning organization” (Senge, 2006; 1990). The concept (of systems thinking) views a system as an adaptive whole, which can survive as its environment may change and deliver shocks to it. In such a whole, each functional part will be properly linked to others and appropriate information will be continuously available to enable adaptation to take place in response to the monitoring of performance (Checkland, 2012, p.466). As Aristotle offered “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.” Checkland suggests that in order for a system to be adaptive the units must be considered a part of overall system that is made up functional sub-systems. System adaptability requires processes of communication, control procedures to manage the change; and methods to address “emergent properties that characterize the evolving system (Checkering, 2012, p. 466).

Peer Review

Peer Review is a primary element in the advance of all professional fields in the United States Using peer experts to serve as reviewers has been a long-standing tradition in academic culture of the United states (Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors, 2013). “Peer review in accreditation is based on the fundamental assumption that quality in higher education is best served through a process that enables peers of the organization, informed by standards created and applied by professionals in higher education, to make the judgments essential to assuring and advancing the quality of higher learning (Higher Learning Commission, 2013¹). Peers judge institutional quality based on respective institutional missions. Review of quality is collegial, primarily qualitative, formative, and focused on improvement (Eaton, J. 2012).

AQIP project reviewers are selected based on their experience and interest. Application is done online during selected times of the year and reviewed by Higher Learning Commission professional staff. Upon selection, AQIP project reviewers are assigned to a peer mentor who will provide training about expectations and the review process. Training is conducted annual before each project review cycle. AQIP project reviewers are evaluated based on projects reviewed.

AQIP Project Review Process

Process Goals infuse the principles and benefits of continuous improvement into the culture of colleges and universities, and assure and advance the quality of higher education. Action Projects make a serious and visible difference to institutional performance, embody challenging but attainable goals and are designed to stretch the institution in new ways to learn and excel. Institutions are to focus on both efficiency and benefits to students and other stakeholders. Action project charters consist of: project title; context statement that aligns the project with the institution; problem or opportunity to be addressed; key stakeholders involved or impacted; vision and objectives; project sponsor; scope; budget and timeline; constraints and assumptions; critical success factors and risks; and approach and organization (Higher Learning Commission, 2008).

Depending upon the stage and age of the project to be reviewed, action projects will have one or more updates. Each update will describe: past accomplishments and current status; how the institution involved people; anticipated next steps; any “effective practices” that should be shared; and what challenges the institution still faces in implementing the project.

AQIP project reviewers are expected to adopt a review philosophy conducive developing a positive and trusting relationship with each institution (Higher Learning Commission, 2010²). Overall the reviewer is exhorted to accentuate the positive by adopting a “glass is half-full attitude” rather than half-empty. Reviewers should highlight and praise things an institution is doing right and trust the institution to have good intentions and motivation, be competent, capable and ultimately do what they set out to do. While maintaining this positive attitude is deemed important, project reviewers should recognize what is important and beneficial, have high expectations, be able to redirect misdirected and wrong efforts and hold the institutions accountable.

In writing the review, project reviewers are tasked to evaluate progress in action projects and identify major accomplishments and best practices that warrant recognition. Recommendations should be specific and when possible, supported by research or useful professional standards and guidelines as well as other helpful resources. An overarching statement should be made to summarize the project’s progress.

METHODOLOGY

The intent of the AQIP update project reviews used in this study was to provide constructive feedback to institutions based on the reviewer’s knowledge skills and experience. The peer reviewer approached these reviews without the intention of collecting data for this study. Research findings from these reviews were unintentional, that is, research was not the original intent of the project review. No approvals were sought from any institution research board (IRB). To ensure confidentiality and anonymity the names of the institutions reviewed have been removed and only the institution’s type was used in the analysis.

The process of project review is similar for all subject institutions. The reviewer is allotted 10 days to review the AQIP project, assess and make an overall judgment of the institution’s progress, provide analysis of the projects status, and make targeted recommendations for improvement. The average time spent on a each project review ranged from three to four hours. All reports were uploaded into an automated system and reviewed by the reviewers mentor supervisor before being published for the institution viewing. The review was blind and reviewer signed the mandatory *Confirmation of Objectivity Form*. Final reviews were to be at least 500 words but should not exceed 1000 words. All reviews complied with these requirements. The final reviews were the key documents examined for this study.

Data used in this research came from twenty-one Higher Learning Commission member community colleges located in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Arkansas and were generated and collected in groups of seven, per year, during three years from 2011, 2012, and 2013 for a total of 21 projects. Analysis of the data was accomplished using the qualitative inquiry method of document analysis, which focuses on in-depth studies of fairly small samples, even single cases (n=1) selected intentionally (Patton, 2002). A systematic procedure for appraising or assessing records, document analysis includes printed and electronic material (Bowen, 2009). Examination of data from these documents is used to produce meaning, gain understanding, and develop knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Documents examined in this review included project charters and updates. In selected cases institutional websites were used to clarify information.

Data were disaggregated from the reports by topic and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. While excel spreadsheet is not a true database (Db pros 2013; Allen, 2013), the software has a data sort function sufficient to identify common and similar elements. As documents were reviewed for the defined purpose of supporting institutions quality improvement efforts, several interesting patterns emerged which led to the development of a research questions: *to what extent do selected community colleges engage in collaborative practices in addressing Academic Quality Improvement Program projects* and *to what extent do selected community colleges utilize research and professional standards to support Academic Quality Improvement Program projects*. In order to answer these questions, consultant recommendations for each project were reviewed and analyzed with the intent of developing themes and patterns.

FINDINGS

AQIP action projects from twenty-one (n=21) Higher Learning Commission member community colleges were reviewed over a three-year period from 2011 to 2013. The largest number, n=17, and greatest percentage 80.95% of institutions were seen as making reasonable progress toward project goals. One institution made excellent progress and three colleges, 14.2%, completed projects. Institutions with completed cases were advised to use their projects as a springboard to future projects.

Findings relative to project focus tended to group into two major categories: Academic and Academic Support, n=13 (61.9%); and Other Operational processes, n=8 (38.1%). Projects are noted in Table 1: Projects and Processes Reviewed.

Table 1: Projects and Processes Reviewed (continued on next page)

Academic and Academic Support	Other Operational
Create an online Degree Audit Program (DAP)	Create a web page to describe institution's quality program and align with institutional strategic plan
Develop roadmap for students from first contact to graduation	Quantify current partnerships and resources to maintain them Student Success
Academic and Academic Support	Other Operational
System of tracking students in the enrollment process	Use data to enhance student satisfaction
Develop and implement a standardized procedure for advising students	Investigate assessment software
Expanding career exploration learning resources and early interventions	Surge Green Challenge
Develop, implement, and sustain a continuously improving student orientation program	Benchmark with peers

Develop a prior learning assessment program	One Card System
Develop a 21st century learning experience	Master Planning
First Year Experience (FYE)	
Assess general education program	
Initiating learning communities	
Evaluate advising process	
Student Success	

Projects were organized using the AQIP categories prescribed in the AQIP project guide. Categories and the number and percentage of projects within each AQIP category are located in Table 2: Project Categories.

Table 2: Project Categories

AQIP Category	Number and Percentage of Projects N=23*
Understanding student's and other stakeholder needs	n=8; 35%
Valuing people	n=2; 9%
Leading and communicating	n=0
Supporting institutional operations	n=6; 26%
Planning for continuous improvement	n=0
Building collaborative relationships	n=1; 4%
Measuring effectiveness	n=0
Helping students learn	n=4; 17%
Accomplishing other distinctive objectives	n=0

* Two projects identified valuing people and helping students learn as related categories resulting in n=23

Themes that emerged from the document analysis clustered around nine areas. Collaboration, including limited or inconsistent communication or not engaging with groups that could or should be involved in the project was the most common recommendation, occurring in sixteen (n=16) of the projects. The need for more marketing activity including evaluation, assessment and feedback occurred in twelve projects (n=12). There was limited use of research and/or professional standards that would have benefited eleven (n=11) projects. Focusing on students and stakeholders was recommended in nine (n=9) projects. There were seven projects Recommendations that were limited in scope and that could not be clustered

Table 3: Peer Reviewer Consultative Suggestions

AQIP Category	Number and Percentage of Projects N=23*
Collaboration (communication & engagement)	n=16; 76.9%
Marketing, Evaluation, & Feedback	n=12; 57.14%
Research & Professional Standards	n=11; 53.38%
Focus on Students and Stakeholders	n=9; 42.86%
KPIs and Outcome Measures	n=6; 28.57%
Design or Visualizing Process	n=5; 23.81%
Professional Development and Training	n=3; 14.29%
Involve Institutional Leadership	n=3; 14.29%
Specific Recommendation	n=7; 33.33%

DISCUSSION

The use of AQIP project reviews was helpful in gaining some insight to operational efficiency and effectiveness of institutions reviewed. In general these institutions embraced the AQIP process and made acceptable progress toward project goals. Viewing these projects in an aggregated way did not provide a definitive view of the overall quality of American mid-western community colleges but did provide some insight as to how the institutions worked and some areas to consider for focused improvement. The three recommendations most often made focus on collaboration, marketing and use of research and professional standards

Collaboration, including communication and engagement was recommended in a large majority of the reviews. Collaboration recommendations usually arose from projects that were developed and led by small groups of people within the institution. Many of these projects were planned as broad reaching efforts but implemented with a limited scope. Often faculty and students were not included in the planning or implementation phase and were often informed about the project rather than actively involved.

The next largest group of comments was focused on marketing, evaluation and feedback. The term marketing is presented in the broadest of terms and suggests that institutions often miss opportunities to identify client and stakeholder needs. Too often, AQIP projects had a defined process that was not grounded in institutional reality that ultimately limited the impacted of the project. The use market research to understand the institution and the effected clientele, to determine appropriate courses of action through the use of the collected data, and to assess the project's progress was missing in many AQIP projects.

Research and professional standards were identified as possible shortcomings in slightly more than 50% of the projects. The study of American higher education is common in the United States and scholars produce both theoretical and practical studies that are useful in operating institutions of higher education. There are several institutions in the United States that focus specifically on American Community Colleges that would be valuable resources. There are also a plethora of associations that provide professional standards for most academic, academic support, and co-curricular functional areas of an institution. Standards from these organizations were recommended on numerous occasions.

The focus on students and other stakeholders had similar issues as those articulated with collaboration. Many of the student-focused projects did not include students in the planning or implementation phases, and did not provide opportunities to develop student-learning outcomes. Students were often seen as reactors rather than proactive engagers. Project activities were often projected onto the students rather than having students engaged in the development process. Similarly, the involvement of stakeholders was often limited to those specifically mentioned in the project's charter. Projects were often specifically designed for a target audience and other potential stakeholders were omitted from considered partners.

Many of the projects were focused on inputs and processes and did not address possible outcomes or provide key performance indicators of success. Do to pubic awareness of and political engagement with institutional accountability, the focus of American accreditation has moved away from inputs and processes to output and results. Outcomes, measured by key performance indicators, are used to determine organizational effectiveness and continuous quality improvement.

The recommendation of implementing a design and visualizing process occurred when institutions engaged in overly complex processes that would be benefitted by better organization or by some type of visual representation of the process. Concept maps, flowcharts, and dashboards were recommended to serve

as tools to support project clarity.

A few projects developed to be implemented by faculty, staff and students did not accommodate for sufficient and necessary education and training. In these cases, professional development for faculty and staff, and supplemental instruction for students, to clarify their role and function, were recommended.

In rare cases, especially when the project had stalled or was not moving forward at the desired rate of progress, recommendations were made to involve institutional leadership. In many of these cases, it was unclear whether institutional leadership, beyond the assistant vice president or director level, had formally supported the project.

Recommendations focused specifically on the project occurred in one-third of the reviews and were outside the scope of this study. These recommendations were aggregated and eliminated from the data analysis.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The three most common recommendations made during the review process involved collaboration, marketing, and use of research and professional standards. These project review recommendations were refined to develop overall recommendations to facilitate and support quality assurance efforts of community colleges.

The first recommendation is for institutions to consider engaging partners in a collaborative and synergistic way by involving a variety of constituents (faculty, departments, students etc.) in all stages of their AQIP action projects. The old saying “two heads are better than one” attributed to Aristotle, provides the foundation for this recommendation. In studying the synergistic effect of collaboration on information seeking, Shah and Gonzalez-Ibanez (2010) concluded, “working in collaboration, achieved something greater and better than what could be achieved by adding independent users, thus, demonstrates...a synergic effect” (p. 1). In her literature review of collaborative research Bukvova (2010) identifies access to expertise, resources, exchange of ideas, pooling expertise for addressing complex problems, keeping focus, learning new skills, achieving high productivity, producing high quality results, prestige, political and personal factors and fun pleasure. Concerns about collaborative research included tensions caused by determining who should get credit for the research and determining final responsibility and accountability for the outputs (Bukvova (2010).

The next recommendation is to start AQIP projects with the end in mind. In, *Seven Habits of Highly Effective People, Powerful Lessons for Personal Change*, Covey (1989) makes the case that growth can be gained by envisioning what the person wants to achieve. This second habit, Begin With the End in Mind is a key concept for both personal and organizational mission, vision and purpose statements.

Organizational complexity necessitates working together to establish a clear vision of what is to be accomplished. Conducting market research, by engaging stakeholders, developing goals with measurable outcomes, and assessing results, is made possible by establishing a clear vision of what is to be achieved and beginning the journey with the end in mind.

Finally, the study of higher education and the development of standards by professional associations and consortiums focused on the creation of guidelines has provided institutional management in higher education with the tools to operate using good or best practices. One such organization focusing on standards for higher education is the Council for the Advancement of Standards in Higher Education-CAS (2013). A consortium of forty professional associations representing nearly every academic support and co-curricular

functional area, CAS develops and revises standards and provides tools used in the self-assessment process. Organizations focused on the study of American community colleges include the American Association of Community Colleges (2013), The Council for the Study of Community Colleges (2013) and the Center for the Study of Community Colleges (2013). Several institutions of higher education have research centers focused on the study of American community colleges. These include: Community College Research Center at Columbia University (2013), the Bill J. Priest Center for Community Colleges at the University of North Texas (2013), the Center for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Memphis (2013), and the Center for Community College Student Engagement (CCCSE) at the University of Texas (2013). The aforementioned center conducts a nation wide survey of community college students and recently published *A Matter of Degrees: Promising Practices for Community College Student Success* (2012), a useful tool for institutions undertaking continuous quality improvement efforts.

This study emerged from the reviews of twenty-one community colleges that are members of the Higher Learning Commission using the Academic Quality Improvement Program as a form of accreditation. While not planned, the research produced interesting and illuminating results that warrant further investigation. Future research efforts might focus on the aforementioned recommendations of collaboration, market research and use of professional standards. Research questions generated by this impromptu study might include: *to what extent do American community colleges engage in collaborative practices that lead to institutional synergy*; and *to what extent are American community colleges aware of and utilize professional standards and research results focused on community colleges*.

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Açık ve uzaktan öğrenme programlarında akreditasyon: Türkiye için bir model önerisi

Accreditation in open and distance learning programs: a model for Turkey

Serpil Koçdar, Cengiz Hakan Aydın

Anadolu Üniversitesi
skocdar@anadolu.edu.tr

Anadolu Üniversitesi
chaydin@anadolu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Açık ve uzaktan öğrenmede (AvUÖ) kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon, dünyada yükseköğretim gündeminin ilk sıralarında yer alan konulardan biridir. Uygulamaların hem ulusal düzeyde hem de sınırlar ötesinde yaygınlaşması ile AvUÖ programlarında kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemlerinin kurulması ve geliştirilmesi her zamankinden daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Buna karşılık, bu faaliyetlerin nasıl yürütüleceği tartışmalı bir konudur. Bazı ülkelerde bu alandaki uygulamalar belli bir geçmişe sahip iken, bazı ülkelerde henüz gelişme aşamasındadır. Türkiye de bu alandaki uygulamaların henüz gelişme aşamasında olduğu ülkelerden biridir. Avrupa'da Bologna Süreci kapsamında oluşturulan Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanı'na Türkiye'nin de dahil olması, kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemlerinin kurulması ve yaygınlaştırılması sürecini hızlandırmıştır. Buna ek olarak, Türkiye'de AvUÖ programlarındaki artış, kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemlerine olan gereksinimi artırmıştır. Bu çerçevede, doktora tez çalışması kapsamında odak grup görüşmesi ile uzman görüşleri alınarak Türkiye'de açık ve uzaktan öğrenme programları için bir model geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, bu modelin gözden geçirilmiş ve genişletilmiş hali sunulmaktadır.

ABSTRACT

Quality assurance and accreditation in open and distance learning (ODL) is one of the top issues in the higher education agenda in the world. With the proliferation of national and cross-border ODL across the world, establishing and developing quality assurance and accreditation systems matters more than ever. Yet, how to evaluate ODL within quality assurance and accreditation practices is a controversial issue. In some countries quality assurance and accreditation practices are in the development stage while some countries have considerable experience regarding these practices. Also Turkey is one of the countries in which these practices are developing. Being involved in the European Higher Education Area that has been established in the context of Bologna Process has accelerated the establishment and proliferation of quality assurance and accreditation systems in Turkey. In addition to this, increase in the number of ODL programs has raised the necessity for such systems. In this context, a model was developed as a PhD dissertation for ODL programs in Turkey based on expert opinions. In this study, revised and improved version of this model is presented.

GİRİŞ

Kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sadece örgün eğitimde değil, açık ve uzaktan öğrenme (AvUÖ) alanında da dünyada yükseköğretim gündeminin ilk sıralarında yer alan konulardan biridir (YÖK, 2004). Uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliği, sınırlar ötesi üniversiteler ve küreselleşen dünyada hizmetlerin serbest dolaşımı nedeniyle AvUÖ'de diplomaların tanınması, kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon uygulamaları ülkeler arasındaki ikili veya çok taraflı ilişkilerde önemli gündem maddelerinden biri haline gelmiştir (YÖK, 2007). Bu gelişmelere paralel olarak, AvUÖ kurumlarının ve bu kurumlarda eğitim gören öğrenci sayılarının hızlı bir

şekilde artması, kalite konusunda endişelere yol açmıştır (Belawati, 2010; Thorpe, 2003). Daniel (2006), açık ve uzaktan öğrenme uygulamalarının hem ulusal düzeyde hem de sınırlar ötesinde yaygınlaşması ile AvUÖ programlarındaki kalitenin her zamankinden daha önemli hale geldiğini belirtmektedir.

AvUÖ kurumlarının ve programlarının akreditasyonu ile ilgili uygulamalar incelendiğinde, birçok ülkede AvUÖ kurumlarının ve programlarının yüz yüze eğitimdeki akreditasyon kuruluşları bünyesinde akredite edildiği; bu yapı içerisinde bazı kuruluşların AvUÖ'yi değerlendirirken farklı yöntemler kullandığı, bazı kuruluşların ise AvUÖ uygulamalarını yüz yüze eğitimle aynı biçimde akredite ettiği görülmektedir (Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, 2008; Jung ve Latchem, 2012). Bu uygulamaların yanı sıra, birkaç ülkede (ABD, Hindistan ve İngiltere) sadece AvUÖ kurumlarının veya programlarının akreditasyonu için faaliyet gösteren akreditasyon kuruluşları bulunmaktadır. Kısaca, akreditasyon sistemlerinin kuruluşunda ulusal bağlam ve akreditasyon mekanizmasının kuruluş amacı önemli olduğundan, bu sistemlerin özellikleri bulunduğu ülkenin kültürü, altyapısı ve eğitim sistemine göre farklılık göstermektedir (Jung ve meslektaşları, 2011; Stella, 2007).

Dünyadaki eğilimlere paralel olarak 2000'li yılların başından beri Türkiye'de de AvUÖ programlarının sayısı hızla artmaktadır. Buna karşılık, Türkiye'de mevcut AvUÖ programları için bir değerlendirme ve akreditasyon süreci bulunmamakta; sadece yeni açılacak programlar Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) bünyesinde faaliyet gösteren Uzaktan Eğitim Komitesi tarafından değerlendirilmekte ve bu değerlendirme sonucunda programların açılıp açılmaması konusunda karar verilmektedir (Özkuş ve Latchem, 2011). Latchem, Özkuş, Aydın ve Mutlu (2006), Türkiye'de AvUÖ uygulamalarında bir kalite güvencesi sistemine gereksinim olduğunu ve kalite güvencesi konusuna öncelik verilmesi gerektiğini belirtmektedir. Kısaca, program sayısındaki hızlı artış, Türkiye'de kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon konusunda nesnel bir yöntem olan gereksinimi artırmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, Avrupa'da Bologna Süreci kapsamında oluşturulan Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanı'na Türkiye'nin de dahil olması, kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemlerinin kurulmasını ve yaygınlaştırılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu çerçevede, araştırmanın amacı Türkiye'de uzaktan yüksek eğitim programlarının akreditasyonunda nasıl bir yaklaşım izleneceğine ilişkin bir model geliştirmektir. Bu kapsamda aşağıdaki araştırma sorularına yanıt aranmıştır:

1. Türkiye'de yeni açılacak bir AvUÖ programının akreditasyonunda nasıl bir süreç izlenebilir?
2. Türkiye'de mevcut bir AvUÖ programının akreditasyonunda nasıl bir süreç izlenebilir?

YÖNTEM

Araştırmada Türkiye'de yeni tartışılmaya başlanan bir konu olan AvUÖ programlarının akreditasyonu ile ilgili etkileşimli bir ortamda farklı bakış açıları elde edilmesi amacıyla veriler odak grup görüşmesi ile toplanmıştır. Odak grup görüşmesi, verilerin bir grup bireyle görüşme yapılarak toplandığı bir süreçtir (Creswell, 2008; Patton, 2002). Bire bir yapılan görüşmeler aksine, bir odak grup görüşmesinde katılımcılar birbirlerinin yanıtlarını duyarak, verilen bu yanıtlarla ilgili yorumlarda bulunmaktadır. Buradaki amaç, bireylerin kendi görüşlerini diğer katılımcıların görüşleri bağlamında değerlendirdiği sosyal bir ortam içerisinde yüksek kalitede veri elde etmektir (Patton, 2002).

Kısa bir zamanda derinlemesine veri toplanmasını sağlayan odak grup görüşmeleri genellikle 1-2 saat sürmekte ve gruplar 6-10 kişiden oluşmaktadır (Patton, 2002). Farklı bakış açıları elde edilmesi amacıyla birden fazla odak grup görüşmesi yapılabilmektedir. Verilerin daha sonra analiz edilmesi için, yapılan görüşme sesli veya görüntülü olarak kaydedilmektedir (Johnson ve Christensen, 2008).

Odak grup görüşmesine Türkiye'de ve Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde çeşitli üniversitelerde görev yapan; AvUÖ, akreditasyon ve kalite güvencesi konularından en az birinde uzman olan 21 akademisyen katılmıştır. Katılımcıların seçiminde amaçlı örnekleme ve kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ölçüt olarak katılımcıların *AvUÖ, akreditasyon veya kalite güvencesi konularından en az biri ile ilgili kitap, makale, bildiri ve benzeri türde bilimsel çalışmalar yapmış/yapıyor olması veya AvUÖ, akreditasyon veya kalite güvencesi konularından en az biri ile ilgili faaliyet gösteren bir kurumda, birimde veya bölümde görev yapmış/yapıyor olması* şartı aranmıştır. Yirmi bir kişi çalışmaya katılmayı kabul etmiştir. Katılımcıların unvanları ve çalıştıkları üniversitelere ait bilgiler, Tablo 1'de verilmiştir.

Tablo 1. Odak Grup Görüşmesine Katılan Uzmanların Unvanları ve Görev Yaptıkları Üniversiteler

ÜNİVERSİTE	UNVAN			Toplam
	Profesör	Doçent	Yrd. Doçent	
Afyon Kocatepe	-	-	1	1
Anadolu	5	1	1	7
Atılım	1	-	-	1
Çankırı Karatekin	-	-	1	1
Gazi	1	-	-	1
Hacettepe	-	1	-	1
Karabük	1	-	-	1
ODTÜ	-	1	-	1
Sakarya	1	-	1	2
Süleyman Demirel	-	1	1	2
Trakya	-	1	-	1
Yakın Doğu	2	-	-	2
Toplam	11	5	5	21

Odak grup görüşmesinin hazırlıklarına Ocak 2011'de başlanmış; çalışma 26 Şubat 2011 tarihinde Eskişehir'de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmadan birkaç gün önce katılımcılara e-posta ile çalışmanın amacı, çalışma programı ve çalışmadaki diğer katılımcılar ile ilgili bilgi verilmiştir. Farklı bakış açıları elde edilmesi amacıyla 7'şer kişiden oluşan 3 grup ile görüşme yapılması kararlaştırılmış; ancak Türkiye'de eğitimde akreditasyonun çok yeni bir konu olması nedeniyle katılımcılar 7'şer kişiden oluşan 3 ayrı grup oluşturulması yerine, konunun hep birlikte tartışılmasının daha etkili ve verimli olacağını belirtmişlerdir. Katılımcıların önerisi doğrultusunda küçük gruplar oluşturmak yerine 21 kişilik bir odak grup görüşmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmenin moderatörlüğü, katılımcıların seçiminde kullanılan ölçütlere uygun özelliklere sahip; grup iletişim süreçleri ve grup tartışmasının nasıl yönetileceği konusunda deneyimli olan araştırmacılardan biri tarafından yapılmıştır. Üç saat süren görüşme, sesli olarak kaydedilmiştir. Ayrıca, araştırmacılar görüşme boyunca notlar almışlardır.

Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Yıldırım ve Şimşek'e (2008) göre betimsel analiz içerik analizine göre daha yüzeysel olup, daha çok araştırmanın kavramsal yapısının önceden açık biçimde belirlendiği araştırmalarda kullanılmaktadır. Veriler, araştırma sorularının ortaya koyduğu temalara veya görüşme ve gözlem süreçlerinde kullanılan sorulara göre düzenlenebilmektedir. Başka bir deyişle, veriler daha önceden belirlenen temalara göre özetlenerek yorumlanmaktadır. Betimsel analizde amaç, elde edilen bulguları düzenlenmiş ve yorumlanmış bir şekilde sunmaktır. Bu kapsamda, araştırmada veriler, araştırma sorularının ortaya koyduğu temalara göre düzenlenmiştir. Görüşmeye ait ses kayıtlarının dökümü yapıldıktan

sonra, dökümler arařtırmacılar tarafından birkaç kez okunmuřtur. Öncelikle arařtırma sorularından yola çıkılarak veri analizi için bir çerçeve oluşturulmuř; verilerin hangi temalar altında düzenleneceđi belirlenmiřtir. Daha sonra, elde edilen veriler oluşturulan çerçeveye göre okunarak düzenlenmiřtir. Bir sonraki ařamada ise düzenlenen veriler tanımlanmıřtır. Son olarak, tanımlanan bulgular açıklanmıř ve yorumlanmıřtır. Güvenirliđi sađlamak amacıyla iki ayrı arařtırmacı verileri belirlenen temalar altında düzenlemiř; iki arařtırmacı arasında ortaya çıkan kodlama benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları sayısal olarak karřılařtırılmıřtır. Yıldırım ve řimřek'e (2008) göre kodlama güvenirliđinin (intercoder reliability) en az %70 olması gerekmektedir. Bu arařtırmada kodlama güvenirliđi % 85 olarak hesaplanmıřtır.

SONUÇ

Çalıřmada elde edilen bulgular, alanyazın ve Türkiye'de AvUÖ programlarındaki kalite sorunları çerçevesinde, Türkiye'de yüksek eđitimde kapasite sorununa bir çözüm olarak ortaya çıkan ve son yıllarda sayısı hızla artan AvUÖ programlarının kalitesinin artırılması ve programların sürekli geliřtirilmesi açısından, bu arařtırmada diđer ülkelerde yapılan uygulamalardan farklı bir süreç izlenmesi ve AvUÖ programlarında kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon faaliyetlerinden sorumlu; özerk, ayrı bir akreditasyon kuruluşunun kurulması ve alanlara özgü kurulan veya kurulacak (MÜDEK, FEDEK, vb.) akreditasyon kuruluşlarının, AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşu ile iřbirliđi halinde programları akredite etmesi önerilmektedir. AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşunun sadece programları akredite etme deđil, aynı zamanda AvUÖ programlarının kalitesinin artırılmasına yönelik çalıřmalara öncülük ederek eđitim kurumlarına yol gösterme iřlevine de sahip olacađı düşünölmektedir. AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşunun önerilen iřlevleri ařađıda sıralanmıřtır:

- Akreditasyon verilmesi
- Kalite konusunda çalıřmalar yapılması
- Yol gösterici birtakım ilkelerin ve rehberlerin geliřtirilmesi
- AvUÖ'nin çeřitli alanlarında politikaların oluşturulması
- Alanda gereksinim duyulan niteliklerde insan kaynađının yetiřtirilmesi ve sertifikalandırılması
- Eđitim programlarının düzenlenmesi
- AvUÖ yapan kurumlara her türlü konuda danıřmanlık ve destek hizmeti verilmesi
- AvUÖ yapan kurumlar arasında ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde iřbirliđi olanaklarının sađlanması

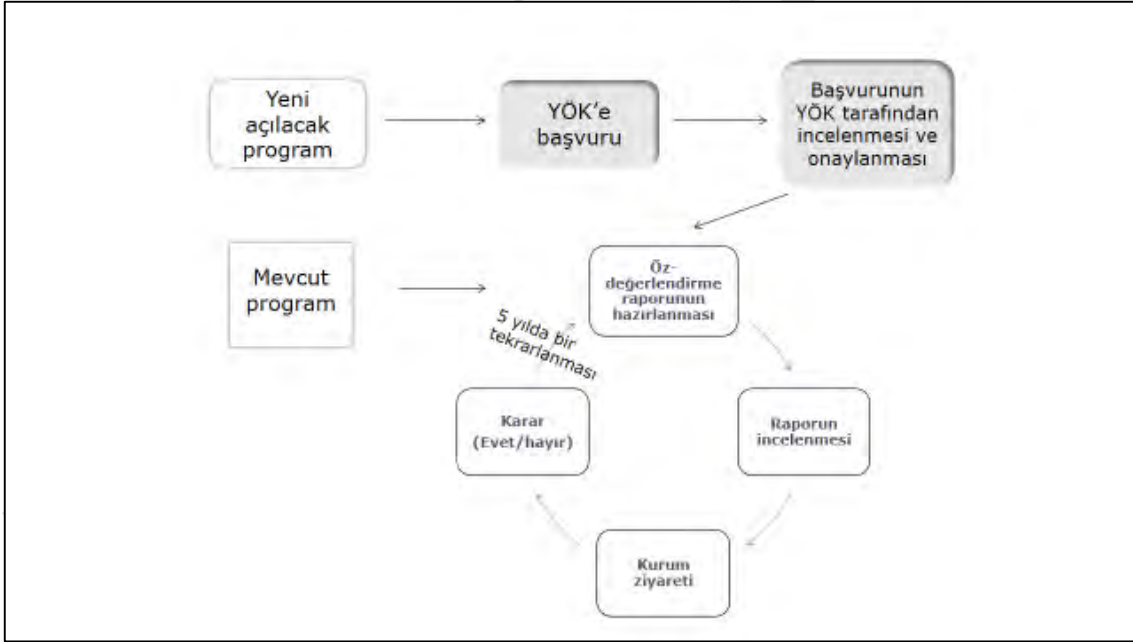
Bu yapı içerisinde, yeni açılacak programlara bir ön akreditasyon verilmesi ve daha sonra akreditasyon sürecinin belirli sürelerle tekrarlanması öngörülmektedir. Ön akreditasyon süreci, program açma izni olarak düşünölebilir. Yeni açılacak bir AvUÖ programına ön akreditasyon verilmesi sürecinde ařamaların ařađıdaki gibi gerçekteřmesi önerilmektedir:

1. Eđitim kurumunun, yeni açılacak bir AvUÖ programı için YÖK'e bařvuru yapması
2. YÖK'ün bařvuruyu inceleyerek, *bařvurunun deđerlendirilmesini* onaylıyorsa, gerekli incelemelerin yapılması için eđitim kurumunu ilgili alandaki akreditasyon kuruluşuna yönlendirmesi
3. Eđitim kurumunun ilgili alandaki akreditasyon kuruluşu nezdinde öz-deđerlendirme raporunu hazırlaması ve akreditasyon kuruluşuna sunması
4. İlgili alandaki akreditasyon kuruluşunun AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşu ile irtibata geçmesi ve ortaklařa kurdukları bir komisyonun öz-deđerlendirme raporunu incelemesi
5. Her iki akreditasyon kuruluşu nezdinde eđitim kurumuna 3 kiřilik bir ekip ziyaretinin gerçekteřtirilmesi ve deđerlendirme raporunun hazırlanması; ekipte 2 alan uzmanının ve 1 AvUÖ uzmanının yer alması
6. Hazırlanan deđerlendirme raporu sonucunda, önceki ařamalarda öz-deđerlendirme raporunu inceleyen; ortaklařa olarak kurulmuř olan komisyonun programın açılıp açılmamasına iliřkin görüşünü belirlemesi ve YÖK'e bildirmesi
7. Programın açılıp açılmaması konusunda YÖK'ün karar vermesi

Ön akreditasyon sürecinin en az 2 ayda tamamlanabileceği söylenebilir. Önerilen modelde, bir programa ön akreditasyon verildikten sonra, programda ilk öğrencilerin mezun olması ile birlikte her 5 yılda bir akreditasyonun yenilenmesi; başka bir deyişle mevcut programların akreditasyonunun her 5 yılda bir yapılması öngörülmektedir. Ön akreditasyon verilmiş bir AvUÖ programının akreditasyonunun yenilenmesi sürecinde aşamaların aşağıdaki gibi gerçekleşmesi önerilmektedir:

1. Eğitim kurumunun ilgili alandaki akreditasyon kuruluşuna başvurması ve öz-değerlendirme raporunu hazırlayarak akreditasyon kuruluşuna sunması
2. İlgili alandaki akreditasyon kuruluşunun AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşu ile irtibata geçmesi ve ortaklaşa kurdukları bir komisyonun öz-değerlendirme raporunu incelemesi
3. Her iki akreditasyon kuruluşu nezdinde eğitim kurumuna 4 kişilik bir ekip ziyaretinin gerçekleştirilmesi ve değerlendirme raporunun hazırlanması; ekipte 1 alan uzmanının; biri teknik alanda, diğeri tasarım, yönetim, vb. alanlarda uzman olmak üzere 2 AvUÖ uzmanının ve 1 AvUÖ öğrencisinin yer alması
4. Hazırlanan değerlendirme raporu sonucunda, önceki aşamalarda öz-değerlendirme raporunu inceleyen; her iki akreditasyon kuruluşunca ortaklaşa kurulmuş olan komisyon tarafından akreditasyonun yenilenip yenilenmemesi konusunda karar verilmesi

Ön akreditasyon almış bir programın akreditasyonu yenileme sürecinin, kurumun öz-değerlendirme raporunu hazırlama süresine göre değişebileceği; ancak bu sürecin en az 3 ayda tamamlanabileceği söylenebilir. Akreditasyonda izlenmesi önerilen sürecin ana aşamaları, Şekil 1’de verilmiştir.



Şekil 1. Önerilen Akreditasyon Süreci

Önerilen modelde ön akreditasyon sürecinde programın açılıp açılmaması ile ilgili karar YÖK tarafından verilirken, program açıldıktan sonra gerçekleştirilecek akreditasyon yenilemelerinde kararı her iki akreditasyon kuruluşunca ortaklaşa kurulmuş olan komisyon vermektedir. Gerek ön akreditasyon gerekse akreditasyon yenilemesi sürecinde, alana özgü akreditasyon kuruluşunun program çıktılarına yönelik oluşturulan ölçütlerin yerine getirilip getirilmediğine odaklanacağı, AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşunun ise yapılan uygulamayı daha çok yöntem açısından değerlendirerek AvUÖ yönteminin etkili bir şekilde uygulanıp

uygulanmadığını denetleyeceği düşünülebilir. Buna ek olarak, hâlihazırda faaliyet gösteren; daha önce ön akreditasyon sürecinden geçmemiş olan AvUÖ programlarının, ön akreditasyon almış bir programın akreditasyon yenileme sürecindeki gibi bir akreditasyon sürecinden geçmesi önerilmektedir.

Türkiye’de kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon faaliyetlerinde program akreditasyonu ekseninde bir yapılanmanın söz konusu olduğu söylenebilir. Ancak, yakın gelecekte akreditasyon işlevini alanlara özgü akreditasyon kuruluşlarının yanı sıra ulusal bir akreditasyon kuruluşunun üstlenmesi ve akreditasyon faaliyetlerinin kurumsal düzeyde yürütülmesi de gündeme gelebilir. Bu durumda, AvUÖ için modelde önerilen işbirliğinin AvUÖ akreditasyon kuruluşu ile ulusal akreditasyon kuruluşu arasında gerçekleşmesi önerilmektedir.

Aydın (2012), Türkiye’de kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon konusundaki eksikliklerin yanı sıra AvUÖ alanında karşılaşılan diğer sorunları AvUÖ alanına karşı toplumdaki olumsuz algı, özellikle mali konularda olmak üzere birtakım yasal eksikliklerin olması, AvUÖ’ye yalnızca finansal nedenlerle ilgi gösterilmesi, üniversitelerin ön analiz yapmadan ve plansız program açması, insan kaynakları eksikliği, üniversitelerin ve öğrenenlerin teknolojik altyapı sorunları, yüz yüze eğitim modellerinin aynen aktarılması ve öğrenenleri öğrencilik haklarından yararlandırmama olarak sıralamıştır. Önerilen modelin AvUÖ alanında karşılaşılan tüm bu sorunları da gidermeye önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunacağı söylenebilir.

ÖNERİLER

Bu araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlara dayalı olarak, ileride gerçekleştirilecek araştırmalara ve AvUÖ akreditasyonu ile ilgili çalışmalara yol göstermesi amacıyla uygulayıcılar ve araştırmacılar için geliştirilen öneriler aşağıdaki gibidir:

- AvUÖ, kendine özgü kurallara, ilkelere, yaklaşımlara ve uygulamalara sahip; disiplinler arası ve bağımsız bir bilim dalıdır. AvUÖ önce özellikle yönetim, iletişim, öğrenme psikolojisi, teknoloji, mühendislik gibi farklı alanların kavramlarını kullanmış; sonra kendi kavramlarını ve kurallarını ortaya koymuştur. Temellerine bakıldığında AvUÖ altında uzmanlık alanları olduğu görülmektedir. Örneğin, açık ve uzaktan öğrenme teknolojisi veya yönetimi başlı başına bir uzmanlık alanıdır. Bu açıdan, AvUÖ sosyal bilimlerin altında ayrı bir bilim dalı olarak değerlendirilmeli ve alanın kalite güvencesi ile ilgili süreçleri bu çerçevede geliştirilmelidir.
- Yükseköğretim kurumlarına kalite güvencesi vermek, bu kurumları akredite etmek veya etmemek bir akreditasyon kuruluşu için oldukça zor bir görevdir. Siyasi baskılar, bu kuruluşların görevlerini tarafsız ve bağımsız olarak yerine getirmelerini zorlaştırabilmektedir. Türkiye’de akreditasyon sisteminin sağlıklı yürütülebilmesi açısından, AvUÖ’de veya ilgili alanda kurulacak akreditasyon kuruluşları özerk olmalı; bir eğitim kurumuna akreditasyon verilip verilmemesi konusunda kararların siyasetten bağımsız olarak alınması sağlanmalıdır.
- Türkiye’de AvUÖ için kurulacak akreditasyon sisteminin yaratıcılığı ve yeniliği yok etmemesi; yüksek eğitim kurumlarında çeşitliliği teşvik etmesi sağlanmalıdır. Sistemde AvUÖ süreçlerinin örgün eğitimden farklı yönleri mutlaka göz önünde bulundurulmalı ve AvUÖ uzmanlarından destek alınmalıdır.
- Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkeler, akreditasyon konusunda yetişmiş insan gücü ve yeterli finansal kaynaklara sahip olmadıklarından, etkili akreditasyon mekanizmaları kurma konusunda ciddi sorunlarla karşılaşmaktadırlar. Akreditasyon sisteminin etkili ve verimli olması için, eğitim kurumları içerisinde çalışanların tümü sürece dahil edilerek bir kalite kültürü oluşturulmalı ve sistem kalite kültürü çerçevesinde yapılandırılmalıdır. Türkiye’de akreditasyonun yeni bir uygulama olması nedeniyle felsefesi, amaçları ve işleyişi konusunda üniversite çalışanları eğitilmelidir. Aynı zamanda, akreditasyon sürecinde ziyaret ekibinde yer alacak uzmanlara eğitim verilmelidir.

- AvUÖ akreditasyonunda kullanılacak ölçütler, alanın değişen gereksinimlerine yanıt verebilecek şekilde dinamik olmalı ve akreditasyon kuruluşları tarafından sürekli güncellenmelidir. AvUÖ için değerlendirme ölçütlerinin belirlenmesinde sistem yaklaşımıyla bir bütün olarak girdi, süreç ve çıktılara odaklanılarak, her kurumun kendi amaçları doğrultusunda değerlendirilmesine olanak sağlayacak türden ölçütler geliştirilmelidir. Bu süreçte, çıktıların ölçülebilmesi için ulusal düzeyde bir veritabanı oluşturularak mezunların üniversiteyi bitirdikten bir süre sonraki profesyonel statüleri hakkında bilgi toplanması sağlanabilir. Ayrıca, Ulusal Yeterlilikler Çerçevesi'nde belirlenen yeterlikler gözden geçirilerek, AvUÖ programları açısından farklılaştırılması gereken unsurlar varsa yeterlikler bu farklılıklara göre güncellenebilir.

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Yazarların Notu: Bu çalışma 2011 yılında Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Uzaktan Eğitim Anabilim Dalı'nda yürütülen ve Anadolu Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Komisyonu tarafından 1002E57 no.lu proje kapsamında desteklenen doktora tez çalışmasının bölümlerinden birinin yeniden gözden geçirilmiş ve genişletilmiş halini içermektedir. Bu çalışmanın güncellenmeden önceki versiyonu *Accreditation of Open and Distance Learning: A Framework for Turkey* başlıklı makalenin bir bölümü halinde Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education dergisinde İngilizce olarak yayınlanmıştır.

Amerika veya İngiltere’de öğrenim görüp Türkiye’de öğretim üyesi olanların Türkiye ve öğrenim gördükleri ülkenin yükseköğretim sistemleri arasındaki tespit ettikleri farklar

The differences between the higher education in Turkey and the countries abroad determined by the faculty members in Turkey who had their education in the USA or England

İrem Aydın Menderis

*Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi
Yükseköğretimin Yönetimi Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
iremaydin85@gmail.com*

ÖZET

Bu araştırma yurtdışında öğrenim görüp Türkiye’de öğretim üyesi olan kişilerin öğrenim gördükleri ülke ile Türkiye’deki yükseköğretim sistemleri arasındaki farkları ortaya koymak için yapılmıştır. Araştırma deseni, nitel bir araştırma yöntemi olan fenomenolojik bir çalışma; örneklem ise homojen örneklemdir. Bu kapsamda Amerika’da eğitim görmüş üç öğretim görevlisi ile İngiltere’de eğitim görmüş bir öğretim görevlisi olmak üzere toplam dört kişiyle görüşme yapılmış, görüşmelerde yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak yurtdışında ve Türkiye’deki yükseköğretim sistemleri arasında farklar olduğu, bu farkların genellikle Amerika ve İngiltere lehinde, Türkiye’nin aleyhinde olduğu gözlenmiştir. Daha işler bir yükseköğretim sistemi için üniversitelerin özelleştirilip başarılı öğrencilere devletin burs vermesi, ailevi ve siyasi ilişkilere göre kadrolaşmanın olmaması, sektörle işbirliği yapılması, araştırma yapacak kişilerin üzerinden aşırı ders yükünün alınması ve üniversitelerin özerk bırakılması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yükseköğretim sistemleri, karşılaştırma, yurtdışında öğrenim gören öğretim üyeleri.

ABSTRACT

This research is done in order to state the differences between the higher education systems of the countries where the faculty members in Turkey had their education and Turkey. The research pattern is phenomenology which is a qualitative research method; and the sample is a homogenous sample. In this context, three faculty members who had their education in the USA and one faculty member who had her education in England were interviewed; and semi-constructed interview forms were used. As a result, it is

seen that there are differences between the higher education systems of the countries abroad and Turkey. And these differences are generally positive for America and England and negative for Turkey. For a more functional higher education system, it is suggested that the universities should be privatized, successful students should get scholars from the government, the administrative staff shouldn't set up their own team according to their political relations or concerning their family, universities should be in coordination with the sector, there shouldn't be too much class load on researchers and universities should be autonomous.

Keywords: Higher education systems, comparison, faculty members who had their education abroad.

1. Giriş

Bu araştırmanın amacı yurtdışında öğrenim görüp Türkiye’de öğretim üyesi olan kişilerin öğrenim gördükleri ülke ile Türkiye’deki yükseköğretim sistemleri arasındaki farkı ortaya koymaktır. Yükseköğretime önem veren ülkelerde bilim, teknoloji ve insan gücü bakımından ciddi ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Türkiye’de de toplumsal istikrar ve sürdürülebilir bir kalkınmanın gerçekleşmesinde üniversitelerden çok şeyler beklenmektedir. Ancak yükseköğretimimiz ciddi sorunlarla karşı karşıya olmasına rağmen, bu sorunlar, kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz edilmemiş ve çözüm odaklı çalışmalar yetersiz kalmıştır (Küçükcan ve Gür, 2009). Karşılaştırmalı eğitimin önemli bir kolu olmasına rağmen karşılaştırmalı yükseköğretim literatürde çok da popüler bir konu değildir. Ancak, çalışmaya katılan öğretim üyelerinin konuyla ilgili bireysel deneyimlerine dayanarak özellikle yurtdışında olumlu, ancak Türkiye’de olumsuz olan işleyişlerle ilgili önerileri alınmıştır.

2. Kavramsal Çerçeve

2.1 ABD Yükseköğretim Sistemi

Küresel ölçekte, ABD’nin yükseköğretim sistemi en başarılı sistem olarak bilinmektedir. ABD yükseköğretiminin felsefesi, Avrupa’daki mevcut olan sistemden çok farklı olarak yurttaşların, hükümetin ve ekonominin ihtiyaçlarına ve beklentilerine göre şekillenir. ABD’de lisans eğitimi, gerekli yeteneğe sahip olan her vatandaşa, iş piyasasına uygun, geniş ve yeterli bilgi kazandıran ‘daha iyi bir hayat için bir bilet’ olan bir araçtır (Hoffmann, 2009).

Yeni bir yapılandırmada ABD, Bologna Süreci ve Dünya’nın diğer ülkelerinin eğitim sistemlerinden yararlanılabilir. Ancak tasarlanacak sistemde ülkenin kendi tarihsel, toplumsal ve kültürel koşulları gözönünde bulundurulmalıdır. Her ülkenin kendine özgü nitelikleri dolayısıyla, eğitim sistemi de farklı ve özgün olmak durumundadır ve kendi düşünceleri ve akademisyenleri tarafından tasarlanmalıdır. Yükseköğretim sistemi ısmarlama olarak tasarlanamaz.

AB'de olduğu gibi, ABD'de de 2020 için iddialı hedefler belirlenmiştir. Başkan Barack Obama, ‘...2020 yılına kadar, Amerika, dünyanın en yüksek yükseköğretim mezunu oranına sahip ülkesi olacaktır’ şeklinde bir hedef belirlemiştir. Bu oran %60’dır (Günay, 2011).

2.2 AB Yükseköğretim Sistemi

Avrupa Birliği, 2010’da sona eren Lizbon Stratejisinin yerine “Europe 2020” stratejisini benimsemiştir. “Europe 2020” (EU 2020/AB 2020) stratejisinin temelini, ET2020 (“Education and Training 2020”) çerçevesi oluşturmaktadır. ‘Avrupa 2020: Akıllı, Sürdürülebilir ve Kapsayıcı Büyüme Stratejisi’ (“Europe 2020: A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth”)dir. EU 2020, birbirini karşılıklı olarak takviye eden üç öncelik ileri sürmektedir: Akıllı büyüme (“smart growth”): Bilgi ve inovasyona dayalı bir ekonominin geliştirilmesi; sürdürülebilir büyüme (“sustainable growth”): Kaynakları daha verimli kullanan, daha çevreci ve daha rekabetçi bir ekonomiyi teşvik etmek; kapsayıcı büyüme (“inclusive growth”): Yüksek istihdamı besleyen, sosyal ve bölgesel kaynaşmayı sağlayan bir ekonomiyi desteklemek (European Commission, 2010).

Avrupa ekonomisi ve Avrupa topluluğunun rekabetçi ve inovatif kalması ve aynı zamanda sosyal bağın ve kuşatıcılığın güçlenmesi için; yurttaşlarını beceri ve yetkinliklerle donatmak suretiyle, Avrupa’nın akıllı, sürdürülebilir ve kapsayıcı büyüme amaçlarını gerçekleştirmesinde eğitim-öğretimin temel bir rolü vardır. Buna göre, Europe 2020 vizyonunu veya EU 2020’ nin (AB 2020’nin) mesajı şudur: ‘Avrupa, on yıl içinde yüksek düzeyde istihdam, üretim ve sosyal bağı güçlendirecek olan akıllı, sürdürülebilir ve kuşatıcı bir ekonomi haline gelmelidir’.

Buradan şu sonucu çıkarabiliriz: Yükseköğretim ile ekonomi, istihdam ve toplum arasındaki ilişkiler iyice yakınlaşmakta ve güçlenmektedir. Eğitim-öğretim, toplumun ve ekonominin temelidir. Ekonomik gelişme, artan tarzda bilgi üretme ve bilgiyi uygulama yeteneğine bağlı hale gelmektedir (Günay, 2011).

2.3 Türkiye’de Yükseköğretim Sistemi

Yükseköğretimimiz ciddi sorunlarla karşı karşıyadır. Üniversiteler, toplumun ve ekonominin ihtiyaçlarına yeterince cevap üretememektedir. Üniversite giriş sistemi, fırsat eşitliğine izin vermemektedir. Üniversitelerin yönetim tarzı mutlakiyetçiliği andırmaktadır. İdari ve mali özerklik, kısıtlanmakta ve akademik özgürlüğün yeterince sağlanmadığı düşünülmektedir. Üniversitelerde verilen eğitimin kalitesi tartışmalıdır. Üniversiteler arasında rekabet yok denecek kadar azdır. Üniversitelerin fiziki ve beşeri altyapısı, ihtiyacı karşılamamaktadır. Türkiye’de yükseköğretim tartışmaları, çoğunlukla, siyasal ve ideolojik ayrışmaların ve iktidar kavgalarının yansıtıldığı bir çerçevede karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tartışmaların bu çerçevede

sürdürülmesi, yükseköğretimde yapılması gerekenleri gölgelemekte, ötelemekte ve esaslı bir iyileştirmenin önünü tıkamaktadır (Küçükcan ve Gür, 2009).

3. Yöntem

3.1 Araştırma Deseni

Araştırma deseni, katılımcıların deneyimlerinden faydalanıldığı için fenomenolojik bir çalışmadır. Fenomenolojik yaklaşım, bireyin davranışlarını anlayabilmek için, onun kendine özgü algılayışını ve yaşantısını bilmemiz gerektiğini savunur. Bireyin davranışını ne çevre koşulları ne de organizmadaki biyolojik dürtüler, istekler, gereksinimler belirler. Bireyin davranışını biçimlendiren en önemli etken, onun kendini ve çevreyi o andaki anlamlandırış biçimi, başka bir deyişle bireyin o andaki fenomenidir (Fen Eğitiminde Nitel Araştırma Yöntemleri Ders Notları, 2011).

3.2 Örneklem

Aynı kişisel özellikleri veya diğer ortak karakteristikleri taşıyan kişilerden oluşan örneklem tipine homojen örneklem denir (Eğitimde Araştırma Yöntemleri II Dersi Notları, 2013). Burada da örneklem aynı durumu yaşamış; yani yurtdışında yükseköğrenim görüp Türkiye’de öğretim görevlisi olan kişiler olduğundan çalışmanın örneklemini homojen örneklemdir.

3.3 Verilerin Toplanması

Görüşmelerde yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu hazırlanıp tavsiye edilen ve gerekli görülen düzeltmeler yapılmıştır. Araştırmacı tarafından, çalışma grubunda yer alan öğretim üyeleri ile görüşülerek araştırma ile ilgili bilgi verilmiş ve bilgilerinin gizli kalacağı garanti edilmiştir. Gönüllülük esasının arandığı belirtilerek, öğretim üyelerinden randevu alınmıştır. Randevu alınan gönüllülerle, Nisan 2013 içerisinde, araştırmacı tarafından birebir görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazına kaydedilmiştir. Görüşme sorularından elde edilen verilere, bulgular ve yorum kısmında yer verilmiştir. Araştırmada, öğretim üyelerinin ifadelerine yer verilirken gerçek adları yerine K1, K2, E1, E2 kodları kullanılmıştır.

3.4 Verilerin Analizi

Elde edilen verilerin analizinde, nitel araştırma veri analiz yöntemlerinden içerik ve betimsel analiz yöntemleri kullanılmıştır (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2006). Yapılan görüşmeler deşifre edildikten sonra öncelikle öznitelik ve yapısal kodlama, ardından betimsel kodlama yapıp kategorilere; kategorilerden ise temalara ulaşılmıştır.

4. Bulgular

Bu bölümde, görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler kişisel özellikler, yurtdışı eğitim deneyimi, Türkiye ve eğitim görülen ülkenin yükseköğretim sistemleri arasındaki farklar, yurtdışında öğrenim görülen ülkedeki üniversitelerin araştırma ya da eğitim-öğretim odaklılığı, Türkiye'deki üniversitelerin araştırma ya da eğitim-öğretim odaklılığı, akademisyenlerin bilimsel özerkliği konusunda iki ülke arasındaki farklar, akademik personelin hiyerarşisindeki farklar, Türkiye'deki sistemin doğru işlemeyen yönleri ve genel olarak iki ülkenin yükseköğretim sistemi arasındaki farklar konusunda eklenen istenenler temaları üzerinden gruplanmıştır.

4.1 Kişisel özellikler

Yurtdışı Deneyim Öncesi Eğitim Bilgileri

Bu bölümde öğretim üyelerinin her birinin lisans eğitimlerinin ve mezuniyet yıllarının birbirinden çok farklı olduğunu görüyoruz.

K1- Mmm, benim lisansım mühendislik. Eğitim teknolojileri çalışıyorum. Lisansta son sınıfta bilgisayar üzerine uzmanlaşmıştık. Oradan bilgisayar öğretim teknolojilerine geçişim oldu.

K2- Yaklaşık 81 yılında üniversiteyi bitirdim.

E1- Lisansımı Sınıf Öğretmenliği alanında yaptım. 2001 yılında mezunum Selçuk Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nden.

E2- ...ben lisans eğitimimi ODTÜ'de almıştım.

Tez konusu

Tez konusuyla ilgili yalnızca K1 açıklama yapmıştır.

K1- Tezim mobil öğrenme ve mobil teknolojiler üzerine. Doktoram uzaktan öğretim anabilim dalında.

İş deneyimi

İş deneyimlerine baktığımız zaman ise K1, K2 ve E2'nin halen ilk çalışmaya başladığı üniversitede öğretim üyesi olarak yaşamlarını idame ettirdikleri görülürken E1 öğretim üyesi olmadan önce MEB'de öğretmenlik yaptığını, ardından başka bir üniversitede de çalışıp şu an çalıştığı yere öyle geldiğini belirtmiştir.

K1- Burada da şey öğretiyorum şu anda, derslerde... Eğitimde animasyon bilişimi, içerik geliştirme ve yine eğitim amaçlı mobil içerik uygulamaları geliştirme üzerine dersler veriyorum lisans düzeyinde.

K2- O zamandan beri de önce okutmanlık yaptım, sonra öğretim üyeliği yapmaya başladım. İşte otuz yıldır bu işin içindeyim.

E1- Muğla'da başladım göreve 2009 Ağustosunda. İki yıl orada çalıştım, 2011 yazına kadar, Temmuz'a kadar; ve sonrasında da Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi'ne transfer oldum, bu tarafa geçtim.

E2- 2003'te Türkiye'ye döndüm. Ondan beri de Osmangazi Üniversitesi İstatistik bölümünde çalışmaktayım.

Akademik unvanı

Akademik unvanıyla ilgili yalnızca K2 bilgi verme gereği duyup doçent olduğunu söylemiştir.

K2- ... doçentim...

4.2 *Yurtdışı eğitim deneyimi*

Hangi ülkede?

Katılımcılardan sadece K2 İngiltere'de eğitim görmüşken K1, E1 ve E2 ABD'de eğitim görmüşlerdir.

K1- ... Amerika'da...

K2- İngiltere'de...

E1- ... Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde...

E2- ... Amerika'da...

Hangi üniversitede?

Tüm katılımcılar farklı üniversitelerden mezun olmuşlardır.

K1- ...Arizona State Üniversitesi'nde...

K2- ... University of Reading'de...

E1- University of Wisconsin Medicine.

E2- Northeastern Üniversitesi, Boston'da.

Ne düzeyde?

K1 yurtdışı deneyiminin yükseköğretimin hangi basamağında olduğunu belirtmezken K2 sadece doktorasını, E1 ve E2 ise hem yüksek lisans hem de doktorasını yurtdışında yaptıklarını belirtmişlerdir.

K2- ... doktoramı...

E1- ... yüksek lisans, doktora...

E2- Yüksek lisans ve doktoramı...

Hangi kanalla?

K2 hangi kanalla yurtdışında eğitim gördüğünü belirtmezken K1 ve E2 yükseköğretim burslarıyla, E1 ise MEB bursuyla gittiğini söylemiştir.

K1- Doktora araştırma bursuyla...

E1- ... Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'ndan burslu olarak 1416 sayılı kanuna tabi olarak...

E2- ... YÖK bursuyla yurtdışına gittim.

Hangi alanda?

Yurtdışı eğitiminin hangi alanda olduğunu yalnızca E1 belirtmiştir.

E1- ... Özel Eğitim alanında...

4.3 Türkiye ve eğitim görülen ülkenin yükseköğretim sistemleri arasındaki farklar

Giriş sistemi

Giriş sistemiyle ilgili K1 ve E2 herhangi bir yorumda bulunmamış, K2 ve E1 ise yurtdışındaki sistemin daha bireysel işlediğini belirtmiştir.

K2- Şimdi İngiltere ile Türkiye arasında yükseköğretim açısından en önemli farklardan bir tanesi giriş sistemi tabii ki.

E1- ... lisans programı için giriş sistemi çok farklı... Herkes kendi başvuruyor, kendi takip ediyor bu süreci.

Öğrencilerin tabi oldukları sınavların özellikleri

Konuyla ilgili K2 yurtdışında yapılan sınavların buradaki gibi olmadığını, daha üretmeye yönelik olduğunu belirtmiştir.

K2- Orada da bir çeşit sınav var ama oradaki sınavlar daha böyle yıllara dayalı olan, öğrencilerin okuldaki performanslarını da dikkate alan, o şey... İşte mesela sınavlar orada belirli dönemlerde oluyor ama en önemli noktalardan bir tanesi öğrenciler yaratmaya, yaratıcı olmaya, üretmeye yönelik sınavlara alışıklar ve yapıyorlar da diye biliyorum.

Türkiye'deki yükseköğretimin özellikleri

Konuyla ilgili olarak K1 yükseköğretimin yetiştirmeyi planladığı birey tanımının çağın gerekleriyle de örtüşmesi gerektiğinden bahsederken E2 müfredat olarak Türkiye'de verilen eğitimin daha

kapsamlı olduğunu belirtmiştir.

K1- ...Yani mesela Türkiye’de şey sorsanız yükseköğretimin yetiştirmeyi planladığı bireyler nasıl bireyler? Çok klişe şeyler vardır işte Atatürk ilkelerine bağlı, işte vatanını milletini seven. İyi tamam bunlar olsun güzel ama iş hayatında nasıl ne yapacak bu adam? Hangi sorunu çözecek, hangi derde deva olacak ya da hangi becerileri geliştirmeli ki bu insan sektöre gittiği zaman zorlanmasın? Böyle bir şey yok işte genel bir vizyon şeyimiz yok... Hocam şöyle proje yazalım dersiniz, tamam sen yaz getir der. Ve o nasıl ki proje yazımına katılmıyorsa o profesör veya doçent veya yardımcı doçent neyse, projenin ilerleyen kısımlarında da çok görev almaz... Bizde daha yayına yönelik.

E2- Oradaki eğitim hakikaten Amerika’ya göre baktığımız zaman çok daha kapsamlı ve şey kuvvetli diyebilirim. Lisans için daha kuvvetli bir eğitimdi.

Yurtdışında yükseköğretimin özellikleri

K1 yurtdışındaki üniversitelerin belli bir konuda uzmanlaştığına, çağa ayak uyduramayan bölümlerin kapatıldığına, bu duruma hiçbir öğretim üyesinin karşı çıkmadığına çünkü hepsinin hem multidisipliner hem de transdisipliner çalışmalar yaptığına, iş ahlakının gelişmişliğine değinmiştir. E1 idari ilişkilerin buradaki kadar önemli olmadığına dikkat çekmek için kimsenin rektörü tanımadığını söylemiştir. E2 ise daha motive edici yönlerinden bahsetmiştir.

K1- Yani yönetim süreçleri bağlamında da fark var, insanların birbiriyle etkileşimleri bağlamında da fark var ve iş ahlakı bağlamında da fark var. Yani yönetim süreci şöyle... Orada üniversiteler belirli konularda özelleşiyor. Bizdeki gibi her üniversitede her alan yok. Yani işte Maryland’de bir üniversite mesela Maryland’de siyahlar çok olduğu için daha multicultural olduğu için, daha çok kültürlü olduğu için çok kültürlülüğü çalışabilirken işte Arizona mesela tamamen inovasyon ve teknoloji üzerine odaklanıyor ve yapılanma süreçleri çok dinamik. Ben oradayken mesela üniversite 40 tane bölümünü kapattı. Bunların dedi Amerika’nın geleceğinde yeri yok dedi. Bu bölümleri kapatıyoruz, artık yeni önceliklerimiz işte güneş enerjisi, uzay çalışmaları ve sentetik hayat dedikleri DNA üretimi ve sentetik doku üretimi, bunlara odaklanacağız dedi. Yani dinamik bir yapısı var. Çabuk bölüm açılıyor. Çabuk bölüm kapatılıyor. Hocalar sürekli kendini geliştiriyor, yani Arizona için söylüyorum, bölümler çok multidisipliner. Sadece şey yok, sen eğitimcisin eğitimciliğe ayrılacaksın diye bir şey yok. Mümkün olduğunca farklı alanları, yani hem multidisipliner hem transdisipliner, yani bölümler arası geçişlerde de geçebiliyorlar. Yani ben orada bir tane kişi görmedim ki hem yüksek lisansı hem doktora aynı bölümde olan. Hepsisi birbirinden farklı. Böylelikle daha üretken ve daha yaratıcı olabiliyorlar. Dolayısıyla mesela bir bölüm kapatıldığında hemen bir başka bölüme transfer olabiliyor. Oraya uyum sağlayabiliyor, oranın projesine entegre olabiliyor. Yani bazı hocalar işsiz kalıyor ama bazıları, kendini geliştirenler diğer projelere entegre oluyorlar aynı üniversitenin içindeki. Ve dolayısıyla işte aman biz işsiz kalacağız, bu bölümü kapatamazsınız gibi bir direniş yok. Ve bir şey var, ülke genelinde mesela istenilen birey tipi,

tanımlanmış bir hedef var ve buna göre düzenlemeler yapılıyor... iş ahlakı bir kere daha oturmuş. Yani insanların görev tanımları belirli ve birbirlerinin üzerine yüklemeye çalışmıyorlar. Mesela bir sekreter işini asistana yaptırmaya çalışmıyor, asistan işini sekretere yaptırmaya çalışmıyor, profesör işlerini asistana yıkmıyor. Yani en başından kimin ne yapacağı belli. Ve mesela bir projeye giriyorsunuz diyelim ki, size sorulan soru şu: şöyle bir şey yapılacak, işte ne bileyim program geliştirilecek. Siz bu programı geliştirebilir misiniz? Geliştirebilirim diyorsanız şu kadar zamanda geliştirmeniz gerekiyor, uygun mu? Uygun. İşte bunun için sizin paranızı kim ödüyor? İşte ya Arizona State ödüyor veya kendi devletiniz ödüyor. Tamam size ödenen para bu. Siz bizden ekstra bir ücret istiyor musunuz bunun için? Hayır istemiyorum dersiniz peki bu veya istiyorum dersiniz ne kadar istiyorsunuz diye anlaşıyorsunuz. Sonra ek bir şey konulacağı zaman mesela o programa, size diyorlar ki buna şunları şunları koymanız gerek, bunun için ne kadar istiyorsunuz? Yani veya ortak bir proje yapılacağı zaman bunu sen asistan diğeri profesör olabilir, fark etmez. Sen bundan ne kazanacaksın, ben bundan ne kazanacağım, herkes bunu açık açık konuşuyor. Sen diyorsun ben prestij için bu işe giriyorum, öteki diyor ben şu kadar kazanmayı düşünerek buna giriyorum. Herkes gayet açık, net. Kim ne kazanacaksa ortada konuşuluyor ve dolayısıyla görev tanımları bu bağlamda en başından yapıldığı için kimse kimseye iş yıkmıyor... Ama orada öyle değil, herkes bilfiil çalışır, görev tanımları neyse o yapılır. Bunu iş ahlakı açısından çok önemli bulurum. Oturmuş bir ahlak olduğunu düşünüyorum. Birbirinin hakkını yememek anlamında da. Onun dışında da araştırma ve inovasyon odaklı ve sorun çözmeye odaklı. Yani gerçek hayat problemlerini çözmeye çalışıyorlar. Yani literatürde yayın olsun diye yayın yapılmıyor. Yani bir proje varsa bu proje gerçek hayatta hangi problemi çözecek, bunun üzerine çalışıyor herkes. Ve kamuyla ilgili bir şeyse, yani bunu şeyler dikkate alır mı, yönetim erkleri? Özel sektörle ilgili bir şeyse özel sektörde bu tutar mı? Özel sektöre yönelik bir şey yapıyorsanız özel sektör bunu almıyorsa hiçbir anlamı yok yaptığınız şeyin. Yani gerçek hayattaki sorun neyse onun çözümüne yönelik işler...

E1- ...üniversitedeki hocaların hani yaklaşımları, işte üniversitedeki mesela en basitinden örnek mesela burada herkes rektörü bilirken Amerika'da hiç kimse rektörü tanımaz mesela.

E2- Yani yüksek lisans biraz daha Türkiye'de bizim çok alışık olmadığımız tarzda, biraz daha danışmanla beraber fazla araştırma yapmaya ve proje almaya yönelik bir sistemleri var... Ama daha ufuk açıcı diyebilirim yani sizi daha fazla motive edici, hakikaten bilim anlamında daha fazla motive edici yönleri var, fazlalıkla var.

Üniversitenin imkanları

E2 bu konuda yurtdışının daha olumlu olduğuna vurgu yapmıştır.

E2- ...üniversitenin sağlayabildiği imkanlar daha geniş buraya göre.

4.4 *Yurtdışında öğrenim görülen ülkedeki üniversitelerin araştırma ya da eğitim-öğretim*

odaklılığı

Katılımcıların ikisi yurtdışındaki üniversitelerin araştırma işlevinin daha önde olduğunu, bir tanesi araştırma ve eğitim işlevlerinin her ikisini de yerine getirdiğini, bir tanesi ise eğitim işlevinin daha önde olduğunu söylemiştir.

K1- Evet, öyle diyebilirsiniz. Bir de hayattaki bir soruna çözüm, yeni bir şey geliştirme, buna odaklıydı.

K2- Her ikisi de... Aynı zamanda eğitim öğretimlerini yaptıkları gibi projelerini ve araştırmalarını da yapıyorlar.

E1- Benim bildiğim kadarıyla, hani Amerika'nın her tarafını bilmiyorum ama çoğunlukla öğretim, yani eğitim öğretim amaçlı yapılan üniversiteler daha fazla.

E2- Yani yüksek lisans seviyesinde daha çok araştırma üniversitesi konumundaydı.

4.5 Türkiye'deki üniversitelerin araştırma ya da eğitim-öğretim odaklılığı

Tüm katılımcılar Türkiye'deki üniversitelerin eğitim odaklı olduğunu söylemiştir.

K1- Eğitim.

K2- Valla bizim kendi şeyi, şimdi genelde gördüğüm zaman bakıyorum bazı üniversitelere ve rektörlere, sürekli üretebildiklerini gördüğüm zaman sanki araştırmaya daha önem veriyorlarmış gibi görünüyor. Oysa ki Türkiye'de bizim öyle bir şansımız yok, yani verilen öğrenci sayısıyla, hepimiz de aynı sayıda bazı üniversiteler daha az öğrenci alabiliyor, nasıl oluyorsa... Bazıları da daha çok olmasına rağmen bizim her üniversitede zaten bir eğitim var. Kendi açımızdan söylediğimiz zaman öğrenci sayımızın çokluğu nedeniyle de eğitimi önde tutuyoruz maalesef. O kısımayacağımız bir şey olduğu için araştırmayı ikinci plana atıyoruz.

E1- Türkiye'deki hiçbir üniversite araştırma temelli yapılandırılmamış en azından.

E2- Daha çok eğitim öğretim odaklı.

Aksi yönde bir değişme var mı?

E2, Türkiye'deki üniversitelerin eğitim odaklı olmaktan çıkarılması için, araştırmayı özendirme adına yapılan çalışmalara değinmiştir.

E2- ama son yıllarda aslında bu araştırma faaliyetlerine epeyce verilen destek var. Yani BAP gibi üniversitenin vermiş olduğu destekler var. Bu tarafa doğru da son dönemde epey bir şey var, eğilim var gibi gözüküyor.

Varsa yeterli mi?

E2, bu çalışmaların daha geniş kapsamlı olması gerektiğini düşünmektedir.

E2- *Çok yeterli olduğunu düşünmüyorum.*

Yeterli olmayışının sebepleri neler?

E2 araştırmayı özendirici çalışmaların yeterli düzeyde olmayışını öğrencilerin yeterince motive olmamasına bağlamaktadır.

E2- Türkiye'deki bu yüksek lisans ve doktora öğrencilerinin biraz daha fazla sanki motive olmaları gerekiyor bu işe. Yani hocayla beraber çalışmaları gerekiyor. Orada bir eksiklik görüyorum ben.

Bu yetersizliği düzeltmek için öneriler

E2 bu yetersizliği düzeltmek için öğrencileri motive edecek öğelerin olması gerektiğini söylemiştir.

E2- Bunu sağlayabilmek için yani öğrencilerin tabii bir takım motivasyonlara ihtiyacı var. Yani hakikaten araştırma ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin onlara sonuçta bir şekilde geri dönmesi lazım. Bunun da bilgilendirme tarzı olması lazım. O şekilde olabilir. Biraz da tabii üniversiteye bakışı şey yapmak lazım, daha böyle sıcak olması lazım. Üniversitedeki bu tip faaliyetlerin hem üniversite içinde hem üniversite dışında hakikaten değer verilmesi, kabul görmesi onları motive edecektir diye düşünüyorum ben.

4.6 Akademisyenlerin bilimsel özerkliği konusunda iki ülke arasındaki farklar

K1, K2 ve E1 bilimsel özerkliğin Türkiye'ye kıyasla yurtdışında daha fazla olduğunu düşünmektedir.

K1- Türkiye'de çok bilimsel özerklik olduğunu düşünmüyorum. Çünkü bir projeyi geçirmeniz bile... O bağlamda çok bilimsel özerklik olduğunu düşünmüyorum yani... Bu bağlamda Amerika'da daha fazla bilimsel araştırma için özerklik var.

K2- Ama başka alanlarda, başka konularda genellikle bir takım şeylerde, farklı bağlamlarda ne olabilir diye düşünüyorum, o zaman tabii İngiltere'yi daha önde görmem gerekiyor.

E1- Bence bilimsellik çok, hani Amerika olarak kıyasladığım zaman, çok net burada öğretilmiyor... tamam kendini ifade edebiliyor, yaptığı şeyi anlatıyor belki ama bilimsel kalite açısından belki tartışılır anlattığı şey... Dolayısıyla hani bilimsel özerklik vardır, herkeste olmayabilir ama, çok az bir kısımda vardır ama bence genelde biraz sıkıntı var insanların kendini ifade etmesinde.

Görüşmecinin kendi alanında

Görüşmeci kendi alanıyla ilgili bilimsel özerklik durumuna bakınca K1'in Türkiye'de alanıyla ilgili bilimsel özerkliğin olmadığını söylediğini görürken K2 ve E2'nin kendi alanlarında bilimsel özerklik ile ilgili bir sorun yaşamadıkları görülmüştür.

K1- Benim alanım mobil teknolojiler ve mobil teknolojiler daha çok yeni. İşte, hoca beni tanımyorsa, o projenin ne kadar değerli olup olmadığıyla çok da ilgilenmeyebiliyor. Zaten

anlamıyorsa hiç yani...

K2- Ben genel olarak düşündüğüm zaman, kendi bakış açımdan baktığım zaman bir farklılık görmüyorum. Yani kendim de aynı şekilde özerk davranabiliyorum, çalışmalarımı yapabiliyorum. İkisi arasında çok bir fark görmüyorum.

E2- Özerklik bakımından çok, benim alanımda bir sıkıntı görmüyorum ben... Karşılaştığım bir zorluk yok yani.

Bu durum değişiyor mu?

K1 Türkiye’de eksik gördüğü bilimsel özerklik konusunun TÜBİTAK’ta yavaş yavaş düzeltildiğini gözlemlemiştir.

K1- TÜBİTAK’ta bu yavaş yavaş kırılmaya başlıyor diye düşünüyorum... Yani TÜBİTAK’ta yavaş yavaş kırılıyor.

Değişiyorsa niçin?

Bu olumlu değişim süreçlerin şeffaflaşmasına bağlıyor.

K1- Çünkü üniversite sayısı artıyor. Daha şeffaflaşmaya başlıyor süreçler.

4.7 Akademik personelin hiyerarşisindeki farklar

K1, K2 ve E2 yurtdışında akademik personelin hiyerarşisinin pek de önemli olmazken Türkiye’de çok önemli olduğunu belirtmiş, E1 ise bu bağlamda çok az bir fark olduğunu söylemiştir.

K1- Amerika’da şöyle oluyor... Yani sizin unvanınıza bakılmıyor. Önemli olan sadece doktor unvanınız. Phd’niz var mı yok mu o belirleyici oluyor. Onun dışında dediğim gibi, size yine şöyle bir iş var bu herhangi bir şey olabilir, bir projede bir şey olabilir, ders vermeniz olabilir, ondan sonra bir konferansın bir şeyine yardım etmeniz olabilir, herhangi bir şey yani... Sen bunu yapabilir misin diye sorulur size, yapabilirim der talip olursanız o işi yaparsınız. Genellikle yaptığımız işlere bakılır ve kendi beyanımıza bakılır. Ben bunu biliyorum dersiniz, girerseniz girersiniz... Burada işte her şeyiniz sorulur. Evli olup olmadığınız, çocuğunuzun olup olmadığı, ondan sonra hangi hocayla ne kadar çalıştığınız, o hocayla akrabalığınızın olup olmadığı... Mesela biz YÖK’te bir projede bir hocayla beraber çalışmıştık. O bizi danışman atamıştı Amerika’ya gitmeden önce. Bize sorulan soru işte siz o hocanın akrabası mısınız? Hayır, tez öğrencisiydim ve başka da hiçbir bağımız yoktu. Sadece ben o işi yapabildiğim için hoca bizi o şekilde şey yapmıştı, görevlendirmişti. Günlük hayatta ilişkilerde unvan çok önemli. Yani işte size adınızla hitap eden bir insan on gün sonra atamanız olduğunda size hocam diyorsa bu işte bence biraz soru işareti oluşturması gereken bir durum. Yani on günde benim entelektüel kapasitemde, bilgi birikimimde, yapabileceklerimde ne değişti yani, hiçbir şey değişmedi.

K2- Var. O fark var tabii ki. Orada yani hiyerarşi derken bunu tabii first name basis hitap tarzı olarak demiyorum, çalışma koşulları açısından veya işte projeler, akademik alanlardaki çalışmalar

açısından farklılıklar görüyorum. Burada daha strict bir hiyerarşik düzen var, ama oradaki o hiyerarşik düzen bu kadar strict değil.

E1- Hiyerarşi olarak pek bir fark yok, gördüğüm kadarıyla Amerika ile aynı sistem neredeyse, yani yrd. doç., doçent, profesör diye gidiyor ama bizden farkı mesela bizde araştırma görevlileri tek olarak yani hani orada araştırma görevlileri birde teaching assistant olarak ,yani öğretim görevlisi mi yardımcısı mı diyelim artık öyle bir ayırım var... Şimdi araştırma görevlisi oluyorsun ama hiçbir araştırma yapmadan, hiçbir yayın yapmadan bu araştırma görevliliğini bitiren arkadaş vardır.

E2- Var, farklılık var tabii. Şimdi Amerika'da çok fazla unvanlara ben takıldığımı görmedim. Derse giren hemen hemen herkes profesör olarak adlandırılıyor, öğretim görevlisi de olsun, full profesör olsun aynı şekilde görülmekte... Onun dışında burada biraz daha sanki şey hiyerarşi kuvvetli gibi gözüküyor Türkiye içerisinde... Ben mesela şunu gözlemliyorum aslında, yurt dışında doktoralı arkadaşlar daha sanki şey, bu tür unvan veya öğrencilerle ilişkilerinde daha yakınlar. Veya bu tür şeyleri pek önemsemiyorlar gibi görünüyor.

Bu farklılığın sebebi

Hiyerarşinin önemindeki bu fark kültürel, değişime direnme isteği gereği ya da o ülkedeki hiyerarşi algısına bağlı olabilir.

K2- Kültürel olabilir. Kültürden gelen bir şey olabilir, eski üniversite sistemindeki o asistan-hoca ilişki sisteminin bazı köklü üniversitelerde devam ediyor oluşu olabilir.

E1- ...belki ilk etapta Türkiye de sistemi öyle kurduk, değiştirmek istemiyorlar olabilirler. Yani, zor olabilir hani...Türkiye de kadrolar biraz, en ufak şeyi değiştirmek bile yıllar sürüyor. Onunla uğraşmak istemiyor olabilirler. Yani araştırmayı aldık iki tarafa da kullanalım biraz daha basit olsun diye olabilir.

E2- ...eğitimi tamamladığı yerdeki algıya da bağlı olabilir.

Bu farklılığın giderilmesi için öneriler

E1, hiyerarşideki farklılıkların giderilmesi için görev tanımlarının tekrar belirlenmesini önermiştir.

E1- En azından hani araştırma görevliliği ve öğretim asistanlığı olarak bir ayırım düşünüyorsak eğer en basitinden, bence niye olmasın yani öyle bir kadro açılsın, ona göre yani insanlar ne yaptığını bilsin en azından.

4.8 Türkiye'deki sistemin doğru işlemeyen yönleri

Türkiye'deki sistemin doğru işlemeyen yönleri hiyerarşi, öğretim üyesi başına düşen öğrenci sayısı nedeniyle araştırmanın ikinci planda kalması, bazı alanlarda kalifiye eleman yetersizliği ve ortak çalışmalar yapmanın gerekliliğinden bahsedilmiştir.

K2- Hiyerarşik açıdan hayır, doğru işlemiyor... şey araştırma konusunda yani eğitim öğretim

yapılması gereken çok önemli bir nokta. Kesinlikle ülkenin gelişmesi, gençliğin gelişmesi, insanların gelişmesi için öğrenimle birlikte eğitimin de gitmesi gerekiyor... üniversite kapılarında genç nüfusun yığılmasıyla çok fazla öğrenci sayısının olması, eğitim öğretime önem vermemiz, en azından bazı kişilerin önem vermesiyle akademik çalışma maalesef, hani bizim esas yaşam kaynağımız diyeyim, yaşam kaynağımız olan akademik çalışma ikinci planda kalabiliyor.

E1- bence en azından doktora ve yüksek lisans açısından baktığımız zaman çok daha kaliteli bir eğitimle çok daha fazla insan yetiştirilebilir. Bence, ben kendi alanımdan bakıyorum, özel eğitim açısından baktığımız zaman, bizde doktoralı eleman yok mesela. Bizde şu anda eleman arıyorsun, eleman bulamıyorsun. En büyük sıkıntılardan birisi bu. Yeterli eleman yetiştirme... ama işte tabii Türkiye’de şartlar biraz daha farklı. Yani YÖK var eninde sonunda. Bir şekilde bir yere bağlısın. Her adımını ona endekslemen gerekiyor.

E2- Yani sonuçta sistemin biraz da parçası bizleriz aslında. İşlemiyorsa doğru bir şekilde bizim de sorunumuz var demektir... Buradaki en büyük sıkıntılardan biri, ben kendi üniversitem için konuşursam eğer bizim ders yüklerimiz oldukça fazla burada. Bu ders yükü altında araştırma faaliyetlerine imkan bulmak oldukça zor oluyor. Ancak hafta sonları veya haftanın içerisinde bir yarım gün falan ayırabiliyoruz... Yani bazı mesela alanlarda ortak çalışma yapmak gerekiyor. Multidisipliner çalışmalar yapmak gerekiyor. Burada çıkacak yayınlar bu sefer şeyde, doçentlik kriterlerini sağlamada bazen çok kabul görmeyebiliyor. Yani alanınızla ilgili işte tek yazar olmak veya işte doktor unvanlı tek yazar olmak gibi bir takım kriterler var. Onlar bu sefer yaptığımız işin karşılığında orada kullanamıyorsunuz ve çok böyle bilimsel düşünceye uymayan bir takım kurallarımız da var. O da bizi biraz zorlayabiliyor.

Bunların doğru işlemesi için öneriler

Daha işler bir yükseköğretim sistemi için K1 üniversitelerin özelleştirilip başarılı öğrencilere devletin burs vermesini, ailevi ve siyasi ilişkilere göre kadrolaşmanın olmamasını, sektörle işbirliği yapılmasını, araştırma yapacak kişilerin üzerinden aşırı ders yükünün alınmasını önermiştir. K2, akademik unvanlara verilen önemin azaltılıp öğretim üyelerine araştırma yapmaları için imkan tanınmasını önermiştir. E1 üniversitelerin özerk bırakılmasını, E2 ise öğrenci sayısının azaltılmasını önermiştir.

K1- Yani, ben aslında üniversitelerin özelleştirilmesi gerektiğini biraz devlet kontrolünden çıkması gerektiğini düşünüyorum. Yani şöyle, devlet öğrenciye burs verebilir. Olabilir, o başka bir şey. Yani devlet öğrenciyi okutabilir. Ama hocanın parasını bir kere devlet vermesin. Yani hoca iş yapabiliyorsa, gerçekten üretebiliyorsa orada kalsın. Birinin işte efendim kızıysa, birinin akrabasıysa oraya girmesin. Çok niteliklidir, girer, o başka bir şey yani. Çok niteliklidir, çok iyi iş yapar o zaman girer tabii ki yani herkes gibi. Ama sadece bu akrabalık ilişkilerinden dolayı oralarda

bulunmasın insanlar. Ya da siyasal ilişkilerden dolayı oralarda bulunmasın. Bu bağlamda hocalar proje yapsın dışarıya. Bunu üniversiteyle ortak yapsın. Ve yapabiliyorsa üniversitede kalsın, hani o bağlamda birinci önerim devlet hocanın parasını vermesin. İkincisi, şey yorgunum kafamı da toparlayamıyorum, kusura bakmayın, özel sektörle daha işbirliği olabilir ve araştırma ve eğitim faaliyetleri mesela biraz daha ayrılabilir. Yani, şey gibi orada teaching assistant ve research assistant vardı. Bazı hocalar daha böyle researche ağırlık verirken bazıları daha çok öğretim yapmayı seviyorlar. Burada böyle bir ayırım yapabiliriz. Çok keskin olmasına da gerek yok ama araştırma faaliyetlerinde bulunacak insanlarla eğitim öğretim faaliyetlerinde bulunacak insanların biraz görev tanımlarını ayırabiliriz diye düşünüyorum. Çünkü eğitim öğretimin de düşünülmesi gerek, o da lazım bir şey. Ama araştırma aslında hani üniversitelerin görevi araştırma sonuçta. Araştırmaya yönelecek insanlar da biraz eğitim öğretimden ve o tarz işlerden rahatlatmak lazım diye düşünüyorum.

K2- İnsanın öncelikle bir birey olarak kabul edilmesi lazım yani kişinin titri, titlei ne olursa olsun onun dışında bir birey olarak görülmesi lazım. Ve titleların, pozisyonların, statülerin bir istek yaptırma aracı veya işte istediğini kabul ettirme aracı olarak görülmemesi gerekir. Bunlar çünkü akademik titlelardır sonuçta... Ama bunun ikinci plana kalmaması gerekiyor. Bir şekilde nasıl yapılabilir, daha çok öğretim üyesi yetiştirerek ya da daha az öğrenci alarak belki, işte üniversiteler arası eşitliklerle eğitim öğretime, pardon yani akademik çalışma bizim hafta sonları, akşamları veya yaz tatillerinde yapacağımız bir şey değil. Asıl bizim yaşam kaynağımızdır. Damarlarımızdaki kandır. Ona daha çok zaman ayırmamız gerekiyor.

E1- Ve tabi burada tabi sistematiği esnek koyabilmek gerekiyor. Biraz daha belki üniversiteleri özerk bırakarak... biraz daha esnek bir yapı olsa belki bazı üniversiteler için daha rahat gelişme olabilir.

E2- Öğrenci sayısı tabii ki azaltılabilir belki.

Sistemin geleceği hakkında öngörüler

E1 Türkiye’de yükseköğretim sisteminin iyiye gittiğini düşünmektedir.

E1- Ama ben geleceği açısından yani üniversitelerin geleceği açısından parlak bence. Yani eninde sonunda değişecek bu. Yani tüm dünya değişiyor, gelişiyor. Türkiye’de hani bir hızlı patlama oldu üniversite sayılarında. Belki bir 10-20 sene biraz daha iyi olacak ama sonrasında, ilerleyen yıllarda çok daha güzel olacağını düşünüyorum bu sistemin. Ama zaman içinde değişecek.

Doğru işlevip işlememesinin sebepleri

Sistemin doğru işlemeyen yönleri de insan faktörüne bağlanmıştır.

K2- ...öncelikle bir insan faktörü var bu olayda. İnsanın gördüğü eğitimi insanı şekillendiriyor. O kendi inançları insanı şekillendiriyor. Kendi insana bakış açısı insanı şekillendiriyor. Bütün bunlar

şekillendirdiği için kesin evet veya kesin hayır demek farklı bir olay.

4.9 Genel olarak iki ülkenin yükseköğretim sistemi arasındaki farklar konusunda eklenmek istenenler

Türkiye’de eğitimin uygulama boyutunun kısıtlı olduğuna buna rağmen iyiye doğru bir gidiş olduğuna dikkat çekilmiştir.

E1- öğretmenleri ne kadar iyi yetiştirebilirsek o kadar önemli. Ve yapı olarak da biz eğitim fakültelerini bizim toplumumuzu besleyecek hale getirmemiz lazım. Şu anda benim gördüğüm kadarıyla, sadece bilgi veriyoruz öğretmen adaylarına. Onlar uygulama eksikliğiyle gidiyorlar. Hiçbir şekilde kaliteli, yani hiçbir şekilde demeyelim de az kaliteli yetişiyorlar gibi geliyor bana. Belki bu sistematik değişikçe yani eğitim fakülteleri açısından baktığım zaman düzenlenirse çok daha kaliteli bir öğretmen yetiştirme şansımız var diye düşünüyorum.

E2- Aradaki farkın çok değişik yönleri var aslında. Epey uzun sürebilir o konudan bahsederek. Kısaca umuyorum ki o seviyeye doğru gidiyoruz. Gidişat biraz daha o tarafa doğru.

Türkiye adına olumlu farklılıklar

Araştırma faaliyetlerine destekler Türkiye için olumlu gelişmelerdir.

E2- Yani son yıllarda biraz daha araştırma faaliyetlerine olan destek artmasıyla beraber motivasyon sağlayan etkiler var.

Türkiye adına olumsuz farklılıklar

Uygulama eksikliği ve ders yükleri Türkiye için olumsuz unsurlardır.

E1- orada gördüğümüz kadarıyla, neredeyse her dersin bir uygulaması var. Gidiyor öğretmen, yani eğitim fakültesi açısından baktığım zaman gidiyor, bir öğrenciyle çalışıyor, yaptığını ya da orada öğrendiğini en azından derste öğrendiğini uygulama şansı buluyor. Bu Türkiye’de biraz zayıf. Yani en son seneye kalıyor en azından. Benim bildiğim kadarıyla dördüncü sınıftan önce böyle bir uygulama yok. Uygulamanın da kalitesi tartışılır. Ne kadar takip ediliyor, ne kadar hani öğretmen adaylarına yön gösteriliyor... Dolayısıyla belki teorik olarak besliyoruz, sıkıntı yok belki teoride ama pratikte çok sıkıntılar var.

E2- Ama bunun yanında motivasyon düşürecek ilkeler de var. Ders yükleri gibi.

Temenniler

Uygulamalara daha çok önem verilip arayı kapatma dileklerinde bulunuldu.

E1- Bence, yani benim kişisel görüşüm bu, çocuklar ya da öğretmen adayları gelir gelmez, ilk seneden itibaren başlaması lazım uygulamalara. Ben kendi bölümümde bunu yapıyorum ama resmi

olması lazım bunun.

E2- Umuyorum daha iyi olacak. Arayı kapatmaya başlamamız lazım bir şekilde.

5. Sonuç

Genel olarak bakıldığında yurtdışında ve Türkiye'deki yükseköğretim sistemleri arasında farklar olduğu, bu farkların genellikle yurtdışı lehinde, Türkiye'nin aleyhinde olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bunlardan lisansa giriş sisteminin yurtdışında daha bireysel, Türkiye'de daha merkezi işlediğini belirtilmiştir. Türkiye'de yükseköğretimin yetiştirmeyi planladığı birey tanımının çağın gerekleriyle de örtüşmesi gerekmektedir.

K1 yurtdışındaki üniversitelerin belli bir konuda uzmanlaştığına, çağa ayak uyduramayan bölümlerin kapatıldığına, bu duruma hiçbir öğretim üyesinin karşı çıkmadığına çünkü hepsinin hem multidisipliner hem de transdisipliner çalışmalar yaptığına, iş ahlakının gelişmişliğine değinilmiş, Türkiye'de ise böyle olmadığı saptanmıştır. Araştırma ve araştırmaya teşvik Türkiye'de yeterince yoktur. Buna sebep olarak da öğretim üyelerinin aşırı ders yükü gösterilmiştir. Bu sebeple Türkiye'deki üniversiteler daha çok eğitim odaklı, yurtdışındaki üniversiteler ise araştırma odaklıdır.

Katılımcıların görüşüne göre bilimsel özerklik de yine yurtdışında Türkiye'ye göre daha fazladır. Aynı şekilde akademik unvanlara verilen önem Türkiye'de fazla iken yurtdışında çok da önem verilmemektedir.

Daha işler bir yükseköğretim sistemi için üniversitelerin özelleştirilip başarılı öğrencilere devletin burs vermesi, ailevi ve siyasi ilişkilere göre kadrolaşmanın olmaması, sektörle işbirliği yapılması, araştırma yapacak kişilerin üzerinden aşırı ders yükünün alınması ve üniversitelerin özerk bırakılması önerilmiştir.

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Architectural design in a broader spectrum of cultural experiences: A case study for hermeneutics in the architectural education

Levent Kara

*Ph.D., Ra, Assistant Professor
School of Architecture and Community Design
College of The Arts
University of South Florida
lkara@usf.edu*

ABSTRACT

While there has been a growing number of attempts, since late 1980's, to bring pressing questions of cultural relevance into architectural education, from issues of globalization and sustainability to philosophical discussions of socio-symbolic values and cultural mobility, the architectural design studio, the pedagogical core of architectural education, is still mostly formulated and conducted on the basis of a traditional pragmatic model of making buildings with a given set of parameters. Seemingly going beyond architecture as making buildings as a determination of form and perception, the attempts to weave architectural education into a broader cultural sphere usually fall back onto another way of making buildings, this time under other parameters than just form and perception, but actually without questioning the traditional modalities of place, program, occupation, or structure. From one extreme of Gestalt geometries and phenomenological fundamentalism to the newly emerging techno-scientific determinism, the *commonsense* understanding of buildings as responders to psychological / environmental / social *givens* form the underlying operational structure of the traditional architectural studio. While architecture is inevitably tied to other cultural constructs, the traditional studio setting falls short of addressing these other cultural constructs as themselves narrative structures and runs the risk of overlooking the inherent modal bond between architectural making and narrative construction. In what follows, I argue for a narrative modality for architectural studio education that levels architectural work with other cultural work in the making of our reality, rather than taking these as givens, and is formed around a hermeneutic exchange between various cultural experiences in the making of architecture. My presentation uses an architectural design studio conducted under these premises as a case study and critically presents the outcome of this studio as a model for an architectural education that is more responsive to representing our historical reality as it is constructed and re-constructed through cultural dialogue.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important insights offered by architectural theory is that a building task cannot be solved through intuitive improvisation.

(Norberg-Schulz 1965, 217)

There are days when no one should rely unduly on his 'competence'. Strength lies in improvisation. All the decisive blows are struck left-handed.

(Benjamin 1928, 447)

When Norberg-Schulz was critical of an interiorized knowledge of making architecture under the characterization of 'intuitive improvisation', he might have been overlooking the fact that our relation to objectivity outside of us has always some degree of epistemic unpredictability. Our actions in the immediacy of here and now of concrete situations indeed necessitate a kind of practical judgment / imaginative projection (thus 'intuitive improvisation') beyond our categorical knowledge and theoretical judgments. Aristotle called this kind of judgment 'phronesis' realizing the limits of 'theoria'. Thinkers of the twentieth century, like Martin Heidegger (1927), Ernst Cassirer (1960), Hans-Georg Gadamer (1960), Ernesto Grassi (1980), and Jacques Derrida (1973) among others, have constantly returned back to some form of this Aristotelian notion of practical judgment to reflect upon the problems of a pseudo-rationalized techno-bureaucratic modern world. Rather than focusing on possible structural epistemic conditions as with the Enlightenment philosophies, thinkers of the practical judgment take the meaning horizon one lives in as a starting point for the conditions of our knowledge of ourselves and the world around us. Marking the cultural unity as the background, the operating premise of phronesis is the interwovenness of various modalities of meaning in a broader field of consciousness. Unpredictable as to its historical movement, this broader view of knowledge leaves room for human agency, critical dialogue, and constructive imaginative leaps in the making of culture beyond the confines of a scientific or historical deterministic trajectory.

With the aim of bringing this insight into architectural education, I conducted a series of elective design studios between 2010 and 2013 at the University of South Florida School of Architecture and Community Design, where the emphasis was not on making buildings per se with a given set of parameters but thinking possible architectures to come within a larger set of cultural experiences derived from other narrative modalities like art and literature. Varied as to their specific contents, the underlying pedagogical core of these studios formed around the Aristotelian phronesis as a guideline for a critical formulation of architectural design as a hermeneutic action and unfolding the design process in terms of an internal unity of thinking in / through making beyond established disciplinary knowledge. In the following section, I present one of these studios where we investigated a city through the lenses of a filmic narrative with the aim of bringing forth unforeseen phenomenological structures that may overlay on our day to day interactions within the city, thus enriching the sense of urban life towards a more human and poetic modality.

HERMENEUTIC MEMORY AT THE EDGE OF MEANING:

RE-CONSTRUCTING COPENHAGEN

Because it is a world, the world of the text necessarily collides with the real world in order to 're-make' it, either by confirming it or denying it. However, even the most ironic relation between art and reality would be incomprehensible if art did not both disturb and rearrange our relation to reality.

(Ricoeur 1983, 361)

Architectural making is an act of speculation¹ to the degree that the architectural construct offers a new way of seeing and framing things in the way it narrates a life. The narrative possibilities of architectural space, the way the architectural object interprets life in its narration, are directly related to the structures of our lived experience where spatio-temporal consciousness is inseparably tied to our socio-psychological sense of being. However, the mainstream conceptions of architectural experience in contemporary literature mostly revolve around an idea of phenomenological consciousness which views our engagement with architecture at the level of a subject – object relation. The subject, however much her intentionality is embedded in her surroundings and life traditions, is still a subject as one hermeneutical node confronted with architectural objects. On the other extreme, there is also a strong literature in contemporary theory that dismisses the notion of experience altogether from the field of architecture. This latter view, in direct opposition to phenomenological approaches to experience, tends to understand architectural making solely based on socio-historical codes as part of a larger cycle of cultural production. I think that neither of these extremist views can fully account for the speculative nature of architectural making and our engagement with architecture when we understand architecture as a narrative intervention in the event space of life above and beyond a subject – object relation or a socio-economic determination.

Building on the interpretative and speculative nature of making architecture as a way of thinking in and of life, the studio first articulated on the narrative aspects of organizing space and time as making of an event in the texture of life, and then further explored these conceptual findings on a particular design exercise. The main conceptual apparatus of the study developed upon the notions of architectural image and design process by visiting writings of Gaston Bachelard (1958), Vittorio Gregotti (1996), and Bernard Tschumi (1981, 1975). These two architectural issues were then discussed in a broader frame of the narrativity of artworks which is explored through the writings of John Dewey (1934), Theodor Adorno (1970), Martin Heidegger (1971), and Hans-Georg Gadamer (1986). Beyond the notions of place or a particular programme or typology, the notion of image holds a poetic seed for an architectural unity that is cultivated in the multiplicity of mostly unpredictable life events. As an ensemble of things and events, and associations, projections, image goes beyond architecture and becomes a specific node in the texture of lived experience. Thus, with this notion of image as the starting point of design process, process becomes a hermeneutic journey into the possibilities of a given content. Much more challenging than a traditional setting where the design process usually starts with a given site and a program, image based design process forces the designer to cultivate a deeper sense of experience and understanding of constructed environment beyond habitual ways of making architecture. Of particular significance in this conceptual frame is the idea that our engagement with architecture is a function of a deeply layered memory where organizing space and time through objects is also a thinking of possible subject – subject relations in the experiential texture of life. This act of organizing space and time through architectural making is beyond a conception of making in the Platonic sense of concretization of a collective ideal because here the design act always involves an imaginative projection that re-informs reality through an individual interpretation.

Almost at random, our choice for a city to study was Copenhagen. Random, because any city can be a potential case when paired with a strong narrative. In this particular case, the choice was based on a film that takes place in Copenhagen (Christoffer Boe, *Reconstruction*, 2003) and opens up for different readings of the city in a rather convoluted socio-psychological terrain. In order to discuss the idea of city as a socio-phenomenological construct beyond the physicality of built environment, the students were asked to ‘look at’ Copenhagen through the interpretative lens of the film that has direct references, albeit in a dispositioned temporality, to its places as they become event-places within the narrative structure of the film. In a sense, the

film was used as a probing device into the city, dissolving Copenhagen into a more fluid condition of memory-places beyond its tangible physical structures.

UNFOLDING THE FILMIC AND THE URBAN

Beyond a construction of the physical environment, the studio encouraged the students to unfold the indispensable narrative constructs that give shape to our experience of the city and architecture. Critically interpreting in collage studies how the film establishes its plot through making episodic event-places, the students further investigated the construction of their own Copenhagen as a new synthetic entity between the film and the city. Deriving heavily on the memory of event-places of the film, this new Copenhagen was first studied as a two dimensional map which reconstructs the existing map of the city according to the narrative structure of the film interpretations, literally by dislocating portions of the city and arranging them in a new order and scale. In the following phases, this imaginary map of Copenhagen was then interpreted to construct three dimensional models of the new city as a synthetic memory context that transposes both the existing Copenhagen and the filmic structure into a new narrative unity.

The film, with a photographic reference to memory, consisted of a series of distinct episodes which are place-time bound and shorter transitions between these (Figure 1). While viewing the film, the students

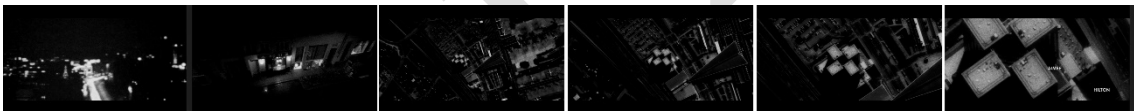


Figure 1.

were asked to pay close attention to the multiple camera angles strategically chosen to construct the layering of episodic place-events and characters' inner worlds. Of particular importance for us in our speculative readings of the film were the following interrelated parameters:

1. Multiplicity of scales at any given moment: scale as an analytical tool to establish relations. Physical scale and event scale.
2. Spatio-temporal distinctions: in-out / scale / vertical-horizontal / time-pace / intersection- threshold-boundary.
3. The moving frame sequence and the narrative (story as one imagines it).
4. Characters' stream of consciousness.
5. Concealing-revealing, presence-absence, of things, characters, visions. Unfolding of place.
6. Gaze, parallax, act of framing and layering information on a filmic strip: camera movements (spatial and focal), angle of views, movement as measure, movement as making space, movement as revealing, body-vision-camera dialogues, reciprocity of things, characters, visions, movements.

7. Light / texture / space: the materiality of the filmic image.

8. The score and its relation to the moving image.

Thus, the initial objective in the studio was to unfold the construction of the filmic tectonic beyond the literary narrative, focusing on how the events of the movie were embedded and depicted through the construction of certain spatial conditions between objects and people and between people that have a specific bearing on the urban condition they are located in. The first set of studies were memory mappings that discussed the construction of the episodic urban locales in terms of the parameters listed above (Figure 2).

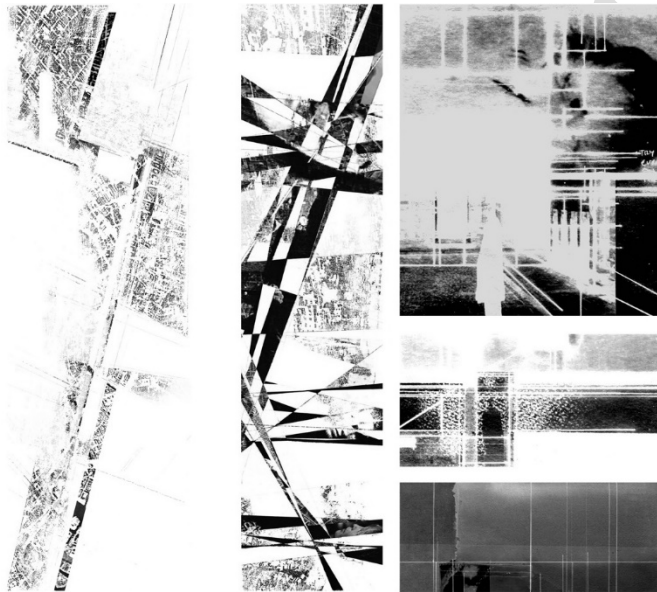


Figure 2.

Our second iteration was collage studies that further explored the construction of events and places as they unfold into an urban structure fluctuating between the physical and the phenomenal in an unlimited web of mnemonic trajectories. Special emphasis here was given to translations of the perspectival images into planar organizational ideas as a distinct moment of being in some place and in some situation (Figure 3).

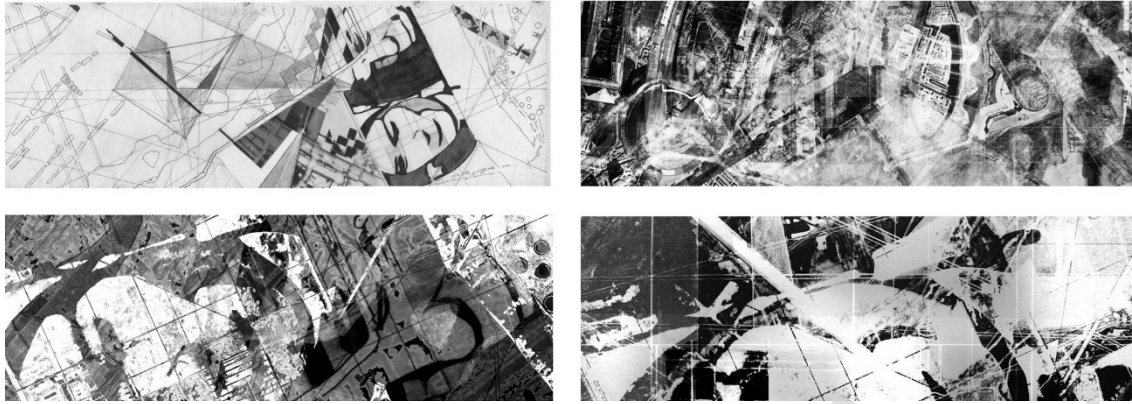


Figure 3.

The collage diagrams were more about capturing the phenomenal unity of places and events as they are constructed in time and space through various experiential modalities. In this sense, they were beyond any literal depiction of place-events as with traditional notations. Sublimating the original maps of Copenhagen, these diagrams can be understood as notational devices that could be translated into architectural possibilities in terms of the experiential content they embody without specifying a context of meaning or scale yet. They are at the edge of architecture, but not architecture yet. In the multiplicity of their synthetic references, they project architectural images, some being-in-such-and-such-a-condition, before the concretization of architectural forms or objects.

With this in mind, our next step was to look at projections of possible plan and section ideas for a construct-to-come out of these diagrams that will carry the experiential qualities of the interpreted episodes / scenes unified with a transformed Copenhagen (Figure 4). At this moment in the exercise, our relation to the city split into two related but distinct contexts of meaning. First, it was to be looked at as tectonic ground that could hold a multiplicity of experiences. Second, as the melting pot of the multiple experiences, it was also a fluid and layered matrix that was open to transformations as its narratives changed from moment to moment. These two conditions of the city were further investigated separately in changing scales of drawings and models. The first condition, city as the tectonic ground, was studied in mostly linear and planar diagrams where the aim was to establish a possible three-dimensional matrix structure that could accommodate plug-in interventions at different scales (Figure 5). The second condition, city as a morphing structure, gave way to larger scale diagrams that looked into possible ways of transforming the city texture by programmed interventions that opened up questions of occupation and lived experience as a knot tied between the larger patterns of the city morphology and the micro scales of the intervention (Figures 6-7).

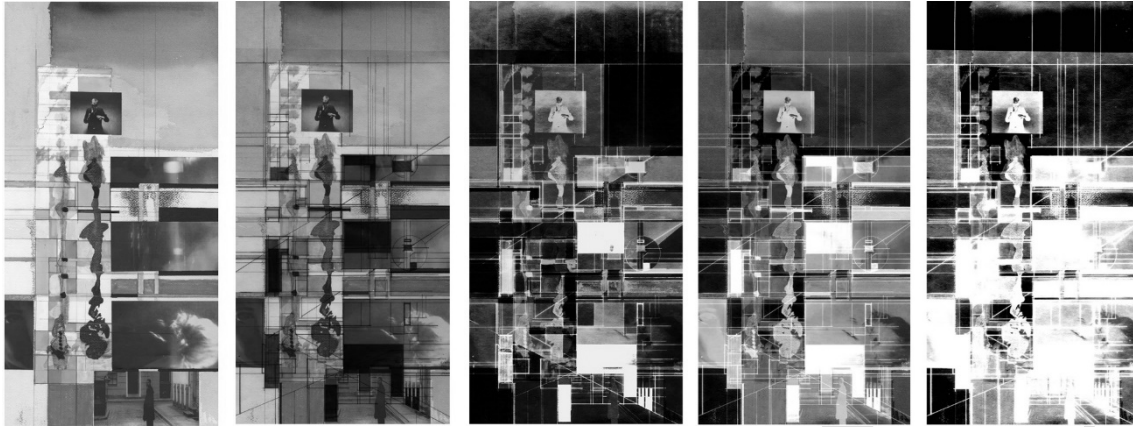


Figure 4.

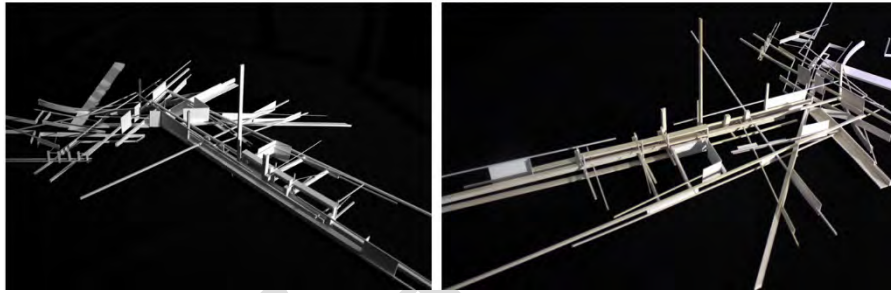


Figure 5.

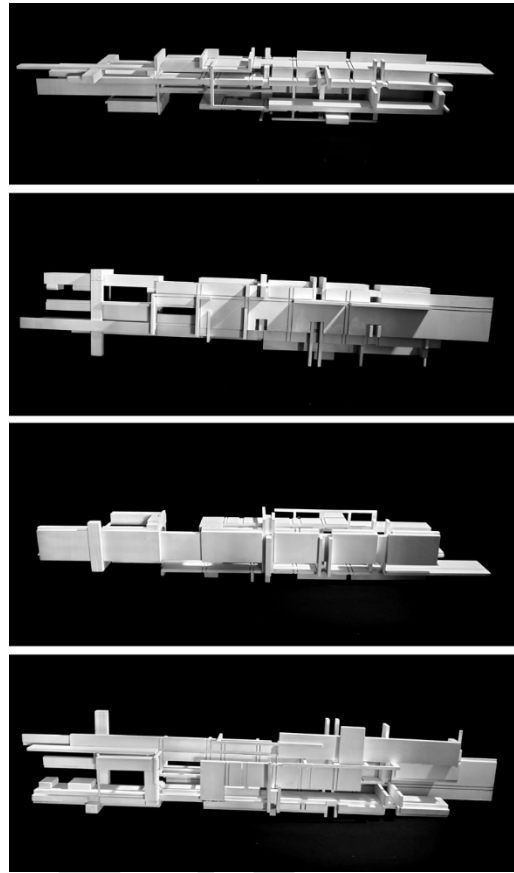


Figure 6.

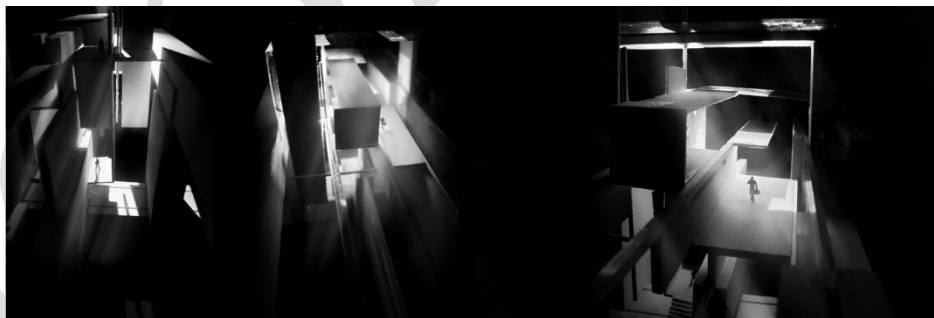


Figure 7.

At the intersection of the physical, the phenomenal, and the social, the work in the studio at various scales and with various intentions, formulated a sense of place-events that were neither the filmic nor the architectural as we knew them prior to this exercise. Beyond using the filmic narrative as a structural / symbolical analogue for architecture, beyond a metaphorical translation between the film and architectural space, this exercise through its intuitive steps shows the possibilities of using cultural catalysts in meaningful ways that contribute to our understanding of the nature of place making in the contemporary society not only as a distinct cultural

modality but in its embeddedness within other modes of cultural experience, in the broader spectrum of a hermeneutic texture. This view is important in order for a healthy assessment of the value of cultural narratives in the making of architecture. While architecture is inevitably tied to other cultural narratives in the way it sets and regulates specific life conditions in the texture of life, to make these cultural narratives authoritative in architectural experience, or rather, to make these cultural narratives a necessary condition for experiencing architecture, misses the agency of architectural making in culture as a speculative act of thinking and making that forms new pieces of reality through imaginative interpretations that project possibilities out of the existing texture of culture. ⁱⁱ

DISCUSSION: HERMENEUTIC CATALYSTS IN THE DESIGN STUDIO

While using catalysts from various cultural modalities has been a common practice in architectural design since 1980's, the epistemic grounds of this practice and its pedagogical implications remain yet to be fully analyzed. The mainstream arguments in favor of using catalysts from other fields of culture in the making of architecture usually advance a sense of autonomy of the architectural design process in the construction of our cultural reality. However, a critical examination of the use of non-architectural cultural artifacts as generative devices in the architectural design process leads not only to an understanding of architectural making as a specific medium of intentionality, as the mainstream arguments conclude, but also underlines the organic embeddedness of this intentional modality within a broader space of experience, thus within the broader space of cultural making. In our first-person phenomenal experience, various works of art and culture stand in different experiential modalities. However, the possibility of translations between these, in particular the possibility of interpreting different cultural artifacts into architectural space and place, also points to a common ground of spatio-temporal consciousness that holds various modes of experience and media of intentionality together.

If our main mode of existence is a series acts of phronesis in a mainly hermeneutic universe, the web of cultural constructs that give shape to reality, the architectural design studio presented here acknowledges the multiplicity of narrative possibilities in the making of architecture. Rather than being in the service of this or that cultural narrative, architectural design registers its agency in a critical dialogue with other cultural constructs, and shows its ability to bring a new light into the larger texture of culture that holds various narratives, attempts at meaning, together. On the contrary to its traditional counterparts, where architecture is mostly left at the level of cultural re-presentation, where buildings respond to certain givens, this studio embraces a performative space for architecture, where the act of building is preceded by a thinking of the conditions of the object as a hermeneutic moment embedded in a larger dialogue. This performative space for architectural design merges the notions of thinking and making in the unity of a single action which is very different from the traditional notion of making as making within or upon received notions of what the object to be made is.

While not easy to argue for in the face of increasing conservative demands on architecture, because there is nothing architecturally produced in the traditional sense, no plans, sections, etc. of buildings or urban designs, a studio education like the one presented here may help cultivate a new generation of architects who do not just answer the questions posed upon them by society and culture at large, but can become agents that not only transform existing questions but also can register new questions with the intention of a better realization of our historical existence.

NOTES

¹ 'Speculation' is used here in reference to Igor Stravinsky's idea of poetic making as speculation: "The phenomenon of music is nothing more than a phenomenon of speculation. There is nothing in this expression that should frighten you. It simply presupposes that the basis of musical creation is a preliminary feeling-out, a will moving first in an abstract realm with the object of giving shape to something concrete" (1947, 28).

² The view that takes cultural narratives as the necessary condition for the meaningfulness of architectural experience is well exemplified in the writings of Marco Frascari and Dalibor Vesely. Underlying both authors' thinking on the value and role of cultural narrative is what Gunter Bandmann calls 'a wider nexus of ideas' as the source of any meaningful making in the broader space of culture. "To say that a work of art has a meaning is point to something, to some arrangement within a wider nexus of ideas that transcend the material and formal organization of the work of art. The realm of artistic is transcended in that the work of art comes to be understood as a metaphor, as a representative, as the material emanation of something else" (Bandmann 1951, 19). See also Frascari 1984 and 1991, and Vesely 2004.

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Architectural details: new project cognition

Paolo Fiamma

*Department Engineering of Energy, of Systems, of Land and Constructions – University of Pisa, Italy
Paolo.Fiamma@Ing.Unipi.It*

Abstract

Architecture and paradigms of knowledge are strong linked between them self during the human history. Nowadays, in the world of Architecture and Building construction we have the opportunity to use new theoretical and technical approaches useful to design and to build.

The new technologies are an excellent opportunity to use new cognitive approaches for traditional topics and to get an effective start for working with our own brain capacities system.

Digital techniques are opening new way to reduce the gap between design architecture and building construction.

Designing building details is one of the most important parts of the design process in Architecture because the design concept itself must be verified from the constructive point of view.

What is changing is how to learning and working in the architectural cultural and technical landscape. There are new computational possibilities for the relationship between designer and fabricators in order to obtain the optimization of the process-product.

INTRODUCTION

Every day, using the new technologies in the Architectural field, we have some cognition options: to understand the current computational resources as a powerful tool for make games in the software; or to change the way thoughts and ideas are conceived, understood, and communicated; or to re-think the intrinsic value and validity to the meaning of the project dimension.

Also, can we address traditional questions using new methods and procedures?

In the normal way of thinking design, we know that new efforts offer new resources to improve designer creativity.

Digital fabrication techniques i.e. are improving the quality of the technical components without the needs of the standardization and of the mass-customization.

How is possible to understand in practice a new building before it will build? Is just drawing enough? That is a very important question in the dynamic of the knowledge. In other terms: how is possible to understand completely if we can do what we just think, especially about the constructive details?

We know already that developing a design without computer is *de facto* impossible but the blind dependency on technology in contemporary design practice could be a technological utopia.

UNDERSTANDING THE WAY OF THE PROJECT

The ancients have using the innovation to reaffirm the centrality of the construction; nowadays, the core of digital innovation looks like new opportunity just for the virtuosity of the design.

But the horizon is more and more huge: we have powerful new resources to obtain a new centrality of the architectural fact too, but only if we are looking for the verification of the architectural idea before the look of the idea itself.

Since ever designers have had ideas, so nothing news; but we have now new opportunities to verified the building idea of the designers before the construction of the building: and that dimension is totally new.

In my scientific and didactic activity I am understanding day by day how every actor of the design-product develop need to understand “as one” the different parts and the different phases of the only process.

The process and the product, the detail and the system, the idea and its verification, the virtual and the real are not in conflict but are moments of the same matter. In architectural world, designing and building as one means to understand deeply the connection between what we just thinking and what we can really build. In my research the starting point is to have a design activity able to design the “built fact”.

I am an Engineer working in the architectural field, so the construction detail is the real link between Architecture and Engineering.

In my own vision, creativity becomes calculation and vice versa. Also, design and construction are the same “work in process”: at the beginning of our knowledge process in building design, we must have the same elements that will find at the end.

So, how is it possible to understand better the design-construction connection? And how understanding that connection can affect the design and the quality of the final result?

Understanding the constructive detail

Is it really possible have a deeply cognition of an architectural detail since the first phases of the project?

May be if the detail is not too much complex. But probably not if the detail is built using twenty different constructive components and materials, that need different cognitions.

First of all, to understand all the needs of the project, it is necessary to involve different actors while the process design-product is already in progress. There is a gap between the design of a detail and its construction, due to the level of its complexity.

In addition, could be necessary to involve in the process the fabricators too. In fact, if we thinking to the complexity of the current systems of components, it is easy to understand that it is impossible to obtain a high level of quality result, without a strong interaction with the fabricators.

To design and to build a building there are, obviously, standard solutions for the majority of constructive details, but architects and engineers even more need no-standard solutions for details, specially for public building, or for representative buildings or for the ideas of the vanguard architectures.

In order to build successfully the no-standard details, the interaction between different actors is currently developed since the beginning of the project. To sum up the concept of interaction is a new cognitive and technical core of the design activity (Moggridge B., 2007).

The design of architectural detail is focussed to obtain a strong link between the design idea and the technical solution. Reducing the gap between what is designed and what is buildable in practice, is one of the most important goal of the current didactic needs too, especially in University. One thing is drawing, but a different thing is the real building. I would highlight that this difference persists regardless of the complexity of the construction details.



Fig.1 Constructive details: ventilated roof and floor with under-floor heating design and practice

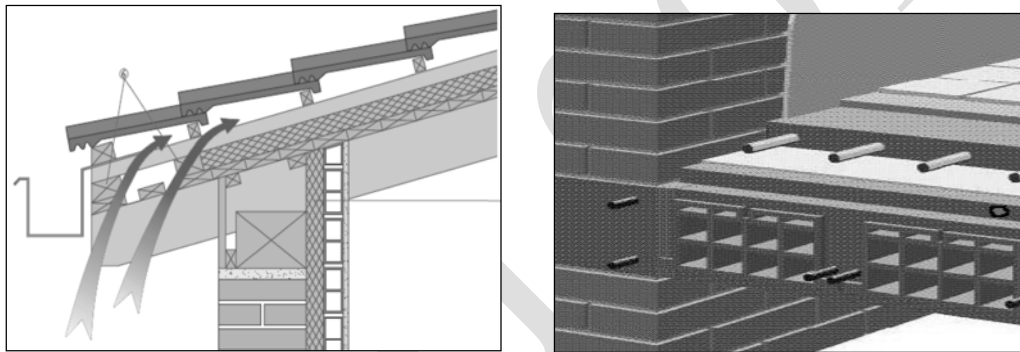


Fig.2 Design related to them by traditional and by constructive components cognition

So, how to teach the cognition of constructive details in Architecture, and how to maintain this knowledge in the work dimension?

A mix of two factors is very important, according to my experience in the didactic and in the research: the continuing developing of the computational resource and the need to touch the real material of the construction and of its components. The first factor is totally new; the second one comes to us from centuries of tradition.

Nowadays people can't forget the real matter while using the virtual one and vice versa: real matter can bear in the current phase of the architecture from virtual matter.

THE DETAIL AS PART OF A COMPLEX SYSTEM

To sum up, my vision is easy: it is necessary designing and building at the same time. The concept isn't just a utopia, and not implies "the materialization of the idea" like a fantasy movie. Something is happening in the real life.

The idea can be a drawing, for sure; but from the idea to the building something new happens.

The knowledge of the information is not just the cognition of the data. I mean a sort of a buildable cognition of a system of information where every information is a mix of data; therefore from the single part to the entire system and vice versa.

The information modelling about the construction is a real way to begin a new cognitive approach. In the normal way of thinking this “new” direction is the building modelling, but at the beginning this approach was understood as a new way just for drawing. Nowadays more people understand the building information modelling approach - that is really a "huge buzzword in AEC" (Eastman C., 2007) - is like an opportunity for manage the project, but there are others factors and added values, therefore, we can affirm, that the complete meaning of the innovation is not yet understood. A lot of architecture practices around the world are currently flirting with a fundamental change in the way building design is conceived, completed and delivered using the new technological mechanism of the building information modelling approach.

The new methodology allows something more: obtaining a real added value, from a cognitive point of view, to improve the design-construction process and its knowledge.

The data complex is thinkable as a constructive component: an “object”. Some objects can be built like a system. (Epstein E., 2012; Smith D., 2007). Therefore, to realize this process, the human cognition must understand if the design is really "buildable".

What means i.e., in the physical space, a wall or roof detail, not just like a geometry but like a constructive sequence?

Which constructive component comes before one other - inside a system of several components - and how they are connected each other? Can the human brain understand this procedure without understand in practice the “designed architectural fact” like a “buildable architectural fact”? I think that is impossible (Fiamma p., 2012).

Thinking how the components will be assembled means how the components will be designed; the "vice versa", instead, doesn't work.

In fact when the design is really difficult, the designer needs a physical mock-up. That proves the priority of the construction with respect to the design. Therefore, it is necessary to have cognition of the physicality of the building while people interact with the model or the representation that aren't physical.

I mean not just the virtual model as computational model, but I mean the model as concept, independently from its nature or typology. Can the model itself ... be buildable? Can it happen during the design process? In other words, can we build the design while we designing it?

Understand the Architecture can be a very important test to understand the potential of human cognition (Coates, P., 2010; De Kerckhove D., 2001; Kalay Y., 1987; Musmeci S., 1979).

I think that it is necessary to change the traditional approach: from the design of the construction to the construction of the design.

That isn't a no sense, only if we build the design according the way how the building itself will built, therefore using constructive components as single "objects".

That means to have for design constructive components "the same" constructive components used in the building. In this dimension of knowledge, the difference between what is real and what is virtual has no sense, because the human cognition process works in the same way if the objects of the dynamic of knowledge are “the same epistemological entities”. This methodology works successfully, therefore means it can working for both the real dimension and the computational one.

Since almost twenty years, in the construction field, people understand the important results about this new approach, well internationally known; and its continuing evolution depends from the great success, in terms of resources saving and of high quality level of constructions, obtained everywhere, because, my opinion is that, in future, the design phase and the construction phase will become more and more related. (Kolarevic 2003, Eastman 1985, Mitchell 1977).

NEW MEANING OF THE FABRICATION OF DETAIL

Inside the actual phase of the Architecture, a valid education should address, at least a part of the new methods and procedures, to an only concept: a new cognition of interaction between design and construction (Beesley and Williamson 2004). The final choice of the technical detail can be the result of an interactive design process that includes ideas, the evaluation of performances, the modifications, and the final construction of the detail itself, according the suggestions of several actors involved in the process.

It is essential to recognize that both managers and operative skills have always something to add in improving productivity. How to include in the traditional design process the fabrication of the detail from the beginning of the design idea? If touching the model of the detail, means touching the real detail. This opportunity comes from the new resources of the digital fabrication.

It is possible to materialize the design ideas? We know that a possible answer comes from the research field of the 3D fabrication technology: just one "click" between the virtual model and the real model.

This looks like a short step, but it implies a large dimension of the collaborative design procedures.

In fact, digital fabrication technology takes pride of place in that it has the potential to enhance the design-product process through a more effective collaboration between widely different and separated specialists. Designers and fabricators must share each others the highest quantity of information to develop successfully their works.

Majority of the current studies regards the study of the shape, because in several cases the shape of the component becomes tout court the component itself, especially if we are using new materials able to be "printed".

Printing the detail for to shape the idea

A multilevel concept of interaction is the core of the new methodologies and of the new design paradigm. (Cooper A., Reimann R. M., Cronin D., 2007). Designers can shape directly the form of the detail components and not just for the appeal of their building. In fact, the use of the digital manufacturing offers a new way to understand the project, from the phase of the initial idea to the executive detail.

We don't have two or more phases between the design and the construction: but we are going towards a unique phase where, we can design new technical components for new architectural details and immediately after we can print them through the application of materialisation technologies (the digital fabrication looks like a process of materialization rather than an industrial process).

With respect to normal C.N.C. machinery, the digital fabrication tool allow to print very complex shapes and systems of multiple components. (Dunn N., 2012).

New design trends as the incredible "Evolutionary Design" concept, become real materiality, thanks to the power of the new digital fabrication. According the Frazer's concept, part of the new architectural design, involves using the virtual space of the computer in a manner analogous to evolutionary processes in nature. It

attempts to emulate the unselfconscious design processes of vernacular architecture. The way to improve the new technologies is certainly open, in fact, the architectural problems still require computing power in excess of what is now available and are thus only on the cusp of being realisable” (Frazer J.H., 1998).



Fig.3,4 Cornell University's Gates Hall, Morphosis - Hinman Research Building Herzog & De Meuron

Part of the current Architectural debate is pushing to a new parametric phase, more fascinating than in the past, especially if we think the big changes with respect to the previous prefabrication methods and procedures. Thanks to the new 3D fabrication facilities (Corser R., 2010), the designer can adopt complex technological and structural solutions as well spectacular final image for their architectures. The new digital fabrication has broad implications for the way we both conceive and undertake architectural design; please note that its impact starts to emanate not only across high education internationally, but also through architectural research and practice.

CONCLUSION

The new technological resource synthesizes, on the building scale, the dynamism of the contemporary Architecture able to actualize the tradition of construction, even if using the new rapidity of the computational transformations. We are starting of a cognitive metamorphosis to which the design and construction activities are subjected each day (Krier R., 1988). One of the aspects most frequently criticised in the current education inside the architectural field is the absence of materiality of the technological digital solutions. I think that the no-real procedures, if correctly oriented, can offer a deep knowledge of the real architectural details, because the virtual logic of the virtual construction can currently already follow the logic of the construction in practice.

Students and actors of the design-construction process can understand the connections of the technical components of an executive detail and share the data each other, while are working on the same model. Therefore, become possible to push the object oriented approach towards a cognitive, technical and procedural model able to contain real-time explanations of the meanings of quantities and qualities involved, and their attendant constraints.

Its aim is to provide concepts, technologies and innovative solutions for the design-construction binomial, even up to materialize, in a very short time, parts of the technical detail, or the entire detail, using fabrication technologies totally new.

To sum up, especially in the educational field, understand the methodologies in order to share the knowledge is the most important goal. I want affirm a simple point: the virtual educational tools offer new real content of knowledge, thanks to the human capabilities able understand better the connections between the parts and the totality.

In fact, from a knowledge point of view, the totality of one architectural detail is not just the sum of its single parts. The concept itself of architectural detail comes before of the sum of its constructive components: in fact is the meaning of their union. In my cognitive methodology, that I prefer to follow, in my didactic and research activity, it is necessary, before, understand the meaning of the object, and only after, becomes reasonable to decompose and analyze the object itself in its single parts (Fiamma P., 2012). From a cognitive point of view, the vice versa doesn't give the same results.

To be honest I think that the reverse cognitive process cannot give any result. In fact, if we see a lot of mechanisms placed on a table, is really impossible to understand of which object they are part, because it is impossible to understand from the sum of them, the meaning of synthesis implicit in the entirety of the object.

Today, understand the added value that a virtual object can give to the knowledge into the educational process is profoundly significant, precisely because it creates a new possibility of cognitive paradigms, activated by the new technologies. Rediscovering the cognitive mechanisms of the transmission of the knowledge is important more than the contents of information, especially in the modern dimension of work, in the world of design and construction.

The architecture still maintains craft characterizations, despite the processes of industrialization, and generally speaking the world of construction, requires the experience of the workers as masons, welders, craftsman and others, also in the current large-automation phase. The mental landscape in the world of construction is a complex system, especially if its territory is the Architecture (Zevi B., 2004; Venturi R., 1993).

Today the convergence of design, engineering and architectural technologies are breeding a new material practice in architecture. Engineers and Architects are pushing the digital discourse towards a new dynamic synthesis of emerging principles of spatial and structural matter.

Providing the foundations for a new theory of education in architecture is deeply necessary and it must happen following the continuous development of techniques, including in relation to the current global crisis. In addition, the implementation of specific technologies must be accompanied by the development of educational and training methodologies able to offer a critical use of the technologies themselves. Cross-platform discussions and interactions, between different disciplines and research field, help to enhance scope of these technologies beyond their existing application limits. The design and printing of three-dimensional objects are research areas from which we can expect effective results to improve the quality of buildings and consequently the level of the quality of people's lives.

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Asya ve Uzak Doğuda yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi çalışmaları: Hindistan ve Filipinler örneği

Dinçer Biçer – Murat Ince

Bülent Ecevit University

dincer.bicer@gmail.com – muratince20001@hotmail.com

Bir ürünün veya hizmetin belirli ihtiyaçları karşılayabilme yeteneği olarak tanımlanan kalite kavramı, özellikle, 21. yüzyılda bireylerin bir hizmet için ödedikleri ücret veya ayırdıkları zamandan en üst düzeyde yararlanmak istemeleri nedeniyle büyük ölçüde önem kazanmaktadır. Kalite kavramı, yükseköğretim alanında ilk defa 19. Yüzyılda ABD’de ortaya çıkmıştır. Yükseköğretim kurumlarının nitelikli mezun ve bilim insanları yetiştirebilmesi için kalite güvencesi sağlamaları gerekmektedir. Üniversitelerin giderek artan öğrenci sayıları, finansman ve hesap verilebilirlik problemleri kalite güvencesini zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Ayrıca yükseköğretim kurumlarının sayılarının artması, rekabetçiliği ortaya çıkarmakta, öğrencileri daha kaliteli hizmet veren üniversitelere yönlendirmektedir. Temel amacı bilgi üretmek, araştırma yapmak ve bireyleri eğitmek olan üniversitelerin belirli kalite standartlarına erişmeleri çağımızda bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Dünyanın pek çok ülkesinde yükseköğretim kurumları kendi kalite güvencelerinden sorumludur. Bunun yanında, meslektaş değerlendirmesi gibi dış kalite güvencesi prosedürlerinden de faydalanılır. Bu çalışmada, artan nüfusu ve insan gücüyle geleceğin dünya lideri olmaya aday bir ülke olan Hindistan ve gelişen ekonomisiyle Uzak Doğu’nun önde gelen ülkelerinden olan Filipinler’deki Yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi sağlama çalışmaları, kaynak taraması yöntemiyle karşılaştırmalı olarak ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: yükseköğretim, kalite, kalite güvencesi, Hindistan, Filipinler

I. GİRİŞ

Yükseköğretimde kalite kavramını ele almadan önce yükseköğretimin anlamı üzerinde durmak yerinde olacaktır. Fikir ve ideolojiler açısından farklılıklara sahip bir toplumda yükseköğretim, farklı kişiler için farklı anlamlar taşıyabilir. Yükseköğretimde “yüksek” sözcüğünün anlamının sorgulanması yerinde olacaktır. Bu sözcük sadece eğitim yapısının üst seviyesi anlamına gelmez. Seviye açısından yükseköğretim, öğrencilerin yüksek eğitim yeterliliklerine ulaşmak için aldıkları üniversite eğitimi içerir. Yükseköğretim, öğrencilere belirli konu alanlarında derinlemesine bilgi kazandırmayı amaçlar. Bilinmeyen konuların sayısının giderek azaltılmasını hedefler. Öğrencilerin doğruyu sorgulama ve arama becerilerini geliştirir ve belirli konularda eleştiri yapabilmelerini sağlar. Bireylerin belirli alanlardaki zihinsel yeteneklerini geliştirir ve aynı zamanda çevresindeki dünyayı daha geniş bir açı ile algılamasını sağlar. Tüm bu kazanımların gerçekleşmesini sağlayan eğitim seviyesi Yükseköğretim olarak adlandırılır NAAC (2007).

Ronald Barnett (1992)’e göre yükseköğretimin başlıca dört amaca hizmet eder:

1. Yetkin insan gücü yetiştirme aracı olarak yükseköğretim. Bu görüşte yükseköğretim, öğrencileri işgücü pazarının yararlandığı “ürünler” olarak kabul edildiği bir süreç olarak değerlendirilir. Bu nedenle, yükseköğretim is dünyası ve endüstrinin büyümesine katkıda bulunur.
2. Akademik kariyer amaçlı eğitim sunan yükseköğretim. Bu görüşe göre yükseköğretim, bilgi boyutlarını sürekli genişletecek donanımlı bilim adamları ve araştırmacılar yetiştirir. Bu görüşteki kalite, daha çok araştırmaların yayımlanması ve akademik bilginin kaliteli araştırma yapmada kullanılması ile ilgilidir.
3. Öğretmenin etkin şekilde planlanmasını sağlayan yükseköğretim. Pek çok kişi öğretimin eğitim kurumlarının temelinde olduğu görüşüne sahiptir. Bu nedenle yükseköğretim kurumları öğrenme

ve öğretme isinin etkin şekilde yönetimiyle yakından ilgilendirir, öğretim kalitesini yükseltir ve böylelikle öğrencilerin yükseköğretimi tamamlama oranını artırır.

4. Bireyin kendini geliştirmesini amaçlayan yükseköğretim. Bu görüşe göre yükseköğretim, bireylerin kendini geliştirme sürecine esnek ve sürekli eğitim aracılığıyla katılma fırsatı olarak değerlendirilir.

Yükseköğretimle ilgili bu dört konu birbirinden bağımsız olduğu söylenemez. Bu alanlar birbiriyle iç içe girmiş şekilde yer alırlar ve yükseköğretimde “yüksek” ifadesinin ne olduğunu açıklar niteliktedirler. Özel ve devlet üniversitelerinin çalışmaları incelenecek olursa, öğretim, araştırma ve geliştirmenin yükseköğretimin üç temel işlevini oluşturduğu sonucuna varabiliriz.

“Kalite” çoğu zaman üzerinde tartışılan ve farklı görüşler öne sürülen bir ifade olmuştur. Bazılarına göre, güzellik gibi kalite de, değerlendiren kişilerin bakış açısına göre farklılık gösterebilir. Relativist görüşe sahip olanlar bunu savunurken, objektif görüşe sahip kişiler kalitenin belirli özelliklere sahip olabileceğini savunur NAAC (2007). “Kalite” sözcüğünün kökeni, “Ne çeşit” anlamına gelen Latince “Qualis” sözcüğüdür. Pek çok anlamı olan bu sözcük oldukça problemlerle bir sözcük olarak görülür (Pfeffer ve Coote, 1991). Kalitenin problemlerle anlam yapısını ve neden olduğu anlam karmaşasına örnek olarak pek çok yazar (Nigvekar, 1996; Warren ve diğerleri, 1994; Sallis, 1996) Pirsig (1974)’in kullandığı sözcüklerden faydalanmıştır.

İngiliz Standart Enstitüsü (BSI), kaliteyi “bir ürünün veya hizmetin özelliklerinin belirtilen ihtiyaçları karşılayabilme yeteneği” olarak tanımlar (BSI, 1991). Green ve Harvey (1993) tarafından öne sürülen farklı kalite yaklaşımlarından bazıları şunlardır:

- İstisnai açıdan (yüksek standartlara erişme ve gerekli standardın üzerinde olma);
- Tutarlılık açısından (sıfır hataya sahip olma, ihtiyacı tek seferde karşılama);
- Amaca uygunluk açısından (bir ürünün veya hizmetin belirtilen amaca hizmet etmesi ve müşteri memnuniyeti sağlama);
- Parasal değer olarak (verimlilik ve etkinlik sağlama); ve
- Değişken bir değer olarak (nicel bir değışkendir).

Kalitenin bu farklı anlamları Reeves ve Bednar (1994)’ı su sonuca yönlendirmiştir: “...kalitenin evrensel bir tanımı ve kanuna benzer bir ilişkilendirme başarısız olmuştur. Gummesson (1990)’a göre kaliteyi sadece ürünler için değil, eğitim gibi hizmet sektörünün pek çok alanıyla ilişkilendirmek yerinde olacaktır.

Öğretmenler, okul yöneticileri, planlayıcılar ve eğitim politikası belirleyicilerin odaklandıkları temel soru “Neden kalite konusunda endişelenmek gerekir?” dir. Bunun nedeni sadece kalite hakkında düşünülmesinin yeterli olamayacağı ve kalitenin benimsenen temel yaklaşım olması gerektiğidir. Eğitimcilerin, programlarda ve kurumlarda kalite konusuna özen göstermemizin nedenlerini bilmesi gerekir. NAAC (2007)’a göre kalite kavramını bu kadar önemli kılan nedenlerin bazıları şunlardır:

1. Rekabet: Eğitim kurumları arasında öğrenci kazanmak için rekabetin söz konusu olduğu ve maddi kaynakların giderek önem kazandığı bir döneme girilmektedir. Küreselleşme ve GATS (Hizmet Ticareti Küresel Antlaşması) nedeniyle eğitim çevrelerinde giderek artan bir rekabet görülecektir. Böyle bir durumda hayatta kalabilmek için eğitim kurumları kalite konusuna özen göstermelidir.
2. Müşteri memnuniyeti: Eğitim kurumlarının müşterileri olarak öğrenciler, veliler veya sponsor firmalar haklarından haberdardır ve harcadıkları paranın ve zamanın karşılığını almak istemektedir. İyi kalitede öğretim talep etmekte ve is hayatında işlerine yarayacak beceriler kazanmayı beklemektedirler. Bu nedenle derslerin ve programların is pazarının ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda olup olmadığı konusu önem kazanmaktadır.
3. Standart sağlama: Eğitim kurumları olarak, her zaman kendi standardımızı ortaya koymanın önemli olduğunu ve bu standardı yıllarca takip etmenin gereğinin farkındayız. Standardı sağlamak için eğitim süreçlerinin ve materyallerinin kalitesinin geliştirilmesi için sürekli çalışılması gerekmektedir.

4. İzlenebilirlik: Her kurum, kullandığı maddi kaynaklar (devlet veya özel) açısından faydalanan kişilere hesap vermek zorundadır. Kalitenin sağlanması, kaynakların verimli kullanıldığını açıklamaya yardımcı olur ve kurumdan yararlanan kişilerin doğru karar verebilmesini sağlar. Bu nedenle kalite, bir gözlem mekanizması olarak adlandırılabilir.
5. Çalışanların motivasyonunu yükseltme: Kalite konusuna kurum tarafından özen gösterilmesi, personelin görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirmede moral ve motivasyonunu artıracaktır. Bir kalite sistemi yürürlükte ise, iç işlemler sistematik şekilde gerçekleşecek ve bölümler birbirini tamamlayıcı şekilde işleve sahip olacaktır. Bu sayede müşteri memnuniyeti sağlanarak yüksek moral ve motivasyon elde edilecektir.
6. İnanılabilirlik, prestij ve statü: Kurum, kalite konusuyla ilgileniyorsa, uzun vadede inanılabilirlik sağlayabilir, çünkü uygulamaların tutarlılığı iyi bir pozisyon ve marka değeri kazandırır.
7. İmaj ve fark edilebilirlik: Kaliteli kurumlar daha iyi destek alma kapasitesine sahiptir, aynı şekilde yetenekli öğrencileri yakından ve uzak bölgelerden bile çekebilirler, hayırseverlerden ve eğitim derneklerinden daha çok bağış alırlar ve mezunların ise alınması konusunda işverenlerin ilgisini kazanırlar.

1.1. Çalışmanın Önemi

Mevcut çalışma, yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon süreçleri ile ilgili ülkemizde yeterli bilgiye sahip olunmayan, dünyanın ikinci en fazla nüfuslu ve geleceğin dünya liderliğine aday olan Hindistan ve yine mevcut literatürde önemli düzeyde bilgi eksikliği bulunan uzak doğu ülkesi Filipinler'in yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon süreçlerini ele almaktadır. Bu nedenle yerli kaynaklardaki konuyla ilgili bilgi eksikliğinin giderilmesine ve ülkemizdeki kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemleriyle karşılaştırmalar ve dolayısıyla düzenlemeler yapılabilmesine hizmet etmeyi amaçlar.

1.2. Sınırlılıklar

Bu çalışma, Asya ülkelerinden Hindistan ve Uzakdoğu ülkelerinden Filipinler'in yükseköğretim alanında kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon sistemleri ile ilgili kaynak taraması yapılarak erişilebilen İngilizce rapor ve dokümanlardan elde edilen bilgilerle sınırlıdır.

II. YÖNTEM

Bu çalışma, dünyanın çeşitli ülkelerdeki yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi temini sistemlerini araştırarak bulguları ülkemizdeki yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi temin süreçleri ile karşılaştırılabilir duruma getirmeyi amaçlar. Çalışmada, belirlenen ülkelerin yükseköğretim sistemleri ile ilgili özet bilgiler verildikten sonra kalite güvencesi politikaları ile ilgili detaylı bilgilere kaynak taraması yapılarak ulaşılmış, bu bilgiler çeşitli başlıklar altında toplanarak karşılaştırılabilir ve kolay anlaşılır hale getirilmiştir.

III. BULGULAR

3.1. Hint Yükseköğretim Sistemi'ne Genel Bakış

Hindistan'da yükseköğretim, erişilebilirliğinin artması, eğitim alanındaki teknolojik gelişmeler, katılımın artması ve küreselleşmenin etkileri nedeniyle sürekli olarak değişim içindedir. Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) bu gelişmeleri ve yükseköğretimin toplumdaki değişen yerini de göz önünde bulundurarak yükseköğretimin sahip olması gereken beş temel özellik belirlemiştir: ulusal gelişmeye katkıda bulunma, öğrenciler arasında küresel yeterlilikler sağlama, öğrencilerin eğitim düzeylerini yükseltme, teknoloji kullanımını teşvik etme ve mükemmelliği arama. Bu ifadelerin açıklaması aşağıdaki NAAC Yeniden Akredite Etme Talimatları belgesinde mevcuttur NAAC (2004).

1. Ulusal gelişime katkıda bulunmak
2. Öğrencilerin becerilerini küresel boyutta geliştirmek

3. Becerilerin değerlendirilmesini sistemli hale getirmek
4. Teknolojinin kullanımını teşvik etmek
5. Mükemmelleşmeyi sağlamak

3.2. Hint Yükseköğretim Sisteminde Kalite Hareketi

Hindistan’da yükseköğretimde kaliteyi sağlamaktan Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu (UGC) sorumludur. 1956 yılında yayımlanan Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu kanununun 12. Maddesine göre kurum, üniversitelerdeki öğretim, ölçüm ve araştırma standartlarının belirlenmesi ve uygulanmasından sorumludur. Bu amaca hizmet etmek için kurum, yükseköğretim kurumlarındaki kaliteyi doğrudan veya dolaylı şekilde denetlemek için yöntemler geliştirmektedir. Kaliteyi artırmak için, ulusal araştırma kurumları ve akademik personel yetiştirme enstitüleri oluşturmuş ve bu sayede öğretim elemanlarını eğiterek belirli alanlarda derslerin daha kaliteli verilmesini sağlamıştır. Kurum aynı zamanda öğretimde yüksek standartlara ulaşılabilmesi için Ulusal Uygunluk Denetim Testi (NET) ni uygulamaktadır. Hindistan tarihinde pek çok kurum ve komite, Hint eğitim sisteminde kalitenin geliştirilmesinin gerekliliğini vurgulamıştır.

Kothari Komisyonunca (1964-66) ortaya atılan otonom üniversiteler kavramının kökeni kalite geliştirme kavramına dayanır. Ulusal Eğitim Politikası (1968)’nin ortaya çıkışından beri bütün düzeylerde, özellikle de yükseköğretim düzeyindeki eğitim fırsatlarında büyük gelişmeler olmuştur. Eğitim kurumlarının genişlemesiyle birlikte kalite kavramı önem kazanmıştır. 1976’daki anayasal değişiklik eğitimi önemli bir pozisyona getirmiş ve merkezi hükümetin kaliteyi geliştirme konusundaki sorumluluğunu artırmıştır (Stella ve Gnanam, 2003). Yeni Eğitim Politikası (1986) eğitim kurumlarının performans artırması durumunun farkında olunması ve ödüllendirilmesini ön plana çıkarmış ve standart altı kurumların denetimini zorunlu kılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, 1986’daki Eylem Programı (PoA) na göre “Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu eğitimdeki standartların gözlenmesi, iyileştirilmesi görevlerine dayanarak özerk bir kurum olarak Akreditasyon ve Değerlendirme Konseyi’nin kurulmasından sorumludur.” Sekiz yıllık ciddi bir çalışmadan sonra, Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu (UGC), 16 Eylül 1994 tarihinde Bangalore şehrinde Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) ni kurmuştur.

Tablo 3.1: NAAC’ın Oluşturulmasında Dönüm Noktası Tarihler

Tarih	Olay
1986	Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu (UGC), Dr. Vasant Gowarikar başkanlığında 15 kişilik bir Akreditasyon ve Değerlendirme Konseyi kurmuştur.
1987-1990	Gowarikar Komite raporu, dokuz bölgesel ve bir ulusal seminerde değerlendirilmiştir.
1990	Dr. Sukumaran Nair’in Üniversite Ödenekleri Komisyonu’na sunduğu proje raporu bir akreditasyon kurumunun oluşturulması gerektiğini vurgulamıştır.
1992	Yeni Eğitim Politikası’nın gözden geçirilmiş hali tüm eğitim kurumlarının geliştirilmesi gerektiğini belirtmiştir
1994	Prof. Ram Reddy başkanlığındaki komite akreditasyon komisyonunun kural ve düzenlemelerini belirlemiştir
1994	Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) Eylül 1994’te Bangalore şehrinde kurulmuştur

3.3. Hindistan’da Yükseköğretimde Kalite Temininden Sorumlu Kurumlar

3.3.1. Ulusal Akreditasyon Kurumu (NBA)

Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi (AICTE), Ulusal Akreditasyon Kurumu (NBA)’nu Eylül 1994’te ilgili yasaya dayanarak kurmuştur. 1987 tarihli Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi yasasının 10 (u) maddesi altında “teknik programların veya kurumların, belirtilen talimatlar, normlar ve standartlar çerçevesinde periyodik değerlendirilmesi ve öneriler bildirilmesi, Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi,

komisyonu veya programların veya kurumların tanınması veya tanınırlığına son verilmesi ile ilgilenen diğer kuruluşlar” maddesi bulunmaktadır. Uzmanlar arasında sağlanan fikir birliği çerçevesinde, NBA değerlendirme birimi olarak, kurumlar yerine programlar (lisans, lisansüstü ve doktora) çapındaki akreditasyonu temel almıştır. NBA'nın yapmış olduğu akreditasyon kategoriktir: Akredite Edilmiş veya Akredite Edilmemiş şeklinde sınıflandırma yapar.

Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi tarafından tanınma, kurumlara yönetimleri, normlara ve standartlara uygunlukları, eyalet hükümetinden alacakları onay, program çıktıları konusunda üniversite ve işgücü pazarının kalifiye insan gücü dengesizliğini önlemek amacıyla duyarlı olması çerçevesinde gerçekleşir. Kurum tarafından verilen akreditasyon, belirli eğitim programları seviyesindedir ve programa kayıtlı öğrencilerin kabul edilebilir düzeyde öğretme-öğrenme sürecinden geçmesini ve mesleklerinde yetkin olmalarını, gerekli bilgileri ve mesleklerinde ihtiyaç duyacakları becerileri kazanmalarını gerektirir. Kurumun akreditasyon süreci aşağıdaki aşamaları içerir:

- Eğitim kurumları, akreditasyon kılavuzu ve başvuru formu edinir;
- Eğitim kurumu iki bölümden oluşan başvuru formunu doldurur (kendi basına çalışma);
- NBA sekreterliği talebi değerlendirir ve akreditasyon ekibini oluşturur;
- Akreditasyon ekibi eğitim kurumunu ziyaret eder ve önerilerde bulunur (meslektaş ziyareti);
- Sektör komitesi önerileri değerlendirir ve sonuçlar, onaylanmak üzere Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi (AICTE) ne iletilir (NAAC, 2007)

Bu sekiz kriter program seviyeleri için farklı bir şekilde 1000 puanlık bir ölçeğe bölünmüştür. Akreditasyon “evet” ve “hayır” şeklindedir ancak akreditasyon süresi iki şekilde belirtilir: üç yıllık (650-750 puan) ve 5 yıllık (750 ve üzeri puan). Böylelikle kurumda 5 yıllık akreditasyona sahip programlar bulunurken 3 yıllık akreditasyona sahip olanlar veya hiç akredite olmayanlar da bulunabilir (AICTE, 2004).

3.3.2. Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC)

Hindistan’da Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC), ülkedeki yükseköğretim kurumlarının değerlendirilmesinin temelini teşkil etmesi için yedi kriter belirlemiştir. Değerlendirme, gönüllülüğe dayanan bir süreçtir. Ancak, bazı eyalet hükümetleri, değerlendirmeyi sınırlarındaki eğitim kurumları için zorunlu kılmaktadır. Süreç, birimin (Kurum veya program / bölüm) dört aşamalı bir değerlendirmesini içerir.

- Ulusal değerlendirme kriterleri
- Eğitim kurumunun kendi kendine çalışması
- Meslektaş ekibi ziyaretleri
- Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) nin yönetim kurulunun son kararı

Değerlendirme kriterleri: Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) ulusal çalışmalar sonucunda değerlendirme sürecinin aşağıdaki yedi kriter çerçevesinde yapılmasına karar vermiştir:

1. Eğitim Programları Boyutu
2. Öğretme-Öğrenme ve Değerlendirme
3. Araştırma, Danışma ve Geliştirme
4. Altyapı ve Öğrenme Kaynakları
5. Öğrencilere Sağlanan Destek ve İlerleme
6. Yönetim ve Liderlik
7. Yenilikçi Uygulamalar

Tablo 3.2.: NAAC’ın Dört Aşamalı Notlandırma Sistemi

Not Ortalaması (Aralık)	Not Harfi	Performans Tanımı	Tanımın açıklaması
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3,01 - 4,00	A	Çok iyi (Akredite edilmiş)	Bir yükseköğretim kurumundan beklenen yüksek başarı seviyesi
2,01 - 3,00	B	İyi (Akredite edilmiş)	Bir yükseköğretim kurumundan beklenen asgari seviyenin üstündeki başarı seviyesi
1,51 - 2,00	C	Tatmin edici (Akredite edilmiş)	Bir yükseköğretim kurumundan beklenen asgari başarı seviyesi
<1,50	D	Tatmin edici değil (Akredite edilmemiş)	Bir yükseköğretim kurumundan beklenen asgari seviyenin altındaki başarı seviyesi

3.3.3. Hindistan Tarım Araştırmaları Konseyi (ICAR)

Hindistan Tarım Araştırmaları Konseyi (ICAR) 1996'da tarım, aralarında tarım mühendisliği ve veterinerlik bilimleri de bulunan tarımla bağlantılı programları ve yükseköğretim kurumlarını akredite etmesi için bir Akreditasyon Konseyi (AB) kurmuştur. ICAR-AB'ye göre akreditasyon, kabul edilebilir kaliteyi sağlama ve eğitim standartlarını yükseltme sürecidir. (ICAR, 2002). Akreditasyon, üniversite, özel üniversite, bağımsız bölümler ve programları kapsayan üç boyutlu bir sistemdir. Akreditasyon süreci aşağıdaki dört aşamayı takip eder:

- Eğitim kurumları akreditasyon kriterlerini nasıl sağladıklarını da kapsayan detaylı bir bağımsız çalışma raporu sunarlar;
- Meslektaş ekibi, eğitim kurumunu incelemek ve bağımsız çalışma raporunu onaylamak için ziyaret eder;
- Meslektaş ekibi Akreditasyon Konseyi (AB)'ne öneriler içeren detaylı bir rapor sunar;
- Akreditasyon kararı Akreditasyon Konseyi (AB) tarafından verilir (ICAR, 2002).

Meslektaş ekibinin önerileri ve akreditasyon sürecinin sonuçları kategorik bilgi formatındadır: tam ve koşulsuz akreditasyon; koşullu ve öneri sunan kısmi akreditasyon ve akreditasyon talebinin reddi. Yeniden akredite etme 5-10 yıllık bir süreden sonra gerçekleşir ve ilk akreditasyon, bir öğrenci grubunun öğrenimini tamamlamasından sonra yapılır. Akreditasyon kriterlere dayansa da belirli bir puan verilmez ve Akreditasyon Konseyi meslektaş ekibinin raporuna, kurumun gereksinimleri karşılama düzeyine ve Konsey sekreterinin görüşlerine dayanarak akreditasyon durumuyla ilgili karar verir. ICAR-AB tarafından kullanılan kriterler aşağıdaki gibidir (ICAR, 2002):

Kriter 1: Eğitim kurumu, hedefleriyle örtüşen, açıkça belirtilmiş ve anlaşılır görev ve amaçlara sahiptir.

Kriter 2: Eğitim kurumu, insan, mali ve fiziksel kaynaklarını hedeflerini gerçekleştirmek için etkin şekilde organize etmiştir.

Kriter 3: Eğitim kurumu eğitimle ilgili amaçlarına ulaşmaktadır.

Kriter4: Eğitim kurumu amaçlarına ulaşmayı sürdürebilir ve eğitim programlarının kalitesini ve etkinliğini artırabilir.

3.3.4. Açık ve Uzaktan Eğitim Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (ODE-AAB)

Uzaktan Eğitim Konseyi (DEC) 1991 yılında ilgili yasaya dayanarak Hindistan Parlamentosunca kurulmuştur. Konseyin kuruluşu, IGNOU yasasının (1985) 5 (2) maddesine dayanarak 1991 yılında Hindistan Parlamentosunca kabul edilmiştir Kurumun amacı, Hindistan'da bir Açık ve Uzaktan Öğretim Kurumu (ODL) olarak hizmet vermek ve bu tür eğitimi geliştirmek, koordine etmek ve eğitimde standardizasyon sağlamaktır. Yasanın ilgili maddesi gereğince Açık ve Uzaktan Eğitim Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (ODE-AAB), öğrencilere, velilere, Uzaktan Eğitim kurumlarına, hükümet ajanslarına ve işverenlere DEC tarafından belirlenen standartlara uyan kurumları tespit etmek amacıyla kurulmuştur. Kurum, uzaktan eğitimin akreditasyonu için normlar, standartlar ve değerlendirme, akreditasyon formatları geliştirir, programları derinlemesine değerlendirir ve değerlendirme sonuçlarını yorumlar. Uzaktan eğitim veren kurumların Uzaktan Eğitim Konseyi (DEC) tarafından tanınması ve değerlendirme başvurusu yapması zorunludur. Değerlendirme süreci beş adımdan oluşur:

- Eğitim kurumları, programları ve kurumları ile ilgili detayları içeren onay basurlarını belirtilen şekilde yaparlar. Bu, eğitim kurumunca yapılan bir bağımsız çalışmadır.
- Eğitim materyalleri uzmanlar tarafından incelenir.
- Başvurudaki bilgilerin incelenmesi ve onaylanması için uzman ekipler eğitim kurumlarını ziyaret eder. (meslektaş ziyareti)
- Uzman ekibin raporu Uzaktan Eğitim Konseyi (DEC)'e iletilir.
- Konsey tanıma konusunda karar verir.

3.4. Filipinler Yükseköğretim Sistemi'ne Genel Bakış

Filipinler'de yükseköğretim, özel Katolik kurumların ve Protestan birliğine ait mezheplerle bağı olmayan kurumlar bir arada bulunurken, bunların yanında devlete ait eğitim kurumları da bulunduğu için çeşitlilik ve çoğulculuk arz etmektedir. Bu durum, ülkenin tarih boyunca sömürgeciliğe maruz kalmasından kaynaklanır. Ülkenin yükseköğretim kurumları, sırasıyla İspanyol, Amerikan ve Filipin yönetimi dönemlerinde kurulmuştur. 1982 Eğitim Yasası'na göre Filipinler'de yükseköğretimin amaçları şunlardır:

1. Her bireye, bir insan, toplumsal görevlerini yerine getiren aktif bir birey olarak potansiyelini geliştirmesine yardım edecek genel bir eğitim programı sunmak ve her öğrenciye ulusal bir kimlik, kültürel farkındalık ve ahlak kazandırmak
2. Ulusun insan gücünü, milli gelişme için gerekli beceriler doğrultusunda eğitmek, öğrencilere gerekli ve kabul edilen davranışlar, beceriler ve bilgi kazandırarak becerikli, üretken ve donanımlı bir birey haline gelmesini sağlamak
3. Ülke açısından önemli ve ihtiyaç duyulan meslek ve alanları geliştirmek
4. Araştırma ile bilgi sınırlarını genişletmek ve insan yaşamını daha iyi konuma getirmek için teknolojiyi kullanmak ve toplumun değişen ihtiyaçlarına etkin şekilde cevap vermek

3.5. Filipinler Yükseköğretim Sisteminde Kalite Hareketi

Filipinler'de akreditasyon hareketleri 1951 yılında özel yükseköğretim kurumlarının öncülüğünde başlamıştır. Bu kurumlardaki eğitimciler, yükseköğretimde kalitenin önemini kavramış ve kalite temininin standart sistemi, uygulamaların sürekli izlenmesi ve isteğe bağlı öz değerlendirme ile sağlanabileceğinin farkına varmıştır. Filipinler'deki yükseköğretim sisteminde akreditasyon, isteğe bağlı çerçevede yüksek kalite temini olarak açıklanır.

Akreditasyon, Filipinler'de yükseköğretim sisteminin gözetimi altında hükümet tarafından yürütülen bir süreç olarak başarılı olmuştur. Bu, Filipinler Anayasası'nın gereklerine de uygundur. Anayasa'ya göre "...eğitim sistemindeki devlet ve özel kurumlara ait kurumların tamamlayıcı rolleri"nden bahsedilmekte ve "...tüm eğitim kurumlarında makul seviyede gözlem ve düzenleme yapılacaktır" ifadesi yer almaktadır (UNESCO, 2003).

Akreditasyon sayesinde velilere ve öğrenilerek yönlendirme yapılması da öngörülmüştür. Akreditasyon kurumu, yükseköğretim kurumları arasında işbirliğini artırmıştır. 1950'lerden 1970'lere kadar üç akreditasyon kurumu oluşturulmuştur. Bunlar: Filipinler Okulları ve Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (PAASCU), Filipinler Üniversiteler Birliği Akreditasyon Komisyonu (PACU-COA) ve Hristiyan Okulları ve Üniversiteleri Birliği Akreditasyon Ajansı (ACSCUAA) dır. Her kurumun kendi akreditasyon araçları ve standartları mevcuttur.

3.6. Filipinler'de Yükseköğretimde Kalite Temini

Akreditasyon, eğitim kurumları ve programları için gerekli minimum standartlara ulaşılmasını sağlayan bir kalite denetim mekanizmasıdır. Filipinler'de akreditasyondan sorumlu başlıca kurum Yükseköğretimi Geliştirme Komisyonu (CHED) dir. Filipinler Anayasasında belirtildiği gibi, ülkedeki üniversiteler akademik özgürlüğe sahiptir, yani neyi nasıl öğreteceklerini, akademik personellerini ve öğrencilerini belirlemede özgürdürler. Anayasanın akademik özgürlük sağlamasına rağmen üniversiteler

fakülte açarken konusunda Halk Hizmetleri Komisyonu'ndan, ve mali işlerle ilgili Bütçe ve İdare Merkezi'nden onaylar almak zorundadır.

1997'de Yükseköğretim Modernleşme Yasası'nın onaylanması ile devlet üniversiteleri su haklara sahip olmuştur: Öğretim elemanı atamalarını, eğitim ve araştırma programları açılmasını onaylamak, üniversite bünyesinde dernek aktiviteleri yapılmasını sağlamak, çalışanların maaşlarını ve öğretim elemanlarının ücretlerini öğrencilerle görüşerek belirlemek, kurumsal kaynakları etkin şekilde yönetmek, mali kaynakları kanunlar çerçevesinde yönetmek.

Kısacası 1997 Yükseköğretim Modernleşme Yasası ile birlikte üniversiteler akademik ve mali özgürlüğe kavuşmuştur. CHED'in 25 Eylül 2001 tarihli kararından sonra tüm özel ve devlet üniversiteleri tam özgürlüğe sahip olsa da, bunu elde etmek için diğer tüm özel eğitim kurumları, eğitim programlarını veya çalışma alanlarını onaylattırılmalıdır. Dersler tam olarak tanınsa bile öğretim kurumu CHED'in eğitim programına uyum sağlamalı ve laboratuvar, fiziksel koşullar, öğretim elemanlarının ders yükü, kütüphane olanakları ve bunun gibi fiziksel konularda da program gereksinimlerini karşılamalıdır.

Akademik programın tamamlanmasının ardından öğrencilerin mezun olması için CHED'den Bir onay gerekmektedir. Ancak CHED'den birkaç sene üst üste onay alındıktan sonra kurum herhangi bir akreditasyon ajansında kendi akreditasyon işlemini başlatabilir CHED'in kurulmasından önce Yükseköğretim, Eğitim, Kültür ve Spor Bakanlığı'nın merkez ve bölgesel büroları binden fazla eğitim kurumunun eğitim programlarını ve yıllık 200,000 civarında öğrencinin mezuniyetini onaylama gibi bir yükün altındaydı.

CHED'in bir diğer görevi de eğitim ücreti artışlarını değerlendirmek, burs, öğrenci kredisi programlarını düzenlemek ve uluslararası öğrencilerin durumlarını değerlendirmek gibi alanları kapsamaktadır. Kurum, ayrıca yeni eğitim kurumlarını tanımaktan da sorumludur.

Akademik standartları yükseltme ve minimum standartları iyileştirmeyi amaçlayan bir yapı oluşturulması Filipinler akreditasyon sisteminin temelini oluşturmaktadır. Bu, eğitimden faydalananlar ve öğrenciler için çok önemlidir, çünkü veliler, akredite edilmiş kurumların eğitim kalitesinden emin olabilmektedir. İşe alım konusunda akredite edilmiş kurumlardan mezun olanlar daha avantajlı olmakta ve iş dünyasına önemli katkılar yapabilmektedir.

Akademik standartları kanıtlanmış bir kuruma düzenleyici üst organlar tarafından daha çok özgürlük verilmektedir. Eğitimden faydalanan ve eğitime bağlı yapan kişiler akredite edilmiş ve kalitesi güvence altında olan programları desteklemek istemektedir ve fiziksel çevre de yakında akredite edilmiş bir kurum bulunmasından gurur duymaktadır. Akreditasyonun özel okullardaki tarihi devlet sektöründekilerden daha uzundur. Kurulmak için sadece en alt standartları sağlamış ve yükseköğretimde kalite sağlamak için gönüllü olarak akreditasyon sistemine katılmış okullar arasındaki farklara dikkat çekilmektedir.

3.7. Filipinler'de Akreditasyon Kurumları

3.7.1. Filipinler Okullar ve Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (PAASCU)

Filipinler Okullar ve Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (PAASCU), 1957'de 11 özel Katolik üniversitesi tarafından kurulmuştur. Kurum, kendine ait akreditasyon araçları geliştirmiş, uzmanları eğitmiş ve akademik çevrelerin isteğe bağlı akreditasyonun ve kendini geliştirmenin gerekliliğini kavramaları için eğitmiştir.

1965'de PAASCU liseleri akredite etmeye başlamış, 1968'e kadar iki üniversite ve yedi lise akredite olmuştur. İlk zamanlar, hükümetin olaya gereken önemi vermemesi nedeniyle akreditasyon işlemleri yavaş ilerlemiştir. 1968'de Eğitim Bakanlığı kurumu tanımış, ve akredite ettiği okullara özerklik ve bazı haklar vermiştir.

1969'da Özel Eğitimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE) ndan büyük yardımlar alan kurum akreditasyon işlemlerine hız kazandırmıştır. 1969'da ülkede yükseköğretimi destekleme amacına hizmet eden Özel Yükseköğretimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE)'ndan 250,000 pezoluk bir yardım almıştır. Bu yardım sayesinde PAASCU, çalışmalarını hızlandırmıştır. 1969'da Başkanlık Filipinler Eğitim İzleme Komisyonu (PCSPE) akreditasyon ile isteğe bağlı geliştirme ve mükemmelliği artırma çalışmalarının önemini vurgulayan bir rapor yayınlamıştır. Rapor, Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın akreditasyon kurumlarının kurulmasını desteklemesi ve ilerde bunlara özerklik verilmesinin önemini vurgulamıştır (UNESCO, 2003).

3.7.2. Hristiyan Okulları ve Üniversiteleri Birliği Akreditasyon Ajansı (ACSCU-AA)

Hristiyan Okulları ve Üniversiteleri Birliği Akreditasyon Ajansı (ACSCU AA) akreditasyon çalışmalarına 1971'de Özel Eğitimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE) 'ndan aldığı beş yıllık bağıştan sonra başlamıştır. Bu sürede kurum akreditasyon araçları geliştirmiştir. 1976'da ise dört üniversitenin bir veya birkaç programı akredite edilmiştir. Bunlardan bazıları Filipinler Merkez Üniversitesi'nin lise bölümü, beşeri bilimler bölümü, Güney Hristiyan Üniversitesi'nin lise bölümü, Filipinler Hristiyan Üniversitesi ve Trinity üniversitesinin beşeri bilimler bölümleridir. Akredite olan kurumlardaki artış, Özel Eğitimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE)'ndan ve hükümetten alınan mali destekle ilişkilidir.

FAAP kurulduğunda, yardımları akreditasyon aktivitelerine büyük hız kazandırmıştır. 1977'de sadece dört kurum akredite olmuşken ACSCU bu sayıyı 27'ye çıkarmıştır. Buna 42 akademik program da dahildir. 1997'de ise bu sayı 88 kurum ve 123 akademik programa ulaşmıştır. Hristiyan Okulları ve Üniversiteleri Birliği Akreditasyon Ajansı (ACSCU AA) programları akredite eden bir kurumdur. Akreditasyon araçları, muhasebecilik, fen-edebiyat, işletme, eğitim bilimleri, öğretmenlik, lisansüstü programlar, hemşirelik, okul öncesi öğretmenliği ve sekreterlik gibi pek çok bölüm üzerinde kullanılmaktadır (UNESCO, 2003).

3.7.3. Filipinler Üniversiteler Birliği Akreditasyon Komisyonu (PACU-COA)

Filipinler Üniversiteler Birliği (PACU)'nde akreditasyon bir politika olarak benimsenmiştir. Ancak 1967'de akreditasyon çalışmaları, kurumun *Özel Okullar ve Üniversiteler Kuralları, Standartları ve Akreditasyonu* el kitabını yayınlamasından sonra hız kazanmıştır. Özel Eğitimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE)'ndan alınan yardımlara rağmen 1977'ye kadar sadece altı üniversitenin dokuz programı akredite edilmiştir. 1987'ye kadar durumda önemli bir değişiklik olmamıştır. Sadece bir kurum daha akredite edilmiştir. 1987'den 1992'ye kadar çok büyük ilerleme kaydedilmiş, 24 yükseköğretim kurumunun 71 programı akredite edilmiştir. 1997'ye kadar toplam 42 kurumun 149 programı akredite olmuştur.

Kurumun akreditasyon araçları işletme, kriminoloji, diş hekimliği, eğitim bilimleri, bilgi teknolojileri ve bilgisayar bilimleri, denizcilik, tıbbi teknolojiler, hemşirelik, göz doktorluğu, eczacılık, sekreterlik ve veterinerlik gibi bölümlere yöneliktir (UNESCO, 2003).

3.7.4. Filipinler Özerk Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (AACCUP)

Filipinler Özerk Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (AACCUP), Filipinler Devlet Üniversiteleri Derneği (PASUC)'nin akreditasyon ajansı olarak kurulmuştur. 1989'da bağımsız bir akreditasyon kurumu olarak tanınmış ve Filipinler Devlet Üniversiteleri Derneği (PASUC)'nin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yönelik çalışmalarına devam etmiştir. Kurum, kuruluşundan önce 1984'ten beri FAAP ile ilişki içindeydi. En yeni akreditasyon ajanslarından biri olması nedeniyle akredite ettiği kurum sayısı 1997 itibarıyla 48'dir (UNESCO, 2003).

3.7.5. Filipinler Akreditasyon Ajansları Federasyonu (FAAP)

Filipinler Akreditasyon Ajansları Federasyonu (FAAP), ortak standartlar yaratma, isteğe bağlı, kar amacı gütmeyen ve hükümetten bağımsız bir kurum oluşturma çabasının sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

Üç akreditasyon kurumunun devam eden akreditasyon çalışmaları göz önüne alarak, FAPE bu kurumların mükemmelliğe ulaşma konusunda ortak standartlara ulaşabilmesi için gönüllü, kar amacı gütmeyen, hükümetten bağımsız bir akreditasyon ekibi kurmasını teşvik etmiştir. Ülkedeki beş büyük eğitim kurumunun desteğiyle ve Özel Eğitim Kurumlarını Koordine Konseyi (COCOPEA) nın çabalarıyla Filipinler

Akreditasyon Ajansları Federasyonu (FAAP) kurulmuştur. Kurum, 1977'de üyesi olan üç akreditasyon ajansı ile çalışmalarına başlamıştır. Filipinler Özerk Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği (AACUP) 1995'te üye olmuştur. 4 Ocak 1979'da Eğitim Kültür ve Spor Bakanlığı ajansı resmi olarak tanımıştır. Ajans, hükümet politikaları, programları, standartlar, eğitim kurumlarının akreditasyonu, derslerin açılması ve Filipinlerde eğitim kalitesini yükseltme konularında bakanlıkla koordineli olarak çalışmaya başlamıştır. (FAAP, 1997). 1984'te Eğitim Bakanlığı, bu federasyonu akreditasyon kararlarını vermede yetkili kurum olarak görevlendirmiştir.

3.8. Filipinler Ajansları Tarafından Kullanılan Akreditasyon Standardı Alanlarının Karşılaştırmalı Analizi

Yukarıda bahsedilen akreditasyonla ilgili sürecin tanımı dört akreditasyon ajansını da kapsamaktadır. Ajanslar, her programa ve çalışma alanına uygun detaylı kriterler geliştirmek için donanımlı öğretim elemanlarından faydalanır. Kriterler ve uygulamaları, ajanslar arasında farklılık gösterebilir ancak incelenen alanın standartların kapsadığı kısmı hemen hemen aynıdır.

Tablo 3.3: Filipinler Akreditasyon Ajansları

Hristiyan Okulları ve Üniversiteleri Birliği Akreditasyon Ajansı	Filipinler Okulları ve Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği	Filipinler Üniversiteler Birliği Akreditasyon Komitesi	Filipinler Özerk Üniversiteler Akreditasyon Derneği
ACSCU AA	PAASCU	PACU COA	AACUP
Amaçlar ve hedefler	Amaçlar ve hedefler	Amaçlar ve hedefler	Görev, hedef ve amaçlar
Fakülteler	Fakülteler	Fakülteler	Fakülteler
Öğretim	Öğretim	Öğretim	Eğitim programı ve alan çalışmaları
Kütüphaneler	Kütüphaneler	Kütüphaneler	Kütüphaneler
Labratuarlar	Labratuarlar	Labratuarlar	Fiziksel yapılar ve labratuarlar
Fiziksel yapı ve tesisler	Fiziksel yapı ve tesisler	Fiziksel yapı ve tesisler	
Öğrenci personel hizmetleri	Öğrenci hizmetleri	Öğrenci personel hizmetleri	Öğrenciler
Sosyal uyum ve topluma katılım	Sosyal uyum ve toplum	Sosyal uyum ve toplum	Üniversite dışı alan ve toplum
Katılım	Katılım	Katılım	
Organizasyon ve araştırma yönetimi	Yönetim	Organizasyon ve yönetim	Yönetim

IV. SONUÇ

Çalışmada ele alınan ülkelerde yükseköğretimde kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon çalışmalarını incelemeye önce, yükseköğretim sistemlerinin yapısını özetlemek yerinde olacaktır. Yükseköğretimin temel amaçları dikkate alındığında, Hindistan ve Filipinler yükseköğretim sistemlerinin amaçlarının birbirine benzer

olduğu görülmektedir. Filipinler’de yükseköğretimde çoğulcu bir sistem mevcuttur. Devlete ait üniversiteler bulunduğu gibi dini temelli üniversiteler de mevcuttur. Bu durum, eğitim standartlarının ortaya konmasını ve kalite güvencesinin sağlanmasını gerekli hale getirmektedir.

Hindistan’da yükseköğretimde kalite konusu 1986’da çıkarılan eğitim yasasıyla birlikte sıkça gündeme gelmeye başlamış ve 1994’te kalite yönetimi ve akreditasyondan sorumlu resmi bir yapılanma oluşturulmuştur. Filipinler’de ise akreditasyon çalışmalarının başlaması 1950’lere dayanır. Özel üniversiteler öncülüğünde isteğe bağlı akreditasyon girişimleri yapılmış ve 1970’lere kadar akreditasyon kurumlarının sayısı 3’e çıkmıştır. Bu durum, Hindistan’ın kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyon çalışmalarına oldukça geç başladığını göstermektedir. Bunun nedeni, Filipinler’de özel ve dini temelli yükseköğretim kurumlarının eğitim kalitelerini kanıtlayarak daha çok öğrenci çekmek istemesi olabilir. Hindistan ise nüfusu oldukça fazla olan bir ülke olduğundan, yükseköğretim kurumları öğrenci bulmakta güçlük çekmez. Bu nedenle kalite güvencelerini kanıtlamalarına gerek duymamış olabilirler.

Filipinler’de kalite güvencesi ve akreditasyondan sorumlu başlıca kurum Yükseköğretimi Geliştirme Komisyonu (CHED)’dur. Üniversiteler özerk olsa da, eğitim süreçleri bu kurumun belirlediği standartlar çerçevesinde yürütülür, yeni bölümler açılırken bu kurumdan onay alınır. CHED, ülkemizdeki Yükseköğretim Kurumu ile benzerlik gösterir. CHED, akreditasyon çalışmalarını sadece kendisi yürütmez, ülkedeki diğer akreditasyon ajanslarından yardım alır. 3 yıl üst üste onay alan kurumlar, bağımsız akreditasyon ajansları aracılığıyla akredite olabilir. Böylece CHED’in iş yükü azalır ve akreditasyon, tarafsız bir süreç dahilinde verilir.

Hindistan’da ise akreditasyonun temelini oluşturan kriterleri Ulusal Değerlendirme ve Akreditasyon Konseyi (NAAC) ülkede belirler. Bu kurumun yetki ve sorumlulukları Filipinler’deki CHED’den daha dardır. Yükseköğretimin genelinden değil sadece akreditasyondan sorumludur. Bu durum, genel sorumlukların mevcut olmaması nedeniyle iş yükünün azalması ve akreditasyon alanında uzmanlaşabilmesi açısından olumludur.

Filipinler’de akreditasyon çalışmalarının oldukça profesyonel bir yapılanma ile yürütüldüğünü söylemek mümkündür. Özel Eğitimi Destekleme Fonu (FAPE) 1960’lı yıllardan beri akreditasyon kurumlarına maddi yardım sağlayarak akreditasyonu özendirmekte ve yaygınlaşmasını sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca Filipinler’deki tüm akreditasyon ajansları, Akreditasyon Ajansları Federasyonu (FAAP) adlı kuruma üye olarak gelişimlerine katkıda bulunabilmekte ve tecrübelerini paylaşabilmektedir. Bu sayede standartların oluşması ve akreditasyon süreçleri kolaylaşmaktadır .

İki ülkenin yükseköğretimde kalite temini ve akreditasyon sistemlerinde dikkati çeken bir diğer özellik ise, Filipinler’de dini yükseköğretim ve akreditasyon kuruluşları kalite güvencesine öncülük ederken, Hindistan’da ise eğitim alanlarına hitap eden kurumların farklı olduğu görülmektedir. Hindistan Genel Teknik Eğitim Konseyi (AICTE) teknik yükseköğretim programlarını akredite etmekten sorumlu iken, Hindistan Tarım Araştırmaları Konseyi (ICAR) tarımla ilgili programları akredite etmektedir.

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Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel web sayfası standartları hakkındaki görüşleri

Aytekin İşman^a, Şirin Küçük^b, İsmail Şahin^b

^aSakarya University, Faculty of Communication, 54100, "Sakarya", Turkey

^bNecmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Education, 42090, "Konya", Turkey

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının standartları hakkındaki görüşlerini incelemektir. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, farklı ortaöğretim okullarında görev yapan 18 bilişim teknolojileri öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması deseni seçilmiştir. Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin görüşlerini almak için açık uçlu yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, betimsel analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular; içerik, pedagojik, tasarım, arayüz, teknoloji ve güvenlik olmak üzere 5 boyut altında incelenmiştir. Verilerin analizinden elde edilen sonuçlara göre bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin web sayfası standartlarının özellikleri ile ilgili 200 görüş bildirdikleri görülmüştür. En çok belirtilen görüşün pedagoji boyutu, en az belirtilen görüşün ise arayüz boyutu ile ilgili olduğu belirlenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the information communication technology (ICT) teachers' views on the educational webpage standards. The research group for this study consists of 18 ICT teachers from several different secondary schools. A qualitative case study has been used as the research method. An open-ended and structured interview form was administered to ICT teachers in order to collect their views. Data gathered have been analyzed by descriptive statistics method. The findings obtained from this research have been examined under the five categories: content, pedagogy, design, interface, technology, and security. According to the results of the analysis, ICT teachers reported 200 views related to the features of webpage standards. It has been determined that the most common view is related to the pedagogical category, and the less common view is related to the interface category.

GİRİŞ

Teknolojide ve iletişim teknolojilerinde meydana gelen gelişmeler eğitim alanında da oldukça etkili olmaktadır. Coğrafi uzaklık, sosyal dengesizlik ve bireysel sorunlar gibi öğrenenlerin eğitim imkânını kısıtlayan bu problemler teknolojide meydana gelen gelişmeler sayesinde uzaktan eğitim ile giderilebilmektedir (Odabaş, 2003). Schlosser ve Simonson (2002) uzaktan eğitimi; öğrenen ve öğretmenin farklı ortamlarda bulunduğu, öğrenci, öğretmen ve kaynak arasındaki iletişimin etkili iletişim sistemleri aracılığıyla sağlandığı, kuruma bağlı resmi bir eğitim olarak tanımlamıştır. Uzaktan eğitim kavramı ilk olarak mektup ile başlamış daha sonra radyo, televizyon ve bilgisayar teknolojileri ile devam etmiştir. Uzaktan eğitimde bilgisayarların kullanımı elektronik posta, www ve bilgisayar konferansları aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmeye başlanmıştır (Özad & Barkan, 2004; Sur, 2011). Günümüzde oldukça popüler ve yaygın bir şekilde kullanılan internet ile birlikte uzaktan eğitimin yeni bir şekli olan web tabanlı öğretim ortaya çıkmıştır.

Web tabanlı öğretim; web üzerinden verilmek üzere hazırlanan eğitimin zaman ve mekândan bağımsız olarak yürütüldüğü, bilgisayarın araştırma ve iletişim amaçlı kullanımının yanında öğretim ve sunum aracı olarak da kullanıldığı eğitim modelidir (Oral, 2012). Aynı zamanda, web tabanlı öğretim, öğrenmenin desteklendiği etkili öğrenme ortamları oluşturmak için internet üzerindeki kaynakların kullanıldığı hipermedya tabanlı bir öğretim programıdır (Bay & Tüzün, 2002). Web destekli eğitimin sağladığı en önemli avantajlar arasında sanal kampüs/sanal yerleşke oluşturulabilmesi, bu eğitimi alan öğrencilerin istedikleri zaman ders içeriklerine ulaşabilmesi ve kaynaklardan istedikleri ölçüde faydalanabilmesi yer almaktadır. Bu sayede, öğrencilere eşzamansız (asenكرون) eğitim imkânı sunulmaktadır (Carswell & Venkatesh, 2002; Özarlan, Kubat, & Bay, 2007). Web destekli eğitimin yer ve zaman bağımsızlığı diğer bir önemli avantajıdır. Eğitimin gerçekleşmesi için fiziksel eğitim ortamının bulunması gerekliliği web destekli eğitim sayesinde ortadan kalkmıştır (Sur, 2011). Bu sayede, zaman sıkıntısı çeken veya eğitimin verildiği yerde bulunamayan kişiler için web destekli eğitim önemli bir fırsat sağlamaktadır. (Al & Madran, 2004) Ayrıca, web tabanlı öğretimin avantajları arasında ses, video, grafik ve animasyonlarla zenginleştirilen web tabanlı eğitim ortamları ile öğrencilerin kendi hızında öğrenmelerine fırsat vermesi yer almaktadır. Öğrenci merkezli olan bu eğitim, öğrenenlerin kendi kendine öğrenmesine, öğrenmelerini organize etmesine ve arkadaşlarıyla iletişim halinde olmasını sağlamaktadır. (Özarlan ve diğerleri, 2007).

Web tabanlı eğitimde önemli olan eğitimi verilecek olan içeriğin hazır olması ve bu içeriğin bir ağ üzerinden web sayfaları aracılığıyla verilmesidir. Ancak, içeriğin etkileşimli olması ve elektronik ortamların avantajlarından yararlanacak şekilde hazırlanması önemlidir (Berge, Collins, & Dougherty, 2000). Geleneksel eğitim için hazırlanmış olan ders notlarının web ortamına aktarılarak web sayfası şeklinde yayınlanması, hem web tabanlı öğretimin kalitesinin düşmesine hem de öğrencilerin ilgi ve motivasyonlarının azalmasına neden olacaktır (Odabaşı, Çoklar, Kıyıcı, & Akdoğan, 2005). Web tabanlı öğretimin kalitesini attırmak ilk önce eğitsel web sayfalarının iyi yapılandırılmasıyla mümkündür.

Yeni bir eğitsel kavram olan web, zengin öğrenme ortamlarının oluşturulmasında bir öğrenim ve öğretim aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır (Bay & Tüzün, 2000). Web tabanlı öğretim için tasarlanan web sayfalarının özellikleri arasında zengin medya dosyalarını paylaşma (resimler, karmaşık diyagramlar, görüntü ve ses vb.); elektronik posta, eşzamanlı konuşma, forumlar ve sosyal ağlar gibi kullanıcı dostu yöntemler ile etkili elektronik iletişim ve yüksek bant genişliği gereksinimli web destekli ses ve görüntü telekonferansları yer almaktadır (Frydenberg, 2002). Eğitsel amaçlı tasarlanan her web sayfası öğrenende istenilen düzeyde öğrenme sağlayamamaktadır (Koçoğlu & Sezgin, 2000). Web destekli öğretimde kaliteyi arttırmak için öğrenene uygun olarak anlaşılır, etkili iletişim sağlayan ve rehber olabilecek web sayfası tasarımları yapılmalıdır (İşman, Dabaj, Gümüş, Altınay, & Altınay, 2004). Web sayfası kalitesi, oldukça karmaşık ve ölçülmesi zor bir kavramdır. Aladwani ve Palvia'nın (2002) yaptığı çalışmada belirttiği gibi web sayfası kalitesi kavramı ile ilgili araştırmacılar tarafından birçok araştırma yapılmıştır. Liu ve Arnett (2000) yaptıkları çalışmada; doğruluk, bütünlük, uygunluk, güvenlik, güvenilirlik, özelleştirilebilirlik, etkileşim, kullanım kolaylığı, hız, işlevsel arama ve düzenleme gibi kalite etkenlerine yer vermişlerdir. Schacklett (2000) çalışmasında web sayfasının kalitesinin geliştirilmesinde, etkili grafik ve renk kullanımını içermesi, 7/24 web sayfasının erişilebilir olması, web sayfasının ve dolaşımın (navigasyonun) kolay kullanılması gibi tavsiyelerden bahsetmiştir. Huizing (2000) ise çalışmasında içerik ve tasarım olmak üzere web kalitesinde iki görüşe yer vermiştir. Wan (2000) tarafından yapılan diğer bir çalışmada ise web kalitesine yönelik özellikler; bilgi, açıklık, hızlı yanıt verme ve güvenilirlik olmak üzere 4 kategoride ele almıştır. Çakıroğlu, Akkan ve Çebi (2008) yaptıkları çalışmada, eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının karakterizasyonunu belirlemek amacıyla pedagojik, içerik, tasarım, arayüz, teknoloji ve güvenlik başlıkları altında bazı kriterler belirlemişler. Bu çalışmada, Çakıroğlu ve diğerleri (2008) tarafından belirlenen web standartları doğrultusunda bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel web sayfalarının kalite standartlarına yönelik farkındalıkları incelenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının standartları hakkındaki görüşlerini incelemektir. Bu amaca yönelik aşağıdaki sorulara yanıtlar aranmıştır;

1. Eğitsel bir web sitesinin içeriğinin sahip olması gereken özellikler hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?
2. Eğitsel bir web sitesinin pedagojik açıdan sahip olması gereken özellikleri hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?

3. Eğitsel bir web sitesinin tasarımında bulunması gereken özellikler sizce neler olmalıdır?
4. Eğitsel bir web sitesinin arayüzünde bulunması gereken özellikler sizce neler olmalıdır?
5. Eğitsel bir web sitesinde teknoloji ve güvenlik açısından bulunması gereken özellikler hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz?

YÖNTEM

Bu bölümde araştırmanın modeli, çalışma grubu, verilerin toplanması ve analizi bölümlerine yer verilmiştir.

Araştırmanın Modeli

Bu araştırma, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının standartları hakkındaki görüşlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılan nitel bir araştırmadır.

Ayrıca araştırmada nitel yöntem desenlerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Durum çalışması, güncel bir olguyu kendi yaşam çerçevesi içinde inceleyen, olgu ve içinde bulunduğu içerik arasındaki sınırların kesin hatlarla belirlenmediği ve birden fazla kanıt veya veri kaynağının var olduğu durumlarda kullanılan bir araştırma desendir (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2011).

Çalışma Grubu

Bu araştırma, farklı ortaöğretim okullarında görev yapan 18 bilişim teknolojileri öğretmeni ile yürütülmüştür.

Verilerin Toplanması ve Analizi

Araştırmada bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin görüşlerini almak için yapılandırılmış açık uçlu görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, betimsel analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Yıldırım ve Şimşek'e (2011) göre, betimsel analizde elde edilen veriler, daha önceden belirlenen temalara göre özetlenir ve yorumlanır. Bu araştırmada, Çakıroğlu, Akkan ve Çebi (2008) tarafından oluşturulan temalar temel alınarak betimsel analiz yapılmıştır.

BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen ifadeler; *içerik, pedagojik, tasarım, arayüz, teknoloji ve güvenlik* boyutlarına göre kodlanmıştır. Kodlanan öğretmen ifadelerinin boyutlara göre dağılımı Tablo 1'de verilmiştir.

Tablo 1. *Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel İçerikli Web Sayfalarının Standardizasyon Kriterlerinin Dağılımı*

Boyutlar	Tema sayısı		Görüş Sayısı	
	n	%	n	%

İçerik	12	25.5	40	20
Pedagojik	15	31.9	51	25.5
Tasarım	8	17	48	24
Arayüz	5	10.6	28	14
Teknoloji ve Güvenlik	7	15	33	16.5
Toplam	47	100	200	100

Eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının karakterizasyonunu belirlemek amacıyla pedagojik, içerik, tasarım, arayüz, teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutları altında bazı temalar (özellikler) belirlenmiştir. Tablo 1 incelendiğinde, içerik boyutunun altında 12, pedagojik boyutunun altında 15, tasarım boyutunun altında 8, arayüz boyutunun altında 5, teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutunun altında ise 7 özelliğin yer aldığı görülmektedir. Elde edilen veriler incelendiğinde, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin beş boyut için 200 görüş bildirdikleri ve en çok görüşün pedagojik boyutu ile ilgili olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin en az görüş bildirdikleri boyut ise arayüz olmuştur.

Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerinin Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının İçeriğinin Sahip Olması Gereken Özelliklerine Yönelik Görüşleri

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen içerik boyutu ile ilgili 40 görüşün, 12 alt temaya göre dağılımı Tablo 2 ile verilmiştir. Tablo 2 incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitsel bir web sayfasının içerikle ilgili boyutundan en çok *anlaşılabilirlik- açıklık* özelliğini kodladıkları görülmektedir. İçerik boyutuyla ilgili olarak *orjinallik ve iletişim bilgileri ve yeterliği* özelliklerine ise hiç yer vermedikleri görülmektedir.

Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasının içeriğinin sahip olması gereken özelliklerine yönelik örnek ifadeleri aşağıda verilmiştir:

“Öğrencilerin derslerindeki kapsamla uyumlu olmalı.”(amaca uygunluk)

“İçerik sadece metinden ibaret olmamalı, müzik, ses, animasyon ya da video görüntüleri de bulunmalıdır.” (içeriğin doyuruculuğu)

“Aynı zamanda literatürde olan bilginin yani kesin bilgilerin aktarılması, içerikte bulunması farklı yorumlamalara izin vermez ve doru şekilde öğrenmeyi sağlar.” (güvenilirlik-doğruluk)

Tablo 2. *Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının İçeriğinin Sahip Olması Gereken Özellikleri*

Eğitsel Bir Web Sitesinin İçeriğinin Özellikleri	n	%
Amaca Uygunluk	6	15
Orjinallik	0	0
Güvenilirlik (Doğruluk)	4	10
Anlaşılabilirlik – Açıklık	8	20
Güncellik	5	12.5

İletişim Bilgileri ve Yeterliliği	0	0
Dil Kurallarına Uygunluk	1	2.5
Yararlı Bağlantılar ve Kaynaklar	1	2.5
İçeriğin Doyuruculuğu	6	15
Kullanıcı Düzeyine Uygunluk	6	15
İçeriğe Kullanıcı Katkısı	2	5
Ders Dökümanlarının Bulunması ve İndirilebilmesi	1	2.5
TOPLAM	40	100

Yurdanur, Çini ve Doğan (2007) yaptıkları çalışmada, eğitim amaçlı hazırlanan web sayfalarının hedeflenen amaçlara ulaşabilmesi için içeriklerinin hedef kitlenin ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda doğru, güncel ve tutarlı olmasının önemli bir unsur olduğunu ortaya koymuşlardır. Bu çalışmada da bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri bir web sitesinde en çok bulunması gereken özelliklerin amaca uygunluk, güvenilirlik, güncellik ve kullanıcı düzeyine uygunluk olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerinin Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Pedagojik Açından Sahip Olması Gereken Özelliklerine Yönelik Görüşleri

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen pedagojik boyutu ile ilgili 51 görüşün, 15 temaya göre dağılımı Tablo 3 ile verilmiştir.

Tablo 3. *Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Pedagojik Açından Sahip Olması Gereken Özellikleri*

Eğitsel Bir Web Sitesinin Pedagojik Özellikleri	n	%
Öğrenme Teorilerinden Yararlanma	0	0
Öğretim Tekniklerinden Yararlanma	2	3.9
Tasarımı İlkelerine Uygunluk	1	2
Öğretim İlkelerine Uygunluk	7	13.7
Öğretim Tasarımına Uygunluk	17	33.3
Gestalt İlkelerine Uygunluk	1	2
Çoklu Zeka Kuramına Uygunluk	3	5.9
Eğlenceli Öğretim	4	7.8
Etkileşimli İçerik	5	9.8
Öğretimsel Hedef ve Davranışların Belirtilmesi	0	0
Yardım ve ipucu içermesi	0	0
Uygun Dönüt Verme	6	11.7

Değerlendirme Etkinlikleri	1	2
Öğrenci ilerleme Raporlarının Tutulması	3	5.9
Online Destek	1	2
TOPLAM	51	100

Tablo 3 incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitsel bir web sayfasının pedagoji ile ilgili boyutundan en çok *öğretim tasarımına uygunluk* özelliğini kodladıkları görülmektedir. *Öğrenme teorilerinden yararlanma, öğretimsel hedef ve davranışların belirtilmesi ve yardım ve ipucu içermesi* gibi özelliklere ise hiç yer vermedikleri görülmektedir.

Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasının pedagojik açıdan sahip olması gereken özelliklerine yönelik örnek ifadeleri aşağıda verilmiştir:

“Öğrencinin yaşına uygun şekilde olmalı eğer ilkökul seviyesi ise somut şekilde hazırlanmalı daha üst seviye ise biraz daha soyut şekilde anlatılmalı.” (öğretim tasarımına uygunluk)

“Düz yazıdan çok çocukların dikkatini çekcek animasyonlarla da desteklenmelidir.” (eğlenceli öğretim, etkileşimli içerik)

“Etkileşimin sonucu olarak da dönütlerin olması gerektiği kanısındayım.” (uygun dönüt verme)

“Site hazırlanırken genel eğitim öğretim ilkelerine de dikkat edilmelidir.” (öğretim ilkelerine uygunluk)

“Pedagojik olarak hem öğretmeli öğretirken aynı zamanda yaşa uygun eğlendirici olmalı, mümkünse uygulamaya yer vermelidir.” (eğlenceli öğretim).

Smith ve Ragan (1999), öğretim tasarımı bir alandır-araçlar, etkinlikler ve değerlendirme süreci gibi farklı öğrenme kaynaklarında öğretim ilkelerini en uygun şekilde kullanan sistematik ve yansıtıcı süreç olarak tanımlamıştır. Öğretim tasarımı modellerinden biri olan ADDIE, web tabanlı öğrenme sistemlerinin tasarlanmasında oldukça yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır (Lee, Owens, & Benson, 2002; Lohr, 1998). Bu çalışmada, web tabanlı öğretimin daha etkili ve başarılı olmasını sağlamak için bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri en çok web sayfasının öğretim tasarımına uygunluğuna önem vermişlerdir. Bilişim öğretmenleri; *“Web sitesi hedef kitlenin yaş grubuna bu çerçevede gerek içeriğin gerekse görsel öğelerin bireylerin fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyolojik gelişimlerine uygun olması gerekir”* ve *“hedef kitlenin düzeyine uygun, yönlendirici ve teşvik edici olmalı”* şeklinde belirttikleri ifadelerle web sayfası tasarımında öğretim tasarımının önemini ortaya koymuşlardır.

Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerinin Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Tasarımında Bulunması Gereken Özelliklere Yönelik Görüşleri

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen tasarım boyutu ile ilgili 48 görüşün, 8 temaya göre dağılımı Tablo 4 ile verilmiştir.

Tablo 4. *Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Tasarım Açısından Sahip Olması Gereken Özellikleri*

Eğitsel Bir Web Sitesinin Tasarım Özellikleri	n	%
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Görsellik ve Çekicilik	7	14.6
Bütünlük	2	4.2
Sadelik	12	25
Kullanışlılık	6	12.5
Renk Uyumu	15	31.3
Yerleşim Düzeni ve Menü Tasarımı	4	8.3
Site Tasarımının Özgünlüğü	2	4.1
Kısa Başlıklar Kullanma	0	0
TOPLAM	48	100

Tablo 4 incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitsel bir web sitesinin tasarım ile ilgili boyutundan en çok *renk uyumu* özelliğini kodladıkları görülmektedir. *Kısa başlıklar kullanma* özelliğine ise hiç yer vermedikleri görülmektedir.

Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasının tasarımında bulunması gereken özelliklere yönelik örnek ifadeleri aşağıda verilmiştir:

“İlk olarak kullanımı kolay ve anlaşılır bir site olmalıdır.”(kullanışlılık, sadelik)

“Gerektiği kadar görsel ve diğer interaktif öğelere yer verilmedir.” (görsellik ve çekicilik)

“Tüm sayfaların birbirileri ile tutarlı olması sağlanmalıdır.” (bütünlük)

“Göz yoran sıcak renkler yerine dinlendirici soğuk renkler tercih edilmelidir.” (renk uyumu)

“Web sayfası gereksiz yazı, renk vb. ayrıntılardan arındırılmış olmalı, yani sade olmalıdır.”(sadelik)

Eğitsel bir web sayfasının kullanılabilirliğinde sade bir tasarımın oldukça başarılı olmaktadır. Choi ve Bakken (2010) yaptıkları çalışmada oluşan temalardan biri sadelik (sınırlı renk kullanımı, bir yaz tipi ve boyutu) olmuştur. Bu çalışmada da (Tablo 4) öğretmenler, eğitsel bir web sitesinin tasarımında bulunması gereken en önemli özelliklerin sadelik ve renk uyumu olduğunu en çok bu temaları kodlayarak ortaya koymuşlardır.

Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerinin Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Arayüzünde Bulunması Gereken Özelliklere Yönelik Görüşleri

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen arayüz boyutu ile ilgili 28 görüşün, 5 temaya göre dağılımı Tablo 5 ile verilmiştir.

Tablo 5. Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Arayüzünün Sahip Olması Gereken Özellikleri

Eğitsel Bir Web Sitesinin Arayüzünün Özellikleri	n	%
Yapı ve Dolaşım (Navigasyon)	10	35.7
Kullanılabilirlik	5	17.9
Site Haritası ve Site İçi Arama	8	28.6
Sayfa Boyutundan Kaynaklanan Erişim Hızı	3	10.7
Esneklik	2	7.1
TOPLAM	28	100

Tablo 5 incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitsel bir web sayfasının arayüz ile ilgili boyutundan en çok *yapı ve dolaşım (navigasyon)* özelliğini kodladıkları görülmektedir.

Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasının arayüzünün sahip olması gereken özelliklerine yönelik örnek ifadeleri aşağıda verilmiştir:

“Menüler sade ve tekrardan kaçınmalı her sayfadan asıl sayfaya dönüş sağlanmalı.” (yapı ve dolaşım)

“Öğrencinin yararlanabileceği bir yardım ve yönerge kısımları olmalı.” (site haritası ve site içi arama)

“Kullanımı kolay ve anlaşılır bir tema seçilmelidir.” (kullanışlılık)

“Sitenin yüklenmesini etkileyecek gereksiz unsurlardan arındırılmış olmalıdır.” (sayfa boyutundan kaynaklanan erişim hızı)

Etkili ve kullanıcı dostu bir navigasyon olmadan, kullanıcılar site içinde kaybolur, karmaşıklığa düşer ve siteyi terk ederler (Gehrke & Turban, 1999). Bu yüzden, eğitsel web sayfalarında bulunan yapı ve dolaşımın (navigasyonun) öğreneni anlaşılır bir şekilde yönlendirmesi ve öğrenenin kaybolmasına karşın site haritasının bulunması oldukça önemlidir.

Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerinin Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Teknolojik ve Güvenlik Açısından Bulunması Gereken Özelliklerine Yönelik Görüşleri

Öğretmenlerden elde edilen teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutu ile ilgili 33 görüşün, 7 temaya göre dağılımı Tablo 6 ile verilmiştir.

Tablo 6 incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitsel bir web sayfasının teknoloji ve güvenlik ile ilgili boyutundan en çok *şifreleme teknolojisi uygunluğu* özelliğini kodladıkları görülmektedir. *Otomasyon ve sayfa hatalarına erişim* gibi özelliklere ise hiç yer vermedikleri görülmektedir.

Tablo 6. *Bilişim Teknolojileri Öğretmenlerine Göre Eğitsel Bir Web Sayfasının Teknoloji ve Güvenlik Açısından Sahip Olması Gereken Özellikleri*

Eğitsel Bir Web Sitesinin Teknoloji ve Güvenlik Özellikleri	n	%
Sistem Uygunluğu	6	18.2
Optimum Tek.	6	18.2
Otomasyon	0	0
İlave Teknoloji Gereksinimi	2	6.0
Şifreleme Teknolojisi Uygunluğu	9	27.3
Üyelik vb Kontrolleri	10	30.3
Sayfa Hatalarına Erişim	0	0
TOPLAM	33	100

Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasının teknoloji ve güvenlik açısından sahip olması gereken özelliklerine yönelik örnek ifadeleri aşağıda verilmiştir:

“Sitenin teknolojik açıdan tüm sistemlere ve tarayıcılara uygun olarak çalışabilmesi” (sistem uygunluğu)

“Sitede kullanılan ses, video, animasyon vb. sitenin kullanımını hız açısından etkilememeli” (optimum teknoloji)

“Özel kullanıcı bilgilerinin korunması ve şifrelenmesi” (şifreleme teknolojisi uygunluğu)

Güvenlik web sayfalarının geliştirilmesinde oldukça önemli bir konudur (Gehrke & Turban, 1999). Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin üyelik vb. kontrolleri ve şifreleme teknolojisi uygunluğu temalarına oldukça önem verdikleri, belirttikleri *“Standart web güvenliğinin yanında kullanıcı bilgilerinin gizli kalması”, “Yapılan sitedeki bilgilere herkesin değil sadece üye olanların ulaşması daha mantıklı olacaktır”* gibi ifadelerle görülebilmektedir.

SONUÇLAR

Bu araştırmanın amacı, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel içerikli web sayfalarının standartları hakkındaki görüşlerini incelemektir. Buna göre bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin görüşleri, içerik, pedagojik, tasarım, arayüz, teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutlarıyla incelenmiştir. Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri içerik boyutuna ait 40 görüş bildirmişlerdir. 12 temadan oluşan içerik boyutunda, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin *orjinallik ve iletişim bilgileri* temalarına ait görüş bildirmedikleri görülmektedir. Bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri en çok pedagoji boyutuna (51 ifade) ait görüş bildirmişlerdir, ancak bu boyutta *öğrenme teorilerinden yararlanma, öğretimsel hedef ve davranışların belirtilmesi ve yardım ve ipucu içermesi* gibi temalarına ait hiçbir ifade bulunmamaktadır. 8 tema içeren ve 48 ifade içeren tasarım boyutunda ise öğretmenlerin sadece *kısa başlıklar kullanma* temasına değinmedikleri görülmektedir. Arayüz boyutunda, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin diğer boyutlara göre daha az görüş (28 ifade) belirtmiş olmalarına

rağmen bu boyut altında bulunan tüm temalara ait görüş bulunmaktadır. Son olarak teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutunda bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri tarafından 33 görüş belirtilmiş olup 7 temadan oluşan bu boyutta *otomasyon ve sayfa hatalarına erişim* temalarına ait hiç ifade belirtilmediği görülmektedir. Bu durum, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenlerinin eğitsel bir web sayfasında bu temaların olmasını gerekli görmedikleri veya bunlardan haberdar olmadıklarını göstermektedir. Çalışmada, bilişim teknolojileri öğretmenleri tarafından alınan görüşler doğrultusunda bazı yeni temaların oluştuğu görülmüştür. Tasarım boyutu altında *erişim kolaylığı, ölçeklenebilirlik ve özelleştirilebilirlik*; teknoloji ve güvenlik boyutu altında ise *dikkat dağılımını önleme (reklam vb.)* gibi temalar oluşmuştur. Bu çalışmanın, eğitsel web sayfalarının standartlarının oluşturulmasına ve web tabanlı öğretimde kalitenin artmasına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

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Bridging technologically the past and present of communicative language teaching

Özlem Zabitgil Gülseren, Handan Yurtdakal

*Assist. Prof. Dr, English Language Teaching Faculty, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University
ozlem.gulseren@iszu.edu.tr*

*MA Candidate, School of Foreign Languages Institute Instructor Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim university
handan.yurtdakal@iszu.edu.tr*

Introduction

Today's world requires that a learner is able to achieve communicative competence in a variety of settings: This paper will study emergence of Communicative Competence in the English Language Teaching field from past to the present, the alterations it went through, and the methodology required for today's language teaching purposes. Since the history of language learning, there is a great demand to master English as a second or foreign language to a high level of accuracy and fluency. The demand for good English skills is enormous for young learners and adults such as employees/employers in different sectors. The demand has increased the need for effective methodology for learning and teaching English language for a variety of purposes.

Background

It is essential to look back at the history of language teaching, to become more conscious of the priorities of our teaching practices. There have been many alterations in the priorities of language teaching over the years. This instability of priorities is due to the changing context and goals of language teaching as a profession. Earlier views of language learning focused primarily on the mastery of grammatical competence (Richards; 2006, pg.13). Meanwhile, language learning has been perceived from an entirely different perspective with the emergence of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) has caused various alterations to the language classroom. The following aspects of CLT emerged in the classroom praxis (Richards, 2006, pg.4):

- Interaction between the learner and (other) users of the language
- Collaborative creation of meaning
- Creating meaningful and purposeful interaction through language
- Negotiation of meaning as the learner and his or her interlocutor arrive at understanding
- Learning through attending to the feedback learners get when they use the language
- Paying attention to the language one hears (the input) and trying to incorporate new forms into one's developing communicative competence
- Trying out and experimenting with different ways of saying things.

Communicative Language Teaching is seen as an approach that intends to make “communicative competence” the aim of language teaching and improve procedures for the teaching of the four language skills that points the correlation of language and communication. Formerly, the focus of teaching was on the mastery of grammar structures by using different grammar-based controlled activities. With the emergence of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), the activity-types changed direction toward the use of more communicative activities such as pair work activities, role plays, group activities and project work. In Communicative Language Teaching, it is believed that language learning is promoted when activities involved real-life communication and language is used in carrying out meaningful tasks. Learning activities are carefully chosen to engage learners in meaningful and authentic language use, which will support the learning process.

While comparing the past and the present of language learning, it is inevitable mentioning the changing roles of teachers and learners. The traditional role of the teacher in the past was that of an authority in the classroom. Students were expected to do as the teacher said in the classroom and thus, most interaction in the classroom flowed top-down from the teacher to students. There was limited student-student interaction in the classroom. On the other hand, CLT adopts a different perception of

teacher and learner roles in the classroom. Teachers' role is that of a facilitator who aims to promote communication. Students are expected to actively engage in communicative activities during the class. Since the teacher's role is less dominant than a teacher-centered method, students are seen as more responsible managers of their own learning (Larsen-Freeman, D.; 2000). The strict division of roles between the teacher and learner in the past changed in time. According to Richards, language teaching praxis can be grouped into three phases.

- Traditional approaches (up to the late 1960s)
- Classic Communicative language teaching (1970s to 1990s)
- Current Communicative language teaching (1990s to the present)

It is possible to see a move from a traditional approach to a communicative one, but also the changing climate of Communicative language teaching itself in time. Traditional approaches in language teaching emphasized grammatical competence. A deductive teaching of language was practiced rather than letting students infer the grammar rules indirectly. Oral drilling and controlled practice were commonplace as the four skills were introduced (Richards, 2006, pg. 6). Techniques were based on memorization of dialogues, question-answer practice, substitution-drills via guided speaking and writing practice. From the very beginning, great attention was given to accurate pronunciation and mastery of grammar. Errors were not tolerated because of the common view that errors would become permanent quickly if students were not corrected instantaneously.

Following the central position of grammar in Grammar Translation Method's Audiolingualism (Aural-Oral Method) and Structural-Situational Approach (Situational Language Teaching) appeared as two methodologies based on the communicative assumptions mentioned above. "Under the influence of CLT theory, grammar-based methodologies have given way to functional and skills-based teaching, and accuracy activities have been replaced by fluency activities" (Richards, 2006, pg.7; Lazaraton, 2012). This led to the emergence of "fluency-first" pedagogy in which the students' needs became

paramount following a fluency-based syllabus as opposed to the previous grammar-based syllabus.

In the 1970s, the world started to question the way language learning takes place and noticed that language ability includes much more than grammatical competence. There was a shift from producing grammatically correct sentences to functional competence in communicative situations. Since people started to question the way languages are learned, many questions raised in people's minds about language learning and communicative language teaching pedagogies. What would be the appropriate methodology to teach languages and what would a language teaching syllabus look like are some reflections in the notion of communicative competence. This inquiry resulted in Communicative Language Teaching being realized and accepted more widely (Richards, J.C.; 2006).

Evolution of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

Advocates of CLT recognized that every unique learner has different learning needs and diverse reasons to learn English. To respond to these needs, English for Specific Purposes (ESP) came about as a result of learners' need analysis. It is understandable that a nurse needs to learn a different type of grammar with specific vocabulary, context, functions when compared to an engineer. This realization brought forth learner needs to the forefront in language learning as a priority in language teaching. Another outcome of the evolution of CLT was the creation of innovative activity types. One of the premises of CLT was to improve learners' fluency in the second language. With this goal in mind, the activities were adopted which were expected students to negotiate meaning, use communication strategies, correct misunderstandings, and work to avoid communication breakdowns. Another distinctive point in CLT activities was the distinction between *mechanical, meaningful, and communicative* kinds of practice. Information-gap activities, jigsaw activities, task completion activities etc. can be given as examples of communicative activity types. In these kinds of activities pair and group work are particularly important and there is a push for authenticity.

Implications for the CLT as a Methodology

The current trends of Communicative Language Teaching emerged. The core points in CLT today are described as the following:

- Second language learning is facilitated when learners are engaged in interaction and meaningful communication.
- Effective classroom learning tasks and exercises provide opportunities for students to negotiate meaning, expand their language resources, notice how language is used, and take part in meaningful interpersonal exchange.
- Language learning is facilitated both by activities that involve inductive or discovery learning of underlying rules of language use and organization, as well as by those involving language analysis and reflection.
- The role of the teacher in the language classroom is that of a facilitator
- The classroom is a community where learners learn through collaboration and sharing.

It is necessary to question the premises of Communicative Language Teaching in the classroom practice. Nowadays, majority of language teachers claim that their methodology is “communicative”, because communicative aspects of English are very much sought commonly. Every teacher can have a different perception of what “communicative teaching” entails. The following statements characterize communicative language teaching, which can increase the applicability of real-life communication practice in the classroom:

- People learn a language best when using it to do things rather than through studying how language works and practicing rules.
- People learn a language through communicating in it.
- Classroom activities should be meaningful and involve real communication.

While explaining the principles, which are a set of goals of language teaching, we should focus on how learners learn a language, the kinds of classroom activities that best facilitate learning and the roles of teachers and learners in the classroom (Richards, 2006, pg. 22, 23). Communicative Language Teaching presupposes *communicative competence* as its major objective. Unlike grammatical competence, which focuses on the knowledge of a language that elucidates people's ability to master the rules of sentence formation in a language, communicative competence includes a variety of functional aspects. These functional aspects of CLT include the ability to use the language for different purposes and functions, competency to vary our use of language for different contexts and purposes, aptitude to produce and understand different types of texts, and ability to maintain communication acts with limited language knowledge in L2 /second language/English (Richards, 2006).

Communicative Competence appears as the primary purpose of CLT. The goal of language instruction is to raise learners who are competent communicators of English in a variety of daily situations. It was Hymes (1971, 1972) who coined the term communicative competence to describe appropriate use of language in social context. On the other hand, Savignon (1972, 1983) pinpointed the difference between the learner's mastery in isolated grammar rules and his/her ability to negotiate meaning and interact with other students by using this complex ability (Savignon, 1991). Today's world necessitates that global citizens of today is able to combine these abilities to achieve effective communication and participate in various daily transactions.

More and more English language educators realize relevance of CLT applications in their classrooms. Communicative Competence has four components-that a second language learner has to have to be able to communicate effectively with other speakers of the target (L2) language. The first component is "*grammatical competence*" which means the learners' knowledge of the structure of the language. This grammar point is important because it highlights that grammar knowledge is part of the successful language communication. This is also known as "accuracy" and highlights the correct use of English language (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003, pg. 25). CLT does not abandon grammar

competence per se but acknowledges other aspects of language competence in addition to grammar knowledge. The second component in communicative competence is “*discourse competence*” which refers to the ability of a learner’s usage of the grammar system to create meaningful and connected sentences in the target language. This is known as “fluency” in linguistic jargon (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003, pg. 26). The third component in communicative competence is “*sociolinguistic competence*” which provides learners with the knowledge of cultural and social rules of the L2 environment. This is known as “authenticity” which highlights authentic use of language in different social contexts and scenarios (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003, pg. 25; Lazaraton, 2012). The last component in communicative competence is “*strategic competence*” which provides learners with the ability of preventing any communication breakdown during a conversation. This is related to the linguistic term of “appropriacy”, which underscore use of language strategically to achieve our communicative purposes. Integrating all of these four abilities into our interactions will enable communicative competence to be actualized in practice (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003, pg. 25).

Technology in Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

In a standard classroom setting, it seems considerably difficult to respond to all of the language learners’ needs and provide them with the necessary communicative competence. With the help of the growth in computer-assisted language learning technologies now this task is much less challenging than before. It is possible to provide multiple opportunities for completing real-life tasks, interacting with authentic audiences, interpreting and creating functional conversations using a variety of media in our teaching practices. Unlike other methods or approaches in second language teaching, Communicative Language Teaching incorporates a diversity of applications and is a much more flexible methodology. There is no single authority, definitive text, or universally accepted model of CLT (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003). Nevertheless, there are also some widely accepted principles and practices that shape Communicative Language Teaching. Brown (2000, pg. 226) suggests basic features of CLT as the following:

1. Classroom goals are focused on all components of communicative competence and is not restricted to grammatical and linguistic competence.
2. Language techniques are designed to engage learners in the pragmatic, authentic, functional uses of language for meaningful purposes. Organizational language forms are not the pivotal point but all aspects of language are the focus that enable learners to accomplish these purposes.
3. Fluency and accuracy are seen as complementary principles underlying communicative techniques. At times, fluency may have to take on more importance than accuracy in order to keep learners meaningfully engaged in language use.
4. In the communicative classroom, students ultimately have to use the language productively and receptively, in *unrehearsed* contexts.

A visual depiction of the overview of Communicative Language Teaching shows the main points of the methodology, and the principles it includes in its application in the classroom. Ideas in this table is adapted from Nunan (1989) indicating the relevance of CLT methodology in today's classrooms.

Communicative Language Teaching	Theory of language	Language is a system for the expression of meaning; primary function-interaction and communication.
	Theory of learning	Activities involving real communication; carrying out meaningful tasks; and using language which is meaningful to the learner to promote learning.
	Objectives	Objectives will reflect the needs of the learner; they will include functional skills as well as linguistic objectives.
	Syllabus	Will include some/all of the following: structures, functions, notions, themes, tasks. Ordering will be guided by learner needs.

	Activity types	Engage learners in communication, involve processes such as information sharing, negotiation of meaning, and interaction.
	Learner roles	Learner as negotiator, interactor, giving as well as taking.
	Teacher roles	Facilitator of the communication process, participants' tasks, and texts; needs analyst, counselor, process manager.
	Roles of materials	Primary role in promoting communicative language use; task-based materials; authentic.

Table 1.1. An overview of Communicative Language Teaching (adapted from Nunan 1989)

CLT today is used in most of the course books and other teaching resources in different varieties since its existence. As the table suggests the roles of teacher and student are more flexible, and thus a shared construction of the classroom dialogue becomes possible with this approach. CLT has led to eight major changes in the language teaching approach (Jacobs, G. M. & Farrell, T. S.C. 2003):

- Learner autonomy
- The social nature of learning
- Curricular integration
- Focus on meaning
- Diversity
- Thinking skills
- Alternative assessment
- Teachers as co-learners

There is no single model of CLT to be applied in all settings, because CLT calls for multiplicity. CLT-based syllabus should include some communicative competence components such as language skills, content, grammar, vocabulary and function.

Classroom activities should create a need for communication, interaction, and negotiation of meaning through the use of authentic activities such as problem solving, information sharing and role play. As the time passed, CLT evolved and found new blood in Task-Based Instruction (TBI) and Content-Based Instruction (CBI) as a result of its process based methodology.

Advocates of CBI believe that the best way to achieve communicative competence is by using content as the driving force for classroom activities (Ur, 2012). It is believed that learners learn a language more successfully when they use the language as a means of acquiring information, rather than as an end in itself. CBI uses authentic tasks and materials. Learners' needs are paramount for the educator. CBI provides learners a chance to negotiate their existing knowledge and extending it to a higher level increasing the level of difficulty of the used materials. In CBI, isolated or artificial exercises are not used. Instead, language learning activity is provided within a context and in a meaningful way. With the help of CBI, learners have a chance to exploit useful academic language within discourse contexts. In light of CBI, authentic learning activities are used. Learners have a chance to build new content information on their existing information.

Advocates of Task Based Interaction (TBI) provide a different reasoning for its conceptualization. TBI claims that language learning results from specific interactional processes in the classroom and specially designed instructional tasks to help achieve this goal (Ur, 2012). The choice depends on the teacher, and how s/he uses these strategies to create a communicative classroom environment. The framework of TBI consists of a series of steps such as pre-task, task cycle and language focus parts. Pre-task section is the introduction part of the lesson in which students are introduced to the new language structure by means of a task. Task cycle includes task, planning and reporting parts in it. Language focus is the part of the lesson in which learners are expected to do the language analysis and practice. TBI is suitable for learners of all ages. TBI provides learners with the "natural" atmosphere of learning in the classroom.

Students learn the language by interacting with each other and using the target language purposefully.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) aims to bring the structural competence of language in unison with oral competency of language. Communicative Language Teaching focuses on the structural and communicative aspects of language and the importance of language use for purposeful communication (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003). There have been several interpretations of CLT. We will focus on technologically-based scholarly research. More and more language teachers realize importance of incorporating technology in their teaching practices to gain better learning results. Numerous classroom applications can be provided through the use of technology, ranging from tape-recorders to videotapes, from websites, to several technological gadgets in order to support an interactive CLT approach to English language teaching. Authentic and functional uses of language is essential for CLT, and technology allows for authentic activities to come alive.

Conclusion

Extended and available multimedia environments provide images, video, sound, and graphics as well as print. They are becoming more easily accessible by teachers and learners. Abundant amounts of information are available in the internet almost on any topic, and students can interact with each other from around the world via the World Wide Web. It is simple and ideal to support a communicative language teaching approach with the help of today's computer-based technologies such as multimedia, email, discussion boards, electronic databases, chat rooms, and teleconferencing. Because these technological contexts attract a variety of our multiple intelligences such as visual, audio and verbal intelligence to name a few, there is more likelihood that student motivation will be easily sustained. It has been verified that technology is a motivating factor for communicative language teaching with its interactive software, Web-based projects, and rich resources and

materials. With the help of technology, authentic tasks and local and global audiences are being provided to our English language learners in our communicative classroom. To have a chance to engage in meaningful tasks, the use of technology by our students is a prerequisite. As we learn more about the language acquisition process and continue to expand our conceptualization of communicative competence, other teaching strategies and approaches within the CLT framework will possibly emerge (Butler-Pascoe & Wiburg, 2003). No doubt, Communicative Language Teaching approach will be positively facilitated through the support of technological improvements and classroom applications will be diversified for more effective results .

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Characteristics of effective professors: a sample of state universities in Ankara

Dr. Figen Ereş

*Associate Professor of Education
Gazi University
Gazi School of Education
feres@gazi.edu.tr*

Knowledge comes into prominence for economic development of countries so universities that are responsible for educating qualified work force and producing knowledge are important for the development of a country. Higher education has become the center of interest in all countries and restructuring of higher education was put on the agenda to meet expectations regarding higher education in this process. Studies show that universities can gain a competitive advantage by improving the quality of service offered to students. Universities in this competitive environment look for ways to improve organizational images in order to increase their share of the economic market and draw qualified academic staff and students (Melewar and Akel, 2005). Services provided, visual elements and behaviors have a significant impact on measuring the image of a university (Ereş, 2011). In fact, these factors that determine the image of the university can also be considered as an output of the quality of service. This is so because, when quality of service increases the image of the university increases as well.

Service quality may defined as the provision of conditions which will enable the realization of organizational aims within the scope of the organization and as services which best meet the expectations of customers from the perspective of the customer (Mc Coll, Callaghan and Palmer, 1998). In service quality literature “expectations” mean the wishes and wants of the customers related to service (Parasuraman et al., 1985). Satisfaction happens when the customers compare their expectations to the benefits they get from the service received (Rust and Oliver, 1994). Service quality which shows its significance in all organizations in today’s world, have started to gain more importance in universities too (Damme, 2001). Because of student expectations (Kitchroen, 2004) and social expectations, measuring student satisfaction to evaluate the quality of education is seen as a strategical need (Tan and Sei, 2004). Studies show that there is a significant relationship between service quality and student satisfaction and that student satisfaction effects on student motivation positively (Elliot and Shin, 2002). Students are the reason universities exist and feedback related to student satisfaction enables people to gain important knowledge on quality assurance in higher education. Student satisfaction is closely associated with the student expectations. Determining these expectations contribute to studies on quality in higher education. If universities take the ideas of students into consideration, this knowledge will enhance the image of the school and students and graduates may have more positive perceptions. Studies on quality in higher education examine learning resources, faculty and administrative staff (Shank, Walker and Hayes, 1996; Singh, Grover and Kumar, 2008). These three factors are essential components of quality in higher education. In addition, the professional and personal behavior of faculty affect student satisfaction at the highest level (Hill, Lomas, & McGregor, 2003; Pereda, Airey and Bennett, 2007; Gruber, Reppel and Voss, 2010). Service quality of professors is closely associated with the student expectations. Attitudes and behaviors of professors are main component the student's perception of quality (Pozo-Munoz et al., 2000). If professors know expectations of students, they can change attitudes and behaviors. In addition, this knowledge may be used for the development of more professional programs.

Studies determine that characteristics of effective professors are being knowledgeable, empathetic, friendly, helpful, reliable, responsive, expressive, well-organized, encouraging, caring to students’ individual needs, enthusiastic about their subject, inspiring, willing to answer questions, willing to explain things in different ways, show flexibility, treat their students as individuals, turn up to classes on time, keep records of student and expertise. Several studies point to the importance of the personality of the instructor and emphasize that the personality of the professor is the strongest determinant of the final evaluation of the professor’s teaching effectiveness (Gruber, Reppel and Voss, 2010). Examining the characteristics of professors provide a crucial

information source for university administration within the framework of quality in higher education. Feedbacks from students can contribute to policy makers. Therefore, aim of this study is to determine expectations of postgraduates regarding characteristics of effective professors and its reasons. The results of this study may offer new views on higher education management to educational decision makers and may set an example to researchers.

Method

This research is a descriptive analysis to determine the current status and to analyze it. In the research, qualitative research technique was used to collect, analyze and interpret data and technically content analysis was used.

Research Group

Research group of this research consists of 40 postgraduates who study in Educational Sciences Institute in Gazi University, Hacettepe University, Ankara University and Middle East Technical University during the academic year of 2013–2014. Ten postgraduates from each institute participated in the study and they were chosen using random sampling technique. Postgraduates were voluntary. Twenty-two female and eighteen male postgraduates participated in this study. Ages of postgraduates were between twenty-four and forty-one. The postgraduates were called ‘participants’. This term is commonly used by qualitative researchers to describe individuals studied with willing cooperation.

Data Collection and Analysis

The related literature was reviewed and preliminary interviews were made with four participants. In order to ensure content validity of the generated questions in the form, four academicians in educational sciences were consulted and also agreement percentage was used (Yeşildere and Türnüklü, 2007). After the calculation, the agreement percentage of the first question was found as 0.87, the agreement percentage of the second question was found as 0.93 and the general agreement percentage was found as 0.90. However, we must also remember that getting the validity of qualitative studies is very difficult. Semi-structured, face-to-face interviews were conducted with all the participants. The researcher recorded all the interviews with a tape recorder. The interview questions included questions like “What are the characteristics that you expect from professors? and These characteristics are important for me, because...” and also, age of participants were asked. In the study the word professor included assistant professor, associate professor and professor. The researcher mainly used content analysis as a technique to determine the presence of certain concepts related to expectations and reasons in the interview sessions. Common grounds were found from data obtained and encoded separately and then the main themes and sub-themes were formed and tabularized.

FINDINGS

The results of the data analysis were organized under the themes derived from the content analysis. These themes included two main themes and nineteen sub-themes. Main themes were named as general characteristics and personality characteristics. Sub-themes were showed table below within the context of main themes.

Table 1.

1. Main themes	Sub-themes	f
Personality Characteristics	Open minded	4
	Self disciplined	8
	Honest- reliable	10
	Open to criticism	6
	Empathic	10
	Humoristic	4
	Optimistic- humble	10
	Self-confident	4

	Idealist	4
	Accessible	10
	Inspirational	4
	Self-fulfilling- innovative	30
	Leader	20
	Planned	6
General characteristics	Well-dressed	12
	Effective speaking skill- charismatic	18
	Sufficiency in the field	26
	Age of professors	4

Personality Characteristics

Personality characteristics of professors that participants expected were determined as open minded, self disciplined, honest- reliable, open to criticism, empathic, humoristic, optimistic- humble, poised, idealist, accessible, inspirational, self-fulfilling- innovative, leader, planned. Expectations and its reasons regarding personality characteristics are below:

Open minded: He/she is able to say “I don’t know?”. It’s very comic that he acts as if he knows. I understand that he does not know.

Self disciplined: If he/she is self disciplined, he knows what to teach. He should be self disciplined and should not keep me waiting.

Honest- reliable: I don’t want to be treated unjustly. He/she should recognize hardworking student and lazy student and should not protect some students. Before he tell us not to do something, he should himself avoid doing that such as plagiarism. He should give confidence I want to trust what he teaches.

Open to criticism: He should be open criticism and should have no complex.

Empathic: I expect him to understand me.

Humoristic: If he makes a joke during the course, I feel less stressed and his teaching becomes more effective.

Optimistic- humble: He should not think wrong or bad about me
I want to be at ease in front of him because I’m timid.
I don’t want him to be overly humble because he may lose his effectiveness

Self-confident: Person who feels confident can overcome the difficulties and succeed.

Idealist: If he dedicates himself to his job, I learn more.

Accessible: I want to access him out of course time and be able to ask him what I want.
If he does not contact with me, he can not understand me.
I can benefit from him by accessing out of course time.

Inspirational: Upon a topic that I was analyzing, he said ‘nobody could solve this problem, how can you?’ if I had continued analyzing, I would have solved it.
That he only approves of his opinions and does not consider my opinion important hinders me.

Self-fulfilling- innovative: Innovative professor develops my horizon.
I expect knowledge that up-to-date and that I can use instead of my previous knowledge. Some professors still teach us theories explored in 1980’s.

If he improves himself, he teaches and offers a lot of suggestions. I don't want only one idea by reading only one book.

A Professor who does not improve himself can not educate innovative students.

He should be open innovation and can use technology.

He should keep up with the times because I live in this time.

He should also teach me practical things, getting theoretical knowledge is not sufficient for me.

I do not trust him because he gives me old course papers and teaches me the same things that I learned in first grade.

Leader: He should not only find my mistake but he should tell me how to do it. If I know truth, I will not make mistakes.

He should lead me otherwise I will not know what to write during the process of writing a thesis

If he becomes a leader, I consider his speech important.

Planned: He should determine what students learn at the beginning of semester and evaluate my performance at the end of semester.

Planned people become successful.

Professor who is not prepared can not offer his knowledge effectively.

When expectations of the participants regarding personality characteristics of professors were evaluated, it's understood that these expectations concern positive human relations, behavioral image and professional image. According to opinions of participants, they expect innovative and leader professor mostly. These expectations can be explained with Five Factor Personality Model.

General characteristics

Expectations of the participants regarding general characteristics of professors are well-dressed, effective speaking skill- charismatic, sufficient in the field and age of professors. Expectations and its reasons regarding general characteristics are below:

Well-dressed: Professors who are not well-dressed give me a feeling of fatigue.

I value unappealing dressed professor less.

Professor who does not take care of himself does not take care of me.

Effective speaking skill- charismatic: He should effect me with his body language and speech.

If he select and use right words, I can learn easily.

If he has speech disorder I get distracted.

Sufficiency in the field: He should have sufficient knowledge that develops me.

Person who teaches by reading power-point should not become an academician. I don't trust professors who teach like this.

I'm not satisfied with education from insufficient professors

I want to trust his suggestions regarding how and where to find resources.

I immediately realize his inadequacy and I feel less respect for him.

Age of professors: It's difficult to have contact with old professors. They are not efficient in the classroom.

Sub-theme most emphasized in this main theme is sufficiency in the field. The participants consider important sufficiency in the field. This expectation is related to sub-theme of self-fulfilling- innovative in characteristics in main theme personality.

Results and Discussion

Aim of this study was to determine the expectations of students regarding characteristics of effective professors and its reasons. According to data obtained from the participants, expectations of postgraduates are related to personality characteristics and general characteristics of professors. Sub-themes of sufficiency in

the field, being innovative and leadership are expected mostly. Other expectations regarding personality characteristics are remarkable, too. Personality characteristics according to Five Factor Personality Model are extraversion, openness, emotional stability, agreeableness and conscientiousness (Sommer and Goldberg, 1999) and characteristic of these behaviors are explained in the model. The basic reason of the acceptance of the five-factor model until today is that the validity and reliability of this model were proved scientifically (Hough and Ones, 2001). It's understood that characteristics of effective professors contain all behaviors of five-factor model. Other studies regarding characteristics of effective professors show that personality factor is important determinant, too. Also, findings concerning personality characteristics of professors may construe with Holland's career personality typology. According to the findings, career personality typologies expected from professors are social personality type and investigative personality type (Çalık and Ereş, 2006). Personality typologies analyzed according to five factor model run in with Holland's these two career personality typologies. Expectations regarding general characteristics are related to sufficiency in the field, effective speaking skill- charismatic, well-dressed and age of professors. Most participants expect competence and efficiency from professors. Then it can be said that participants expect professors to be charismatic, self disciplined, success-oriented, reliable, outspoken, humble, confident, creative, vision holder, sociable and cheerful. These sub-themes can be explained as importance of positive visual and behavioral image, communication skill and expertise. However, expectations regarding the general characteristics are more. Most of participants consider charisma, sufficiency and visual image important. Participants said that old professors were not efficient in classroom. They may think age of senior professor is obstacle to be effective. So, expectations about the professors' age should be investigated Also some professors decrease their studies after they get the title of professor. This is called dead wood academic arena. Then it can be said that knowledge of foreign language and academic studies such as articles, project works are not sufficient to get title of professor for participants. So, personality testing and taking into account the general characteristics for choosing professors are suggestions of this study. Also another matter is that the number of students in universities should be addressed. Number of students and course load per professor can cause dissatisfaction of participants and professors may allocate postgraduates less time. It is possible that there is a decrease in performance of professors and their ineffectiveness because of work load. Performance assessment in universities may determine core of the problems. Therefore exploring the number of students in universities and workload-performance relationship is another suggestion. Limitation of this study is that the data obtained cannot be generalized since it has been carried out at state universities in Ankara. However, the data obtained may set an example for future studies. In addition, more different and related research is needed on characteristics of effective professors.

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Contemplative higher education

Burcu Demiralp Mello

*PhD candidate, Claremont Graduate University
demiralp.burcu@gmail.com*

We have reached a moment in history when it is time to see with new eyes basic aspects of the existing models of teaching in higher education in order to cultivate a deeper knowledge of the nature of our existence as human beings in a world that is intricately interrelated on many levels. This literature review explores the role of contemplative practices as part of the emerging contemplative education movement that is based on first person learning. First person learning is an embodied knowing based on subjective experience that has been recognized across time, culture, and disciplines as essential to the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom. First person learning helps to develop new notions of rigor and interdisciplinary learning that can lead to an expanded educational experience, which can help to develop qualities such as mental clarity, inner calm, insight, compassion, and creativity as indicated by recent contemplative studies.

INTRODUCTION

America's colleges and universities are facing a new education movement. Surveys of the American public and of more than 1,000 college and university presidents, conducted in spring 2010 by the Pew Research Center in association with the Chronicle of Higher Education, revealed significant concerns about the costs of such education, its direction and goals (Christensen and Horn, 2011, p. 40). One of the insufficiencies of the system is the third person education that neglects the subjective knowledge of students. Third person education is content- or object-driven (Zajonc, A., 2013), and focuses on having students acquire the concepts, theories and knowledge of their particular study. Theories, concepts and knowledge have played an essential role in the innovations and revolutions and consequently in the evolution of us as human beings. However, the same theories, concepts and knowledge are also forewarning us of an unsustainable future and consequently the extinction of our species. This is a wake up call to the insufficiency of our current understanding and a dire need to cultivate deeper knowledge of the nature of our existence as human beings in a world that is intricately interrelated on many levels. As education plays a significant role in developing understanding of the nature of our existence, it is time to question if third person education is propelling us towards a sustainable and sustaining future and to envision our education.

In 2007, the Association of American Colleges and Universities published *College Learning for the New Global Century*, a comprehensive analysis of higher education that outlines "Essential Learning Outcomes". The document emphasizes interior accomplishments as an outcome of liberal education, and indicates inner learning as the main tenet of "liberal" education. One of the weaknesses of third person education is its didactic nature that views students as passive agents to whom a non-negotiable curriculum needs to be transferred (Badley, 2000). Nevertheless, a new education movement, namely the contemplative education proposes first person education through contemplative practices as a method to accomplish inner learning. First person education enables students to benefit from their own

embodied knowing and rhythms of learning originating from their subjective experience that

poses them a gold mine of opportunity for learning. Contemplative studies indicate that contemplative practices have copious benefits to the students in terms of improved attention, cognition, learning, emotion regulation, awareness, insight, creativity, well-being and a developed interconnected, expanded sense of self.

Accordingly, it is time to envision our education to cultivate a deeper knowledge of the nature of

our existence as human beings in a world that is intricately interrelated on many levels. In line with that, this paper will investigate first person education that proposes us another way of knowing based on first person learning that has been “recognized across time, culture, and disciplines as essential to the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom” (Hart, 2004, p.29). First, this paper will start by focusing on third person education as one of the insufficiencies of the current higher education. Further, it will investigate first person education through contemplative practices as a possible pedagogy for higher education.

CONTEMPLATIVE PEDAGOGY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Third Person Education

Traditional university instructional method is based mainly on third-person education (Roth, 2006), which is oriented toward some external content and largely consists of logical, rational, analytical inquiry (Zajonc, 2013). Third person education is content or object driven (Zajonc, 2013), and focuses on having students acquire the concepts, theories and knowledge of their particular study. Theories, concepts and knowledge have played an essential role in the innovations and revolutions and consequently in the evolution of us as human beings. However, the same theories, concepts and knowledge are also forewarning us of an unsustainable future and consequently the extinction of our species. This is a wake up call to the insufficiency of our current understanding and a dire need to cultivate deeper knowledge of the nature of our existence as human beings in a world that is intricately interrelated on many levels. Since education plays a significant role in developing understanding of the nature of our existence, it is time to question if third person education is propelling us towards a sustainable and sustaining future.

A deficiency of third person education is that it is highly didactic in nature, and views students as passive agents to whom a non-negotiable curriculum needs to be transferred (Badley, 2000). It is also called the banking model of education (Freire, 2006), and views student more like an object to be filled with new knowledge which is premised on the assumption that explicit information is all there is (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009). Inevitably, the result is that students become alienated from their own embodied knowing and rhythms of learning neglecting all their subjective experience and thus losing a gold mine of opportunity for learning. In the end this leads the student to a three-fold disconnection; somatic, perceptual and inter-subjective. Somatic disconnection considers the body as a separate object; perceptual disconnection perceives the world to be categorically separate from oneself and inter-subjective disconnection is about human to human relationship, not knowing how to connect with each other in heart-full ways like that of a mom and her baby. In other words, third person pedagogy prevents students from intimately inhabiting or indwelling in their own experience, feeling deeply, observing intensely and relating to each other heartfully. Prevention of inhabitation and indwelling of their bodies, senses, and feelings leads to objectified consciousness that experiences the self and the world that surrounds the self in terms of otherness. This gives rise to duality of subject (self) and object (non-self) as the normalized mode of consciousness. The attention of the students is continually drawn out of and away from their embodied and inhabited experience and is attached to abstract and discursive knowledge such as information, facts, theories and ideas. This is similar to allowing a person only to look at a map rather than having him explore and experience the land intimately through his/her sense perception, thoughts and feelings, and get to know the land by participation (Skolimowski, 1994). Teachers and textbooks demand full attention of the student in order to impose a curriculum dictating students what to think, perceive and expect. Consequently, the result is production of knowledgeable and technically competent people who are existentially insecure, lacking primordial confidence, perpetually anxious and prone to insatiableness, disease or discontent (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009). For example, through a third person education, principles of moral obligation, facts about global interdependence, narratives about the lives of others, facts about the psychology of dissociation and by-standing all lie outside of the learner, and through careful analysis and critical reflection the learner may reach an understanding which orients his/her actions in the world (Kahane, 2009). However, although such an understanding may enable the learner to feel empathy

for others' suffering, or connection to distant others, as he/she learns more about them, these changes still tend to remain superficial and evanescent so long as the learner neglects a first-person realization of the powerful motivations and drives that underlies his/her dissociations (Kahane, 2009). This duality of subject and object prevents the dialogue between self and whatever the self comes into contact with, and therefore diminishes inter-subjectivity. The result is that somatic, intuitive and inter-subjective knowledge is dismissed. An education with ignorance of such inner knowledge, while our claim of search for truth, also brings questions on the validity of main concerns of the modern secular higher education, namely scientific research and critical rational reflection.

The central mission of the current undergraduate college is to train and nurture the growth of the human mind, especially the powers of critical reason and educate the workforce. Critical reason, is one of the finest flowers of Western civilization. Its cultivation and exercise are essential to the development of independence of mind and a healthy democratic society, and to the practice of caring for the Earth (Rockefeller, 2006). However, critical thinking is not possible without probing the nature of one's own inner world. Critical thinking without truthful self-knowledge is more like a blindfolded archer shooting arrows. How can one see the faulty logic of arguments of others and of oneself without verifying the clarity of one's own lens? (Zajonc, 2006). Therefore, critical thinking is not possible with a third person pedagogy that does not address the knowledge of the inner life of the individual.

It is clear that our education is insufficient and now at an impasse, because it has ignored and stopped short of intentionally and systematically cultivating the disciplined introspection that would lead to self-knowledge. There is a general sense of the need for something more engaging, existentially significant for our students, which will also craft a sustainable future. By overlooking ways to support these core interior dimensions of our student's learning, as instructors we risk endorsing "trends whereby we increasingly instrumentalize, professionalize, vocationalize, corporatize, and ultimately technologize education" (Thomson, 2002, p. 124). Moreover, by ignoring ontological development (Eryaman, 2007) of students we, as teachers, prevent cultivation of individual and consequently collective wisdom (Gunnlaughson, 2012). When knowledge acquisition is pursued in university settings to the exclusion of wisdom cultivation, the consequence is students with an inner sense of a destabilized world who are inept at forming a relationship with the world and an inability to thrive in an era of pervasive change (Barnett, 2004, p. 251). Inquiring into the forces of change and uncertainty that characterize our time, Barnett (2004) points out "the changes are characteristically internal. They are primarily to do with how individuals understand themselves, with their sense of identity (or lack of it), with their being in the world." (p.248). Instead of acquiring further knowledge or skills, Barnett (2004) proposes the importance of learning to be disposed ontologically towards uncertainty in a manner of, "carefulness, thoughtfulness, humility, criticality, receptiveness, resilience, courage and stillness" (p.259) through our orientation to our learning, one another and our changing world. Yet, Barnett does not specifically prescribe recommendations about how to go about cultivating such qualities of being. Bai, Scott, and Donald (2009) proposes indwelling as the solution.

Indwelling

Bai, Scott, and Donald (2009) posit that it is through indwelling in our being that we can heal disconnect and the alienated consciousness. Indwelling is returning our attention to the sensing organism, which in turn enables experiences of intersubjectivity, and realization that we are not existentially alienated, thereby leading to feelings of security, ease, contentment and joy (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009).

Somatic. In today's world, somatic, that which is of the body, compared with the mind or intelligence is portrayed as the lesser thing. Generally the body is focused on as an alienated object, a means to an end, and within the twenty first century pace people are discouraged to indwell their body more deeply. However, our fundamental existence on this planet depends on our body. People are aware that they have a body but they

rarely are in their body. Having a body and being in the body are not the same. Having a body is objectification of the body indicting that the owner of the body is outside or separate from the body as if disembodied. Being in the body involves intimate continuous immersion in the tactile sensations of the body. Being in the body, when one is walking, for example, one experiences the uplifting energy pulling oneself upright toward the sky, and downward pulling energy that securely holds one to the ground. Between these pulls one experiences the miracle of standing upright and moving in a balanced way (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009). Or, when one is sitting in a class, being in body is being aware of the tensions in our body, the objects which our body is in touch with such as the chair, earth and air, the sensations, and the emotions, feelings and thoughts that arise. In other words, being in body is being aware of all that arises in the body whether through tactile sensations, senses, thoughts or emotions. Only by paying attention to these sensations can we absolve our body from being an abstraction, an object, or a thing. Johnson (2000), trained in Buddhist and tantric meditations of Tibet and Northern India as well as Sufi ecstatic movements beautifully describes the shift from having a body to being body,

The formerly hard and numb feeling of the body begins to shimmer...Where once everything was solid and compacted, hardened and dried, now experience turns fluid and expansive. Previously we were an object moving through the container or physical space of the world. Now we become the space and container itself through which the objects of the world, composed of the contents of our sensory fields, pass and move. This open dimension of being is completely functional and yet devoid of the claustrophobic compression of self with its catalogue of fears and isolations. (p. 133)

Senses and intersubjectivity. Indwelling our senses also offers us an intimate and contemplative way of knowing, connecting and forming a relationship with the world. The senses and what is sensed are like the coupling ends of a circuit. In observing a tree, for example, one can see the tree objectively as a scientist, perceiving the tree as It. But the observer can also become bound up to the tree in loving attention and see it as a presence, feeling the tree. The arts and artistic practices can provide us powerful means of developing our sensory awareness. The observer becomes the tree. Through the somatic- sensuous engagements with the world one builds awareness of the interbeing, that is being in relation to the environment, and thus a broader deeper understanding of the self.

Indwelling our relational connection and disconnection in ourselves and our feelings, beliefs and perceptions in relationship with others will also enhance self- knowledge, self regulation and help us create interpersonal relationships that are coherent and emotionally regulated (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009).As teachers we are in a unique position to offer to our students not just our capacity to impart knowledge and skills but our essence as people...we can create an awareness in our students that their minds matter. Who they are, their state of mind, the meaning of the material to them—each of these make a difference in how they will learn. This encourages the students to reflect on their relationship with the learning. (p. 276)

Fortunately, there is a growing interest in education circles that pays attention to the inner life of students as a valuable resource. In 2007, the Association of American Colleges and Universities published *College Learning for the New Global Century*, a comprehensive analysis of higher education that outlines “Essential Learning Outcomes.” The document emphasizes interior accomplishments as an outcome of liberal education, and indicates inner learning as the main tenet of “liberal” education. A “liberal ” according to the AAC&U document (2007, 23, 6), should possess certain interior qualities: 1) inner life of self-discovery, values, moral inspiration, spiritual quests and solace, 2) the deep pleasures of encountering beauty, insight, and expressive power, 3) inner fortitude, self-knowledge, and personal renewal, and 4) empathy, the ability to care about and even identify with perspectives and circumstances other than one’s own.

The next section will elaborate the characteristics of contemplative education.

Contemplative Education

Recent interest in contemplative approaches in educational domains is a silent revolution that

challenges the conventional education, with its instrumentalist third person approach. Contemplative education is not a new concept. Contemplative orientations and practices have been applied in educational settings for well over a 100 years, often in monastic settings in the East and West, as well as in Aboriginal cultures, where the philosophical foundations and practices have been developed rigorously and comprehensively (Zajonc, 2006). The primary interest of contemplative education is in the formation of containers (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009) for other kinds of consciousness. Knowing that the kind of knowledge content we have is vitally dependent on the shape of the container, namely the knowing person, contemplative education 's primary interest is bringing a deeper and broader understanding of self by bringing non-discursive consciousness into awareness. Contemplative approaches include the capacity for knowing through silence, looking inward, pondering deeply, beholding, witnessing the contents of our consciousness and so on (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009). The following section will describe these in more detail. Hart (2004) indicates contemplative approaches cultivate an “inner technology of knowing” and consequently a “technology of learning and pedagogy without any imposition of religious doctrine” (p.30). According to Zajonc (2013) the tenets of contemplative education are, 1) experience is not to be explained as having only critical-rational computational value. we can not decontextualize the observed from the observer, 2) cognition is always participatory, 3) the ultimate goal of cognition is direct perception or intuition, which requires the cultivation of an ability to perceive what would remain hidden without them, 4) the three elements above are as valid for spiritual experience and insight as they are for sense-based experience and insight, 5) when we act, it can be on the basis of moral judgment grounded in an empathetic connection to a lived world (in contrast to action governed by cost–benefit analysis).

As indicated above the tenets of contemplative education focus on building awareness of what is disconnected and alienated. In other words they propose a reconnection to the somatic, sensuous and intersubjective, through indwelling, which can be achieved through contemplative practices discussed in the next section (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009).

Contemplative Practices

The Center for Contemplative Mind in Society (n.d.) website offers a working definition of contemplative practices,

Contemplative practices are practical, radical, and transformative, developing capacities for deep concentration and quieting the mind in the midst of the action and distraction that fills everyday life. This state of calm centeredness is an aid to exploration of meaning, purpose and values. Contemplative practices can help develop greater empathy and communication skills, improve focus and attention, reduce stress and enhance creativity, supporting a loving and compassionate approach to life (para 2).

A wide variety of meditation practices exist, from the silent sitting practices of Buddhist, Vedantic, Daoist, Christian, Islamic, and Judaic contemplative traditions, to movement meditations such as Buddhist walking meditation and Sufi dancing, to contemplative approaches to poetry, music, and theatre. By enabling a practitioner to be aware whilst ordinary mental, physical, emotional, or other sensory engagement, meditation practices provide not just temporary glimpses of heightened consciousness but also cultivate the capacity for heightened consciousness throughout the whole of life (Sarath, 2006). Contemplative practices are meta-cognitive exercises in which attention is focused on any element of conscious experience (Repetti, 2010). Reflecting on the mental process involved while engaged in the activity reframes the parameters of conscious experience and expands one's reference (Repetti, 2010). Eventually, the practices lead to a shift from intellectual knowing to a more intentional awareness based mode of knowing, and an expanded self-identification (Duer et. al, 2003). Roy (2006) speaks of the deeper quality of being as being that is cultivated through contemplative practice: Relative to the experience of “moving mind,” the ontological dimension, by contrast, has the feeling/aspect of stillness. However, this “stillness” is not to be construed dualistically; rather, it is a dynamic stillness—like the axel of a cartwheel rolling down a hill. (p.133).

Features. The features of contemplative inquiry as described by Zajonc (2006) are: 1) Respect : respect for the integrity of the other whether the other is a poem, a novel, a phenomenon of nature, or the person sitting before us allows us to observe without our projection, 2) Gentleness: In order to approach the object of our attention without distorting it we need to be gentle, 3) Intimacy: Unlike the conventional science which distances itself from nature in order to be objective, contemplative inquiry, approaches the phenomenon, delicately and respectfully. One becomes intimate with what one attends nonetheless retaining clarity, 4) Participation: gentle intimacy leads to participation by the contemplative inquirer in the unfolding phenomenon before one. One moves and feels with the natural phenomenon, text, painting, or person before us, living out of ourselves and into the other. Respectfully and delicately, one joins the other, while maintaining full awareness and clarity of mind. In other words, contemplative inquiry is experientially centered in the other, not in ourselves. Contemplative inquiry allows us to observe our usual preoccupations, fears, and cravings, which work against authentic participation without being carried over by them. 5) Vulnerability: In order to move with the other, to participate with the other truly, one must be confident enough to be vulnerable, secure enough to resign oneself to the course of things without arrogance. One must learn to be comfortable with not knowing, with ambiguity and uncertainty, 6) Transformation: As we become one with contemplative object we internalize the object, being transformed by the contemplative experience in accord with the object of contemplation.

For the purposes of this paper, in relation to contemplative pedagogy, next paragraphs will describe some of the contemplative practices used in college classrooms, universities or community colleges. In addition, the findings from contemplative studies related to each practice are indicated. Moreover, the findings and the evidence for them will be discussed in more detail in the contemplative studies section. However, it must be emphasized that the practices and their benefits are not definitive.

Mindfulness. Mindfulness, based in the contemplative traditions of Asia is the most widely used classroom contemplative practice. It consists of moment-to-moment, nonjudgmental awareness (Kabat-Zinn, 1994) and is most commonly applied to the breath. One gently rests one's attention on the breath and maintains attention undistracted on the breath. When attention wanders, which it invariably does, one observes the distraction without judgment and gently, and then one brings the attention from the distracting thought or emotion to the breath, again and again. Although it may seem simple as a concept, it can be challenging in practice.

Thich Nhat Hanh (1999) describes mindfulness with a simple example: "When washing dishes, we know we are washing dishes" (p. 3). To know one is washing dishes, one is aware of the feeling of the water on the skin of the hands, the texture of the soap suds, the sight of the white blossoms floating atop the water, the scent of lemon or lavender. One's attention is not wondering all over from memories to plans such as an appointment later in the day, what food might be in the refrigerator, or a bill that must be paid. While washing one watches all the thoughts, ideas, emotions and feelings that arise and just lets them rise to the surface and then dissipate similar to bubbles in a big ocean of awareness.

The second hardship emerges from the attitude of non-judgement (Kabat-Zinn, 1994) which is not so easy to keep. Kabat-Zinn affirms it brilliantly, "It doesn't take long in meditation to discover that part of our mind is constantly evaluating our experiences, comparing them with other experiences or holding them up against expectations and standards that we create, often out of fear. Fear that I'm not good enough, fear that bad things will happen, that good things won't last, that other people might hurt me, that I won't get my way, that only I know anything, that I'm the only one who doesn't know anything. We tend to see things through tinted glasses" [p. 55].

Contemplative studies have indicated a relationship between mindfulness and enhanced attention capabilities, greater attention regulation, positive affect, stabilization of memory, improved ability to maintain preparedness and process information which all have implications for students' subject matter learning. Also, mindfulness is linked to creativity with students having multiple and flexible perspectives. Lastly,

mindfulness is related to intrinsic interest, emotional intelligence and emotionally centeredness which are all qualities desirable in students.

Concentration. A related practice to mindfulness is concentration training. Here the object of attention may be the breath or indeed any simple object. Attention is placed on the object with much more focus and intent than is characteristic of mindfulness. One carefully examines the object by using all of one's powers of observation and attention and if a distraction arises, it is released and the attention is redirected swiftly and firmly to the object. The object of attention can be a physical object, a thought, a feeling or anything. Concentration is also referred to as focused-attention meditation, which "involves sustaining selective attention moment by moment on a chosen object, such as a subset of localized sensations caused by respiration" (Lutz, Brefczynski-Lewis, Johnstone, and Davidson, 2008, p. 164).

Open awareness. Concentration represents one pole of a pair in attention training. Its partner is called open monitoring or open awareness. Concentration meditation entails the voluntary focusing of attention on a chosen object and is useful in making specific sense observations or performing extended discursive reasoning. On the other hand, Open monitoring meditation, involves non-reactive monitoring of the content of experience from moment to moment (Lutz, 2008, 163). "Open awareness is often experienced as the space of creativity, a clear, open, vast, and alert state of mind, free from mental constructs, which is not actively focused on anything and yet not distracted. The mind simply remains at ease, perfectly present in a state of pure awareness" (Ricard, 2006, p. 190).

Open awareness and concentration improve students' metacognitive abilities by enabling them to monitor their comprehension which in turn promote the conceptual complexity, coherence, and clarity of students' developing subject-matter knowledge. Also, sustained focus leads to increased self-regulation and calmness in the face of unexpected changes which are all attributes needed for survival in a fast changing and interrelated world. Moreover, open awareness, prevents one from a dull mind, but instead keeps it fresh even in repetitive experience. Altogether, enhancing conscious and controlled attention leads to achievement in traditional academic goals such as critical thinking.

Sustaining contradictions. A particularly demanding but useful exercise for the imagination is what Zajonc and Joel Upton call "sustaining contradiction". It involves holding the contradiction rather than seeking to resolve it, and experiencing how two opposites can be true at the same time. The physicist Neils Bohr (2006) indicated that the opposite of one great truth might very well be another great truth (as cited by Zajonc, 2013, p. 86). For example, light shows characteristics of both a wave and a particle. In quantum physics, such contradictions appear to abound, and life is full of such cases. Zajonc (2013) applies sustaining contradictions in the classroom through the following point-circle exercise: "Begin by mentally visualizing a blue circle. This in itself may take some practice. With it vividly before your mind's eye, reduce the size of the blue circle until it becomes a point, and then expand the point again until it becomes a circle of the original size. Repeat this until the transformation from circle to point and back again is fluid. Now replace the blue circle with a circle of the opposite color—yellow. Repeat by reducing and increasing the size of the yellow circle until, as for the blue circle, the movement between point and circle is fluid. We now bring the two elements together and practice "sustaining contradictions". Visualize a yellow point at the center of a blue circle. Simultaneously expand the yellow point into a large yellow circle and decrease the size of the blue circle until it becomes a blue point. Expand and contract the oppositely colored circles at the same time. Watch especially as they pass through on another. Repeat this exercise, and then describe the experience. "Sustaining contradictions enable a student to have a flexible and more expanded view of the subject matter as well as a more interrelated perception of the world.

Body scan meditation and progressive relaxation. In his book *Full Catastrophe Living* (2005), Jon Kabat-Zinn describes a body scan meditation that helps individuals reconnect with their body. According to Kabat-Zinn, "The idea in scanning your body is to actually feel each region you focus on and linger there with your mind right on it or in it. . . . If you imagine that the tension in your body and the feelings of fatigue

associated with it are flowing out on each out breath and that, on each in breath, you are breathing in energy, vitality and relaxation” (p. 77–78).

Body scan meditation enables a student to be in his/her body and have an expanded perception of himself/herself without self-hood perceptions of fixity and separateness. This deeper understanding of self is less fixed, rigid and more contingent, interwoven and capable of living optimally with the uncertainties and also leads to a less defensive orientation toward oneself and others. Such flexibility and an expanded sense of self may be beneficial where students are dealing with the challenges of emerging adulthood identity.

Aikido. Aikido is a Japanese martial art developed by Morihei Ueshiba and is often translated as "the Way of unifying (with) life energy" or as "the Way of harmonious spirit". Ueshiba's goal was to create an art that practitioners could use to defend themselves while also protecting their attacker from injury. Aikido is performed by blending with the motion of the attacker and redirecting the force of the attack rather than opposing it head-on. Essential concepts and skills related to fruitful dialogues and constructive disagreement can be taught by incorporating specific aikido movement practices to the subject (Levine, 2006). In Levine's course Conflict Theory and Aikido, specific philosophical tenets and specific aikido techniques are studied at the same time that students are reading about theoretical understandings of the sources and resolutions of conflict (Levine, 2006).

Contemplative reading. The practice of *lectio divina*, or reflective reading, described by Maria Lichtmann (2005) moves students toward reading as an act of reflection. It values the quality of words over the quantity, and language over the utility. In the secular practice of *lectio divina* in the classroom, students might linger over a few sentences rather than long texts. The idea is not to extract meaning from the passage but to allow meaning to accumulate with the passage. Contradictory to the large number of readings students grapple with in conventional courses, *lectio divina* gives students the opportunity to linger over a modest number of words that express a deep truth. Passages related to a writer's sense of place, to nature, or to fellow human beings can offer especially rich material for students to consider through the course of a day, a few days, or a week. The readings are spread through the day and week giving students ample time to slowly develop their ideas about meaning and the relevance of the words, as opposed to the quick conclusions demanded by a model where students read a passage and answer questions at the end. Students walk around with a passage, read it over and over through the day, and observe it from numerous perspectives. Ultimately, students may get to experience that wisdom is more valuable than mere information in their reading (Haight, 2010).

Free writing. Free writing as a daily classroom practice allows students and their instructor some minutes in which to write without stopping to criticize the correctness or quality of the material. This type of free writing differs from the way free writing is described in many composition textbooks: as a means of finding out what one has to say about a potential topic. The atmosphere of silent writing encourages students to reflect honestly on their lives and express their deepest convictions, fears, and thoughts, and the articulation of those thoughts and feelings allows that low-level static anxiety to release. The writing created during free writing time each class is never evaluated, graded, criticized or even read by anyone else in any way. However, the students are free to share their reflections if they want to (Haight, 2010).

A growing interest in contemplative practices in higher education has explored it as a means to engage the ontological capacities of students. This growing interest in contemplative approaches to instruction and learning has emerged across a wide variety of disciplinary fields including education, psychology, philosophy, business, and many others (Brady, 2007; Gunnlaugson, 2009; Seidel, 2006; Thurman, 2006; etc.) and has even given rise to a new field of contemplative studies (Duerr, M., Zajonc, A., & Dana, D., 2003; Roth, 2006) explained in the next section.

Contemplative Studies

Contemplative studies conduct scholarly research about the traditions, epistemology, mechanics, and

scientific effectiveness of contemplative practices (Repetti, 2010). Examples include contemplative neuroscience (Begley, 2007) and contemplative historical research, which examines the role of contemplative practices within ancient wisdom traditions (Andressen and Foreman, 2000) or comparatively (Hadot, 1995; Goleman, 1988). Since the focus of this paper is education, I will refer only to the contemplative studies related to education.

Mindfulness increases attention, awareness and insight, facilitates how information is processed, enhances learning, promotes unity and creativity (Kabat Zinn, 1990; Langer, 1989).

Attention&cognition&learning. The founder of scientific psychology, William James, saw in the cultivation of sustained, voluntary attention the cornerstone of a true education. In his *Principles of Psychology* James (1890/1950) would declare: “The faculty of voluntarily bringing back a wandering attention, over and over again, is the very root of judgment, character and will. An education which should improve this faculty would be the education par excellence” (p. 424).

Numerous scientific studies attest to the interest- and attention-enhancing (Lau and others, 2006; Lutz and others, 2008a). Neuroimaging studies suggest that mindfulness training results in neural changes hypothesized to be related to enhanced attention capabilities and positive affect (Farb et al., 2007; Jha, Krompinger, & Baime, 2007), greater attentional regulation capacity and, possibly, related cortical thickening in the prefrontal lobes (e.g., Carter et al., 2005; Chan & Woollacott, 2007; Jha, Krompinger, & Baime, 2007; Lazar et al., 2005; Slagter et al., 2007). Also, sustained attention through awareness helps to stabilize information in memory (Derryberry, 2002), thus, the strengthening of students’ ability to volitionally regulate their attention through contemplative practice may have implications for subject-matter learning. Moreover, contemplative neuroscience is revealing a host of learning-related neuroplasticities connected with meditative practices (Begley, 2007), which indicate that contemplative practices can be considered as metacognitive attention-training exercises. Research on learning reveals that metacognitive activities such as thinking about thoughts or wanting to have other wants—are essential to the sort of self-regulation that supports ideal learning (Bransford, 1999). Training the skill of self-monitoring, could be used during learning to monitor comprehension, which through in-depth information processing and monitoring should, in turn, promote the conceptual complexity, coherence, and clarity of students’ developing subject-matter knowledge (e.g., Paris et al., 2001; Pintrich, 2000). Teaching students this skill is akin to teaching the a hungry person how to grow food instead of just feeding him/her.

Furthermore, sustained focus, calmness in the face of new and unexpected challenges, and an ability to see possibilities that transcend old divisions are important benefits of contemplative practices, and they are also critical attributes of a liberal arts education. Studies have shown, for instance, that mindfulness training improves students’ ability to maintain preparedness, orient attention, and process information (Jha, Krompinger, and Baime 2007). Research on the effects of meditation on students shows greater shifts in philosophical attitudes in classes with greater exposure to meditation. One is a shift from an instrumental attitude toward education to one of intrinsic interest; another is a shift from certainty to uncertainty (Repetti, 2010). Regarding the ability to maintain preparedness, for instance, Kasulis (1985) indicates that the practitioners still showed responsiveness to ceaseless repeated stimuli that the ordinary mind normally screens off. Clearly the contemplative mind is anything but dull while idling; it is instead alive to the subtlest nuances of even repetitive experience, a clear virtue for any student.

Enhancing ability to direct their attention in a conscious and controlled manner suggests an overall positive influence on student’s academic performance and on achieving traditional academic goals such as critical thinking. (Shapiro et al., 2011) Langer and co-workers (Langer & Piper, 1987; Langer, 1989, 1992) have found that persons who are being mindful are able to actively construct categories and make clearer distinctions with information received, processed, and retrieved. Their thinking is not automatic or based on habit or past orientations and guides. Their perspectives are multiple and flexible, not narrow and rigid. A 1999 study of undergraduates demonstrated that concentration practice improves academic achievement as

measured by grade point average (Hall, 2007). Another recent comprehensive review of research on the effects of meditation on learning has shown a variety of positive results regarding cognitive and academic performance measures and general functioning (Shapiro, Brown, and Astin, 2009). This research collectively shows that mindfulness improves the ability to maintain preparedness, orient attention, process information quickly and accurately, handle stress, regulate emotional reactions and cultivate positive psychological states; that one-pointedness practice improves academic achievement; and that meditation enhances creativity, social skills, and empathetic responses. Tang et al. (2009) examined attention and self-regulation after only five days of integrative body-mind meditation training. After the five days, participants in the meditation group showed improvement on an executive function measure with a decrease in overall arousal. Also Chambers et al., (2008) showed that meditators had an increase in attention and executive function scores after a 10-day intensive training session when compared to the control subjects.

Emotion regulation. In terms of the relationship between orienting attention and regulating emotion, studies (Lau and others, 2006) show that mindfulness engenders intrinsic interest, heightened attention, and detachment. Intrinsically interested, highly attentive, emotionally centered students are ideal students in any college course. Ekman (2008) indicates “When an emotion is triggered, a set of impulses arise that are translated into thoughts, actions, words, and bodily movement” (p. 68). Consequently we often enter into what he calls a refractory period, when “we cannot perceive anything in the external world that is inconsistent with the emotion we are feeling” (p. 68). For a period of time, we are locked into seeing things only from our perspective—blind, as it were, to any evidence that we may have misinterpreted something, determined to play out the emotions that have been triggered by our interpretations. Although it is not possible to observe the milliseconds of appraisal, it is possible to observe the “impulses to action and words” that are stirred immediately after an appraisal is made and before the refractory period has begun. As Ekman (2008) points out, meditation can be helpful in developing this ability to observe the “spark” (the impulse to react) before being engulfed in the “flame” of reactive emotional behavior. A recent study suggests that the anterior insula may be the essential part of the brain involved in observing our initial impulse to act once we have interpreted events in our lives (Craig, 2009). Studies have shown that meditation appears to activate this part of the brain and may even make it thicker (increase its gray matter density), just as athletes alter the muscles that are specific to their sport (Hölzel and others, 2008; Lazar and others, 2005). Observing the initial response before interpretation is especially important for communication as it enables us to notice our interpretation, and choose a deliberate response to them rather than automatically falling back on impulsive, habitual patterns of behavior as we are prone to do. Studies have shown increased efficacy of communication of messages (Langer, Blank, Chanowitz, 1978; Langer & Newman 1979). Moreover, when the movements of tai chi and aikido, and the postures of yoga are combined with reflection and discussion regarding their philosophical foundation and potential application, enable individuals to tolerate the discomfort that often arises during dynamic discussions (Miller-Lane 2006; Miller-Lane and Selover 2008; Chew 1995). The ability to engage effectively in discussion is a central, undervalued, and under taught element of a liberal arts education. Fostering attitudes that welcome, rather than fear, the cognitive dissonance and intellectual discomfort may enhance the academic and social experience of students (Grace, 2011). These results altogether have clear positive implications for both the social emotional and cognitive dimensions of learning.

Awareness, insight, and creativity. Contemplative practices create expanded awareness, alertness, and insight (Lutz 2004; Singer 2005), which help us gently dispel our selfhood illusions of fixity and separateness and enable us to develop a “trans traditional identity” (Sarath, 2003, p.229). This deeper understanding of self is less fixed, rigid and more contingent, interwoven and capable of living optimally with the uncertainties that increasingly define our complex emerging world (Bai, Scott & Donald, 2009). This leads to a less defensive orientation toward oneself and others (e.g., Emavardhana & Tori, 1997; Farb et al., 2007).

Similarity between mindfulness and creativity have also been noticed (Langer, 1989) Research has indicated intellectual creativity (Begley 2007; Wallace 2006, 2009; Miller 2006, 2007; O’Hara 2005; Langer 1997; Rendon 2009; University of Redlands 2009) Scholars of creativity and insight distinguish four phases

to the creative process (Sternberg and Davidson 1995). The first is mental preparation and consists of confronting the contradiction at the root of the problem. The second phase is incubation, during which time one moves between active struggle with the problem and disengagement. Both of these phases are focused attention phases. The third phase is illumination at which moment a flash of insight appears and the final phase is verification to check the insight against reality. Both of these phases are open awareness phases. In other words creativity involves concentrated work on a problem that must be complemented by that of open awareness.

General. Studies have revealed relationships between mindfulness and a variety of desirable attributes regarding health and well being which include subjective well-being and emotional intelligence (Brown, Ryan, & Creswell, 2007), relieving stress, listening more carefully to each other, an enhanced ability to remain calm in difficult situations (Riskin, 2002, pp. 43–44), increased positive feeling states and production of endorphins, decreased negative feeling states and stress hormones (Davidson 2002; Baer 2003; University of Redlands 2009), decreased aggression and hostility (Griffith 2007), alleviation of depression and anxiety (Ellison 2006; Pace et al. 2009; University of Redlands 2009), treatment of eating disorders (Woods, 2004) and obsessive-compulsive disorders (Begley 2007), increased recovery from substance abuse (Laura S., 2006), and enhanced immune response (Benson, 1975; Davidson et al., 2003; Lazar et al., 2000; MacLean et al., 1997) effective response to stressful situations (Kabat- Zinn, Chapman, and Salmon 1997), enjoyment of one's own company, increased listening capacities, increased energy, and experiencing more calmness (Miller & Nozawa, 2005), more neural matter and syntactic activity in the empathy centers of the brain (Lutz and others, 2008b).

These findings clearly justify a shift toward contemplative pedagogies, which will be explained in the next section. However, it must be repeated that studies suggest that the amount of time spent meditating is strongly related to the level of improvement (Grace, 2011). Thus, the full benefits of meditation only follow upon wholehearted engagement with the discipline, and this requires that the practitioner view it as an end and not just as a means.

Contemplative Pedagogy

Contemplative Pedagogy is the philosophy of education that espouses the academic use of contemplative practices as valid modes of not only teaching and learning but of knowledge construction and inquiry. Contemplative pedagogy can be viewed as an outgrowth of earlier philosophies valuing process over content, depth over coverage and of what is already in the student, which can be drawn out through meditative reflection (Repetti, 2010).

First Person Education. Contemplative practices applied in education emphasize learning through experience, rather than didactically by lecture or instruction (Kornfield, 1993). They engage the subjective or “first-person” perspective, and are being incorporated into systems of higher education that have traditionally relied on “third-person” approaches (Dederer 2007; Kroll 2010; Repetti 2010; Roth 2006; Shapiro, Brown, and Astin 2011; Smith 2006; Zajonc 2006). According to Sarath (2006) first-person experience helps to develop new notions of rigor and interdisciplinary learning that can lead to developing qualities such as mental clarity, inner calm, insight, compassion, and creativity as described by the contemplative studies in the previous section. Whereas third-person education, is content- or object-driven, first-person education involves the experience of the innermost regions of the self, the knower, through contemplative practices and at its core it is an experience of self-awareness in its most foundational form. Second person education is context based and process-oriented, which brings us into the realm of creativity. For example, we can study art through third-person theoretical or historical perspectives, and we can also study art from a second person vantage point by creating our own works. Also, we can hold all these perspectives with the expansiveness, freedom, and fluidity of inner silence from our first person perspective. Thus we can study art in conjunction with first, second and third person inquiry. Moreover, access to the first-person core enhances engagement, vitality, and creativity in second- and third-person endeavors as the first person perspective opens up newfound channels

of receptivity in the realms of thought, feeling, perception, and movement. The clarity, insight, creativity, inner calm, well-being, compassion, and a range of other personal and transpersonal qualities developed seem to warrant contemplative practices a central place in the educational world.

Contemplative Programs. During the last fifteen years a quiet pedagogical revolution has taken place in colleges, universities, and community colleges across the United States and increasingly around the world (Zajonc, 2006). In 1997, the American Council of Learned Societies launched the Contemplative Practice Fellowship program, the purpose of which is to promote the use of meditation and related disciplines in higher education.¹ The ACLS program has enabled the integration of contemplative practices at over 75 colleges and universities including Brown, Columbia, Yale, The University of Massachusetts, and The University of Michigan. Fields as diverse as medicine, business, psychology, religion, architecture, literature, dance, and music have been influenced by this initiative. This movement is being advanced by thousands of professors, academic administrators, and student life professionals, many of whom are part of the new Association for Contemplative Mind in Higher Education (www.acmhe.edu), which itself is part of the Center for Contemplative Mind in Society (www.contemplativemind.org). Since 1997 the academic program of the Center for Contemplative Mind in Society has been working with professors and university administrators, developing the field of contemplative pedagogy. Each year through conferences, summer programs, retreats, campus visits, and online resources, the center has supported faculty in making their curricula and pedagogical methods more reflective and contemplative. In collaboration with the American Council of Learned Societies, the center has awarded 158 Contemplative Practice Fellowships to professors in every type of academic institution to support the development of academic courses that incorporate contemplative practices (Craig 2011). The center allows colleagues from colleges and universities around the world to interact with each other and share their writings and ideas and has commissioned a review of the research into contemplative pedagogy relevant to higher education (Shapiro, Brown, and Astin 2011). Nearly every area of higher and professional education from poetry to biology and from medicine to law is now being taught with contemplative exercises.

Pragmatic Limitations on Implementation and Research. Contemplative practices are prone to many methodological criticisms because of their subjective nature, and their novelty as a new developing area.

A particular problem with contemplative practices is the difficulty inherent in observation and therefore operationalization. Even subjective information is challengeable since people who are not mindful do not recognize that they are not mindful, especially at the beginning of their contemplative training, bringing in a novelty effect. In addition, the understanding of what is “really mindful” might change with increasing meditation experience. And there are further difficulties: according to the western (scientific) point of view, contemplative practices might be conceptualized as trainable abilities or as specific mental states. However, in the countries of origin mindfulness constitutes an attitude toward life and is closely linked to phenomena such as morality and wisdom (Christopher et al., 2009). The valid measurement of contemplative practices seems to remain a challenging task for further research.

Another problem with contemplative studies is that many of them lack control groups.

Placebo and other expectancy effects can not be taken into consideration without control groups. Expectations of the practitioner might be the motivation to begin meditation practice but they can also be evoked by course leaders, meditation instructions, or pretest measurement. Additionally, the expectations of meditation teachers and course instructors may have a strong impact on the outcomes (Rosenthal & Jacobson, 1966). Self-selection effects might have bias the results in some direction and in particular, with courses that are offered for payment, cognitive dissonance effects can occur (Festinger & Carlsmith, 1959). All these effects can be controlled for when active control groups are used.

Additionally, there seems to be a publication bias with contemplative studies not including unpublished materials for which the results were not different from the published studies. The inclusion of

unpublished projects, studies, or pilots might have led to lower estimates of the population effects reported generally. Also, among the contemplative practices, Mindfulness is the most widely known and practiced. Most of the research on Mindfulness stems from Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) programs which have especially become popular due to their seeming main effect on attaining higher psychological well-being, stress reduction, experiencing less negative emotions and suffering less anxiety. Although studies of MBSR have shown Mindfulness to be an effective practice, higher education circles practice Mindfulness usually not in the context of MBSR programs but as pure Mindfulness. Hence, it is important to distinguish the effects of Mindfulness through MBSR and pure Mindfulness training, as the latter is how it is usually practiced in college classrooms. A recent meta-analysis of mindfulness has evaluated Mindfulness in the context of MBSR programs as well as in Pure Mindfulness practices. The analysis indicates that the observed effects of MBSR are not unequivocally attributable to the meditation component. The analysis indicate that MBSR seemed to be significantly more successful in increasing well-being, decreasing stress and negative emotions, whereas Pure Mindfulness practices seemed to increase attention and the general self attributed mindfulness component (as operationalized in many scales) significantly more than the MBSR programs. Far smaller effects were observed regarding negative emotions and wellbeing in Pure Mindfulness, which were very strong for MBSR. One explanation for this could be that meditation is only one element of MBSR among others such as psycho education, group psychology, and so on. Secondly, MBSR evokes specific expectations since it is constructed for a specific purpose and the subjects who take part in an MBSR program are mostly meditation inexperienced which may bring in the novelty effect. Also, the people in MBSR might differ from people visiting a meditation center to attain wisdom or higher mental states. This bias might even be increased by the fact that most of the examined variables in MBSR do not focus on higher mental states but on psychological health. A psychologically healthy person who prefers an “authentic” meditation course over an MBSR course might not be able to improve much on these variables due to a ceiling effect. On the other hand, authentic meditators might be better able to bias their mindfulness ratings since they might have dealt more intensively with the Buddhist literature and therefore may be more familiar with the concept of mindfulness.

Moreover, there are some issues related to epistemology of contemplative practices students, teaching, and evaluation.

Firstly, there is an epistemological challenge faced by contemplative pedagogy which perceives contemplative practices as advocating a return to religious learning. There is a wrong view that puts religion, faith, moral code and values on one side and science, reason, natural knowledge and facts are on the other side (Zajonc, 2010). And when one asks the goal of the liberal education most would point to the side of knowledge and facts (Zajonc, 2010). Spirituality and contemplative practices are hastily lumped together with religion. However, contemplative is a far broader term than religious. Contemplative methods do not teach, encourage, or require students to become religious or to adopt a particular worldview or faith commitment. Rather, contemplative methods unlock the innate yet often unexplored capacity for intuitive knowledge, expanded consciousness, unconditional compassion for self and others, appreciation for beauty, and creative fulfillment. Nevertheless, in order to avoid the dangers of proselytizing, it is important to make it clear to students that there is nothing they have to accept on faith. In the US, the constitutional and legal barriers do not appear to be a problem even in public institutions as we are teaching young adults, not children. However, the institutional barriers that do exist are mostly informal and take the form of academic peer pressure to eschew approaches involving spiritual, moral and philosophical analysis of disciplines (Zajonc, 2010). This pressure should not be underestimated.

Secondly, contemplative practices may not be for everyone. The success of some students with contemplative pedagogy does not warrant the assumption that the pedagogy would be beneficial to all students. One size does not fit all, students vary in learning styles and interests and different contemplative practices may work better for different students. Moreover, in some students contemplative practice may sometimes trigger or correspond to student crises such as a mental or physical breakdown. It is important that

students are well informed about such a possibility and how to deal with this through proper institutional psychological services.

Thirdly, the teachers face a few challenges. The need to keep the students engaged in a learning practice that is somewhat esoteric requires the teacher to keep the teaching interesting and relevant. A more important issue is the experience and adeptness a teacher should have with a contemplative practice before introducing it in the classroom. The general advice by more practiced teachers is to go ahead while being honest about the level of the contemplative practice we are at (Bush, 2013). Another crucial point is the distinction between employing contemplative pedagogies, and seeking to be a spiritual teacher; in the context of the academy, the former must not be allowed to slide over into the latter. Moreover, in the simplest sense a professor may bring contemplative awareness to the classroom without ever doing contemplative practices with their students through paying attention to the ever present silence underneath sounds, doing compassionate practices like loving kindness for difficult students rather than feeling threatened by them and targeting them, and slowing down in the class by “wait time” or being a model presence to students. The fourth issue is the assessment of contemplative pedagogy. There is no general consensus on this, however some of the common practices are assessing students on the basis of their ongoing steadfastness, practice times, levels of sophistication in discussing their first-person practice in relation to readings and course concepts, levels of cultivation with a particular method, and levels of awareness regarding mental and emotional phenomena, open-ended questions, and student journals.

CONCLUSION

America’s colleges and universities are facing a new education movement. Surveys of the American public and of more than 1,000 college and university presidents, conducted in spring 2010 by the Pew Research Center in association with the Chronicle of Higher Education, revealed significant concerns about the costs of such education, its direction and goals (Christensen and Horn, 2011, p. 40). This paper proposed third person education as one of the insufficiencies of the system due to its negligence of the subjective knowledge of students. Third person education is content- or object-driven (Zajonc, A., 2013), and focuses on having students acquire the concepts, theories and knowledge of their particular study. Theories, concepts and knowledge have played an essential role in the innovations and revolutions and consequently in the evolution of us as human beings. However, the same theories, concepts and knowledge are also forewarning us of an unsustainable future and consequently the extinction of our species. This is a wake up call to the insufficiency of our current understanding and a dire need to cultivate deeper knowledge of the nature of our existence as human beings in a world that is intricately interrelated on many levels. As education plays a significant role in developing understanding of the nature of our existence, it is time to question if third person education is propelling us towards a sustainable and sustaining future and to reenvision our education.

In 2007, the Association of American Colleges and Universities published *College Learning for the New Global Century*, a comprehensive analysis of higher education that outlines “Essential Learning Outcomes”. The document emphasizes interior accomplishments as an outcome of liberal education, and indicates inner learning as the main tenet of “liberal” education. One of the weaknesses of third person education is its didactic nature that views students as passive agents to whom a non-negotiable curriculum needs to be transferred (Badley, 2000). Nevertheless, a new education movement, namely the contemplative education proposes first person education through contemplative practices as a method to accomplish inner learning. First person education enables students to benefit from their own embodied knowing and rhythms of learning originating from their subjective experience that poses them a gold mine of opportunity for learning. Whereas third person education leads to a three-fold disconnection; somatic (body), perceptual (senses) and intersubjective (between subjects) (Bai, Scott, and Donald, 2009), first person pedagogy enables students to intimately indwell in their own experience, feel deeply, observe intensely and relate to each other heartfully. In turn, indwelling of the body, senses and intersubjective prevents experiences of otherness between the self

and what surrounds the self, but gives rise to an expanded sense of self and interrelated nature of existence. Although third person education is focused on drawing attention of students out of and away from their embodied experience to discursive knowledge, first person education recalls attention to the inner knowledge of the student. This inner knowledge is essential for a truthful critical thinking and to impede biased scientific research. Also, although first person education is new to our education system, actually it is an ancient concept that has been “recognized across time, culture, and disciplines as essential to the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom” (Hart, 2004, p.29). However, within the west it has been set aside for only religious studies. Generally, first person education is effectuated through various contemplative practices. Examples of contemplative practices that have been carried to the classrooms are mindfulness, concentration, open awareness, sustaining contradictions, contemplative art, lectio divina, contemplative reading, activist practices, generative practices and aikido. However, this list is not definitive and is open to the creativity of the instructor. Moreover, contemplative studies indicate that contemplative practices have copious benefits to the students in terms of improved attention, cognition, learning, emotion regulation, awareness, insight, creativity, well-being and a developed interconnected, expanded sense of self. These are all qualities desirable for our students, and furthermore a collective necessity for a sustainable and a sustaining future. Although contemplative studies is quite rich for an emerging field, there is a need for studies with larger and diverse samples, standardization of terminology and development of new methods of evaluation of contemplative practices. Most importantly, we as educators and researchers need to develop our inner knowledge to be able to envision a new education. As Marcel Proust confirms, “The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes”. Only by including the contemplative aspects of life into our education can we make crucial decisions concerning health care, and the formation of economic policies that shape so much of our common life. Only then can we “draw out” (Latin educare) the brilliance of the student through education as it was meant to. The Contemplative Education Movement is a return to the roots of liberal education.

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Correlations among interpersonal attachment style, ambivalence over emotional expression, and depressive tendencies in Taiwanese University students

Pai-Lu Wu¹, Hui-Ju Wu², Shu-Feng Tseng³, Fang-Chi Chiang⁴

¹ Professor, Center for Teacher Education, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan

² Doctoral Candidate, World Language and Secondary Education Department, College of Education, University of South Florida

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Foreign Language, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan

⁴ Teacher, Kaohsiung Cisian Junior High School, Taiwan

¹pailu@csu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore correlations among various interpersonal attachment styles, dimensions of ambivalence over emotional expression, and depressive tendencies in first-to-fourth-year Taiwanese university students. The study included a total of 925 research subjects. The research tools used included a scale measuring interpersonal attachment styles, a questionnaire addressing ambivalence over emotional expressiveness, and a scale measuring depressive tendencies.

The results revealed that (1) higher levels of insecure attachment were associated with more ambivalence over emotional expression, (2) higher levels of insecure attachment were associated with higher scores for depressive tendencies, and (3) higher levels of ambivalence over emotional expression were associated with higher scores for depressive tendencies.

Keywords: Interpersonal Attachment Style, Ambivalence over Emotional Expression, Depressive Tendencies

1. RESEARCH MOTIVATION

Depression is a natural emotional state that almost everyone has experienced, and different degrees of depression have different effects on the lives of individuals. According to a 2008 survey conducted by the John Tung Foundation among 5,655 university students, 22.2% of the students suffered from significant depression, and almost one in four was troubled by it and required professional help (John Tung Foundation, 2008).

Additionally, the John Tung Foundation in Taiwan surveyed the reasons for depression and found that 51.3% of depressed people were depressed due to “interpersonal interactions.” However, those with a greater sensitivity and sense of loneliness in interpersonal relationships were more depressed (John Tung Foundation, 1999/2001). This indicates that the quality of interpersonal interactions affects the emotions of individuals. University students are more mature and stable than are those in secondary school, and they are able to engage in more nuanced cognitive processing. One of the important developmental tasks facing university students, who are entering a new social context, involves establishing

good interpersonal relationships. Indeed, these students encounter more diverse and complex interpersonal relationships while studying at a university. Thus, emotional expression by Taiwanese university students in the context of interpersonal interactions needs to be explored.

Considerable research has shown that those who suffer from depression have a higher likelihood of insecure attachment. Vivona (2000) found that university students with insecure attachment reported more anxiety, depression, and worry compared with those with secure attachment. Robert, Gotlib, and Kassel (1996) observed a positive correlation between the anxiety dimensions of adult attachment and depression, indicating that insecure attachment affects personal adaptation. These researchers also pointed out that insecure attachment is related to dysfunctional attitudes, resulting in lower self-esteem and higher levels of depression. Insecure attachment seems to cause depressive symptoms through its impact on self-esteem and self-worth.

Ambivalence about emotional expression (AEE), which occurs when an individual experiences a conflict between the desire to express and the desire not to express his or her feelings under emotionally arousing conditions (King, 1993), can be divided into the dimensions of emotional rumination and emotional suppression (Chen et al., 2005). These involve excessive concern about the outcomes of emotional expression and an individual's conscious control over his or her own emotional experience, respectively. The study conducted by King and Emmons (1990) showed that ambivalence over emotional expression is related to several psychological stress indicators, including depression. King (1993) pointed out that these conflicts involving emotional expression may become important mediators that influence the types of emotional expression and mental and physical health, and Emmons and Colby (1995) suggested that ambivalence over emotional expression may cause individuals to engage in less effective and precise communication with others, thereby reducing their social support and, in turn, affecting their physical and mental health.

Thus, the present researcher examined the correlations among personal attachment styles, ambivalence over emotionally expressive behaviors, and depressive tendencies in university students to improve our understanding of these relationships.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Research subjects

The sample for this study consisted of first-to-fourth-year university students in Taiwan and included students from 161 public and private Taiwanese universities, with a total of about 1,032,000 students, located throughout country.

The study relied on random sampling, and the Google Docs system was used to design an online questionnaire for testing and data collection. Questionnaires were posted on Facebook pages and on club and department boards. Questionnaires were also delivered via

the PTT bulletin board system (BBS) of Taiwan. After board moderators agreed, questionnaires were also posted on university boards and academic questionnaire boards to increase the response rate.

The survey was conducted from March 12, 2013 to April 10, 2013. A total of 930 individuals participated, and 925 valid questionnaires were collected.

To thank respondents for their participation, after all the questionnaires were collected. The researcher held raffles in which the computer randomly selected winners. Additionally, an effort was made to make certain that the research subjects could fill out questionnaires effectively such that interpersonal attachment styles, ambivalence over emotional expression behaviors, and depressive tendencies of university students could be observed clearly. To ensure that raffle winners could be contacted, the researcher asked participants to provide an email address on the online questionnaire.

2.2 Research Tools

2.2.1 *Interpersonal Attachment Styles Scale*

This scale was developed based on the theoretical framework of the four interpersonal attachment styles proposed by Bartholomew and Horowitz and is used to test adult interpersonal attachment styles. It is divided into four factors and includes 18 questions.

The validity of this scale was tested by factor analysis, and the total variance explained by the four aspects was 59.773%. The eigenvalue of “anxious attachment” was 3.319, and the factor-explained variance was 18.439%; the eigenvalue of “dismissive attachment” was 3.039, and the factor-explained variance was 16.881%; the eigenvalue of “avoidant attachment” was 2.611, and the factor-explained variance was 14.503%; and the eigenvalue of “secure attachment” was 1.791, and its factor-explained variance was 9.949%.

2.2.2 *Ambivalence over Emotional Expressiveness Scale*

This scale was designed in accordance with King and Emmons’s (1990) Ambivalence over Emotional Expressiveness Questionnaire. The original scale measures the broad experience of ambivalence about emotional expression experienced by individuals in their daily lives. Cheung et al. (2005) analyzed such expression in a Chinese cultural context and proposed the two major factors of emotional rumination and emotional suppression.

After item analysis and factor analysis were performed, 14 questions remained. Based on the construct underpinning the original scales, factor 1 was named “emotional rumination” and included seven questions; factor 2 was named “emotional suppression” and also included seven questions. The eigenvalues of these two factors were 4.103 and 3.544, respectively; the explained variances were 29.309% and 25.313%, respectively; and the accumulated explained variance was 54.622%.

2.2.3 Depressive Tendencies Scale

This scale uses Radloff's (1977) Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) as its reference. The original scale contains 20 questions covering four factors: "depressed affect," "positive affect," "somatic symptoms," and "interpersonal problems."

In terms of the questions in and construction of this original scale, after completing item and factor analysis, the researcher named factor 1 "lack of vitality" (six questions); factor 2 "negative feelings" (six questions); factor 3 "loss of pleasure" (three questions); and factor 4 "physical symptoms" (two questions). The eigenvalues of the four factors were 3.374, 3.241, 2.352, and 2.028, respectively; the explained variances were 19.847%, 19.064%, 13.833%, and 11.928%, respectively; and the accumulated explained variance was 64.672%.

The three aforementioned scales use a Likert five-point scale for responses. Questions that were scored positively awarded 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 points for "does not conform at all," "somewhat conforms," "conforms half the time," "mostly conforms," and "highly conforms," respectively. Questions that were negatively scored awarded 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 points for "does not conform at all," "somewhat conforms," "conforms half the time," "mostly conforms," and "highly conforms," respectively.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Correlations between interpersonal attachment style and ambivalence about emotional expression in university students

Product-moment correlations were used to analyze relationships between interpersonal attachment styles and ambivalence about emotional expressions in university students. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Product-moment correlations between dimensions of interpersonal attachment style and ambivalence about emotional expression in university students

Dimension	Emotional rumination	Emotional suppression	Overall ambivalence about emotional expression
Secure attachment	-.427**	-.219**	-.364**
Anxious attachment	.609**	.474**	.604**
Avoidant attachment	.464**	.264**	.410**
Dismissive attachment	.227**	.173**	.224**

** $p < .01$

3.2 Correlations between interpersonal attachment style and depressive tendencies in university students

Product-moment correlations were used to analyze relationships between the interpersonal attachment styles and depressive tendencies of university students; the results of these analyses are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Product-moment correlations between dimensions of interpersonal attachment style and depressive tendencies in university students

Dimension	Lack of vitality	Negative feelings	Loss of pleasure	Physical symptoms	Overall depressive tendencies
Secure attachment	-.470**	-.497**	-.598**	-.309**	-.587**
Anxious attachment	.418**	.478**	.363**	.234**	.489**
Avoidant attachment	.352**	.384**	.340**	.271**	.423**
Dismissive attachment	.061	.060	.042	.085**	.071**

** $p < .01$

3.3 Correlations between ambivalence about emotional expression and depressive tendencies in university students

Product-moment correlations were also used to analyze correlations between ambivalence over emotional expression and depressive tendencies in university students, and the results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Correlations between dimensions of ambivalence about emotional expression and depressive tendencies in university students

Dimension	Lack of vitality	Negative feelings	Loss of pleasure	Physical symptoms	Overall depressive tendencies
Emotional rumination	.412**	.412**	.363**	.206**	.457**
Emotional suppression	.290**	.253**	.220**	.110**	.294**

** $p < .01$

4. DISCUSSION

The data revealed a significant correlation between interpersonal attachment style and ambivalence over emotional expression in university students (Table 2). Moreover, secure attachment had a negative correlation with each of the dimensions of ambivalence over emotional expression, which means that university students with a greater tendency toward secure attachment are less ambivalent about emotional expression. Furthermore, anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and dismissive attachment had positive correlations with the dimensions of ambivalence over emotional expression, which indicates that university students with higher levels of anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and dismissive attachment are more ambivalent about emotional expression.

In terms of relationships between interpersonal attachment style and depressive tendencies (Table 3), the results show that university students with secure attachment have lower levels of depressive tendencies, whereas those more inclined toward anxious attachment and avoidant attachment have higher levels of depressive tendencies. Additionally, those students who are more inclined toward dismissive attachment have more physical symptoms.

As shown in Table 4, ambivalence over emotional expression and depressive tendencies were significantly correlated, and university students who are more ambivalent about emotional expression tend to be more depressed.

CONCLUSIONS

This research reached the following conclusions.

- (1) University students tending toward insecure attachment also tend toward ambivalence about emotional expression.

Students with anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and dismissive attachment styles scored higher in emotional rumination and emotional suppression, and those inclined toward secure attachment scored lower in emotional rumination and emotional suppression. That is, university students with a more secure attachment are less ambivalent about emotional expression, and those with a more insecure attachment are more ambivalent about emotional expression.

- (2) University students who are inclined toward an insecure attachment style have higher levels of depressive tendencies.

Students who scored higher in the anxious attachment and avoidant attachment styles also scored higher in lack of vitality, negative feelings, loss of pleasure, and physical symptoms. Higher scores for secure attachment were correlated with low scores for lack of vitality, negative feelings, loss of pleasure, and physical symptoms. Those students with higher scores for dismissive attachment also got higher scores for physical symptoms. Thus, university students with either anxious attachment or avoidant attachment have higher

levels of depressive tendencies, but those with secure attachment have lower levels of depressive tendencies. Those inclined toward dismissive attachment, may report more physical symptoms. However, no significant correlations between dismissive attachment and the other dimensions were observed.

- (3) More ambivalence about emotional expression is correlated with higher levels of depressive tendencies in university students.

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Creating teaching materials for students of nursing with the use of e-learning methods

Iwona Bodys-Cupak, Anna Majda, Joanna Zalewska-Puchała, Zofia Musiał

*Theory and Fundamentals of Nursing Laboratory Institute of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Cracow, Poland
e-mail: i.bodys-cupak@uj.edu.pl*

Abstract

Background With the widespread introduction of computers and Internet access, distance education becomes increasingly popular and is accepted as a form of supplementing or replacing traditional teaching methods. Changes in education systems and socio-technological transformations have affected various areas of life, especially the education process. Development of information technology offering interactive software multimedia for education, obliges academic teachers to create courses provided through e-learning. One of the most important stages of e-learning involves developing educational materials, as the quality of prepared and presented content should be reflected in the students' knowledge.

Aim of the study The aim of the study is to present a way to create and use educational materials for e-learning methods of teaching.

Materials and method The educational tool in the form of a "virtual case of a patient with bedsores" developed as part of teaching materials using e-learning is the result of the authors' own conceptual work and a review of available scientific literature on the creation and practical use of distance education tools.

Results The educational tool in the form of "a virtual case of a patient with bedsores" was prepared using the CASUS system for first-year students of nursing (full-time first-degree studies) as part of a lesson/course unit concerning the care and treatment of bedsores on the basis of content tailored to the requirements of the curriculum for Fundamentals of Nursing. The tool's content concerned the problems of nursing care provided to a patient runs the risk of bedsores and a patient who actually has such lesions.

Conclusions

Solving the problems of a "virtual patient" running the risk of bedsores and a patient suffering from such lesions made it possible for the students to learn about daily practice; it also encouraged them to acquire knowledge. Most of the students were satisfied with that method of learning. It was an interesting supplement to traditional teaching.

Keywords: education, information technology, e-learning, virtual patient, nursing

Background

Education, like other areas of human activity, is undergoing constant transformation. Directions of change are determined by educational systems and naturally result from general social and technological transformations. Advancements in information technology, easy access to the Internet and the students' expectations all influence the methods of knowledge transfer and determine certain changes in the existing educational methods [4, 6, 18].

Development of information technology offering interactive and multimedia educational software forces teachers to convert their traditional course format into distance courses and to combine elements of traditional teaching with e-learning (e-teaching) [18].

E-learning is used in distance teaching which applies information technology and eliminates the need to directly contact the student. That is possible due to the provisions included in the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education dated 2nd November 2011 and in the Act on Higher Education of 2005. The directives therein impose certain obligations on educational institutions related to teacher training related to teaching with the use of such methods, e.g. development of teaching materials in an electronic format and equipping universities with the necessary infrastructure. It is also necessary to supervise the students' activities and verify the quality of education provided through the use of new methods [6, 14, 16, 17].

E-learning is carried out with the use of distance learning platforms such as Pegasus and Blackboard and systems such as CASUS. Each platform consists of modules that make it easy to communicate remotely, to create, process and store documents, and to manage e-courses. CASUS allows the creation of virtual patient cases [8].

A distance format course is managed by a tutor who has full control over its settings. The teacher can modify the contents on a regular basis, add and remove individual elements and adapt them to the goals. E-course participants can take part in activities on the platform as a whole course group, or they may be divided into task groups performing identical or different tasks. One of the most important elements of e-learning is the need to develop educational materials, as the quality of content to be prepared and presented will be reflected in the students' knowledge [3].

People who prepare e-courses face many difficulties. One of them is how to transfer the elements of verbal communication (voice intonation and its impact on the selection of content) into the system and another is how to focus and motivate students to acquire knowledge. Distance format materials should be interesting enough to engage students in the problems of patients and to motivate them to find the best ways to help such patients.

To meet the above-mentioned educational requirements, education materials should be much more attractive and varied than the materials used in traditional teaching; therefore, several standards to help build educational materials have been developed. One of the most famous is the *Sharable Content Object Reference Model* (SCORM) which includes technical tips to help develop virtual learning content and the *E-Learning Courseware Certification* (ECC) designed for asynchronous courses based on websites and mixed media [3,12].

Course content developed by a teacher or a group of teachers may be presented according to the themes and concepts of the course's author(s) as written words, tables, figures, charts, photos, videos, etc. Each of the course units (lessons) can have attachments in the form of supervisory elements and self-check tools (examination and educational cases). Students, using the synchronous (real-time communication) or asynchronous technique (at any time), can interactively participate in the classes and assess their own knowledge or skills, e.g. by answering test questions [6, 16].

E-learning has a special place in the teaching of medical courses. With this teaching method one can use various graphic forms and images that may be zoomed-in or apply real-life descriptions, which is extremely valuable. These features are highly useful in acquiring knowledge in the fields of anatomy, physiology, histology, microbiology and other subjects (like the fundamentals of nursing or specialist nursing) which fall within the standards of education in the nursing curriculum [6, 13].

E-learning courses also use problem-solving methods, which is another advantage. In problem-solving education (e.g. *Problem Based Learning*, PBL) the students are encouraged to find solutions independently. The role of the teacher is also changed from an authoritative transmitter of knowledge into an accompanying mentor ready to assist in their independent search for knowledge. The teacher points out errors in the student's reasoning and suggests further paths of research. Teaching with PBL involves identifying ways to acquire knowledge instead of transferring that knowledge. The concept of PBL is associated with a related type of education based on examples (*Case Based Learning*, CBL) which originally uses examples from real life based on case reports; it may be used in the creation of e-learning courses [7, 13].

A "virtual patient" is an example of a tool to assist the implementation of problem-solving teaching methods. The concept (*virtual patient*) refers to a computer program that simulates a meeting between a healthcare professional (doctor, nurse, dentist, nutritionist, or physiotherapist) and the patient. A student who plays the role of a doctor, nurse or physiotherapist has a wide range of information to use (description of the patient, signs, symptoms, test results). Working with the virtual patient translates into a number of therapeutic, diagnostic, nursing and rehabilitation decisions; the decision-making process is aided by teaching materials and the information contained in the program. The student has the opportunity to apply their knowledge and skills on a hypothetical patient. Students have to demonstrate their independence and the ability to synthesize facts and knowledge from many fields in order to make the right decisions before having contact with a real patient. Simulating a direct encounter with a patient is similar to daily practice and encourages learning by showing the application of knowledge in practice [7].

Electronic Virtual Patients (e-ViP) is a repository of e-learning tools. It is a place to store documents for sharing data in an orderly manner. Making e-ViP popular is to make the teaching of clinical skills more attractive and more effective. However, creating a variety of cases as part of e-ViP is associated with a

significant amount of work and high costs. The way to reduce these costs is to collaborate and share/exchange cases of virtual patients among educational institutions. That idea is the basic premise of the European e-ViP project. Its participants are European medical schools (including the Jagiellonian University Medical College) [12].

The Department of Bioinformatics and Telemedicine of the Medical College at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, in order to meet the expectations of teachers and students, has organized a number of courses as part of the "Pro bono Collegii Medici Universitatis Jagiellonicae" project. One of them was the course entitled "Advanced educational techniques in medical education: e-learning tools in the teaching of medicine." The course inspired the authors of this article to prepare the case of a "virtual patient with bedsores," which – in cooperation with the Department of Bioinformatics and Telemedicine of the Jagiellonian University – was uploaded to CASUS and made available to first-year students of nursing at the Faculty of Health Sciences at the Jagiellonian University.

Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to present a way to create and use educational materials for e-learning methods of teaching.

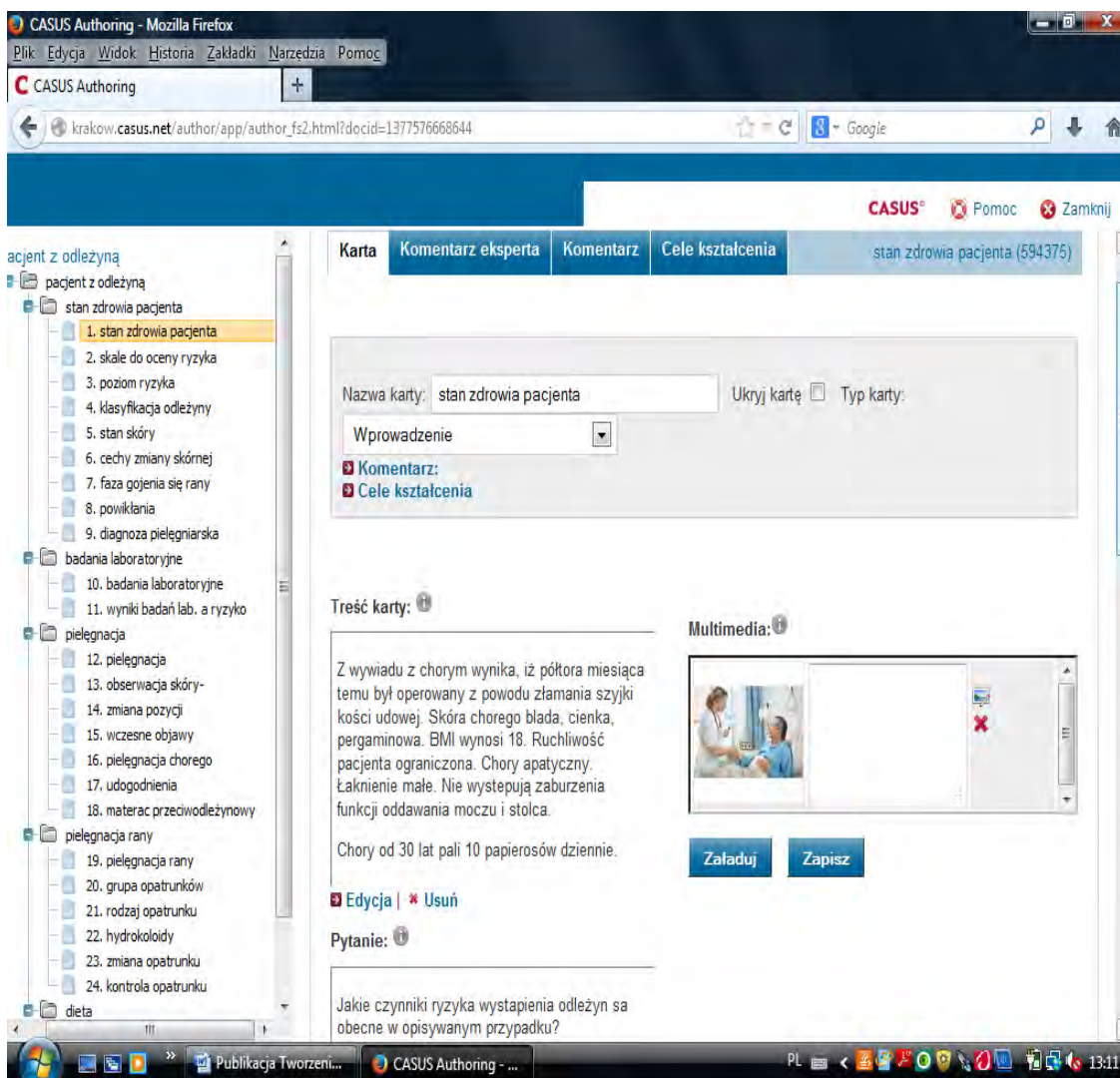
Materials and methods

The educational case developed as part of teaching materials using e-learning is the result of the authors' own conceptual work and a review of available scientific literature on the creation and practical use of distance education tools.

The educational tool in the form of "a virtual case of a patient with bedsores" was prepared for first-year students of nursing (full-time studies) as part of a lesson/course unit concerning the care and treatment of bedsores. The contents to form the basis for the case of a "virtual patient with bedsores" were aligned with the curricular requirements for the Fundamentals of Nursing. The idea which steered the authors was to facilitate the understanding of the problems of nursing care provided to a patient running the risk of bedsores and one with such lesions. The case of a "virtual patient with bedsores" was to help students decide on the issues of nursing during practical training in hospitals.

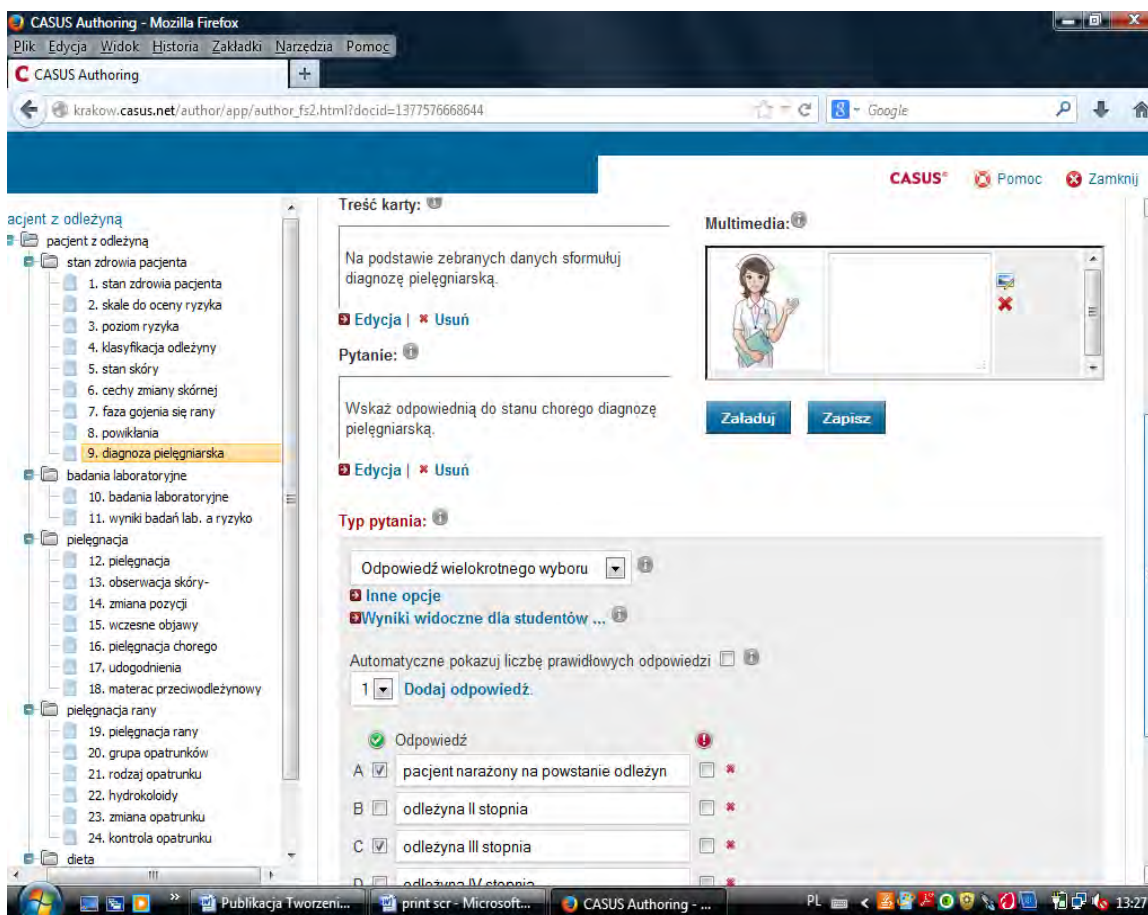
Results

The educational case of a "virtual patient with bedsores" for nursing students was based on the linear model, in which events have a certain cause-and-effect order. The tool in the form of a "virtual patient case" consists of five parts which contain certain content and questions about the health of, laboratory tests on and nursing of that patient, his/her dietary care, and bed sore treatment. Each section contains tabs with card content, a question, a field for the student's answer and another one for the expert's comments on the answer. Photos and diagrams to clarify or further describe an issue are included as well. There was also a feature to upload a short video.



Dialog box taken from the CASUS system. Sample excerpt from an interview with the patient.

The card content includes a background description on the basis of which the student should respond to various questions. In the case of "a virtual patient with bedsores" these relate to risk factors for bedsore occurrence, the scales used to assess the risk of pressure sores, a scale to assess the stage of bedsores, the phases of wound-healing, and the signs of wound infection. Students have the opportunity to formulate nursing diagnoses. They can analyze the results of laboratory tests and determine the relationship between abnormal laboratory test results and the risk of bedsores for that patient. In the section related to nursing, the questions are focused on the rules of patient care, and especially on the facilities applied, a change in position, or the frequency of observation related to the sites of bedsore risk. Bedsore treatment is a part wherein the students select dressing groups that can be used on the virtual patient, then they suggest the most appropriate dressing and determine the sequence of actions during dressing replacement. In the final subsection, questions concern the type of diet applied to patients with bedsores, and certain food products and dietary supplements which should be included in such diets.



Dialog box taken from the CASUS system. A part of a sample question related to the nursing diagnosis.

Replies take various forms. The most common is a multiple-choice response to be underlined and a free-format text box where the student can give a written answer of any length. An additional type used here is a "sort/assign" response type and a gapped-text test. The version described here is intended for educational purposes; students are informed of their mistakes and guided towards the right path of reasoning. After the student answers the question, he/she is presented with an explanation. The expert's advice allows the students to expand their knowledge and provide a hint that often affects their course of thinking.

The case of a "virtual patient with bedsores" was made available to first-year students in the academic year 2012/2013. The problem of bedsores and modern dressings was not discussed during lectures. Each student, in order to log on to CASUS, had received an individual access code to that course unit to use the shared content at any time of his/her choice. The students were given a certain amount of time to complete their self-learning objectives. Finally, they were asked to complete an evaluation questionnaire. The results of the evaluation clearly show that the method makes it easy to understand and learn the provided content. Most of the students were satisfied with that method of learning. According to them, it was an interesting supplement to traditional teaching and a valuable educational experience.

Discussion

E-learning tools, such as the virtual patient, can be used in distance learning not only by students of nursing, but also by practicing nurses. These tools present an opportunity for current higher and post-graduate education. Studies conducted by B. Zych, I. Oskędra and W. Kłapa [19] in 2002 among male and female nurses working in health care facilities in southern Poland and further studies conducted by I. Oskędra, B. Zych and M. Kózka [11] in 2006 in the population of nursing students of full-time and part-time studies of the

1st and 2nd degree showed that the respondents were interested in improving their occupational skills through the use of e-learning tools.

Similar results were also obtained by H. McVeigh [10] who polled nurses in the UK. Most of them declared that they were eager to use online courses which allow them to expand their knowledge and obtain professional qualifications, and which provide broader access to professional information, allow for flexible time management and guarantee an individual learning pace.

A similar opinion about the advantages and benefits of online education was expressed by students in other fields. Studies conducted in 2007 by P. Betlej [1] among the students of the University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszów and studies conducted by J. Karewicz [5] among the students of Organization and Management at the Silesian University of Technology who took part in a course on a Distance Teaching Platform based on Moodle software confirm that e-learning does not require note-taking and provides unlimited access to knowledge databases and training. The teaching process is individualized, and it saves time and learning costs. Additionally, students of the Silesian University of Technology found that classes conducted with the use of e-learning tools are more effective than traditional lessons. The students were convinced that the use of distance teaching methods and tools is connected with better teaching results.

To meet these expectations, the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and the School of Humanities and Economics in Łódź (currently the Academy of Humanities and Economics), with the use of information technology and a wide range of mixed media, established the Polish Virtual University in 2002. The institution aims to provide distance training and studies. Nursing classes for university students have been provided there since 2003. Studies conducted in 2009, assessing the level of satisfaction expressed by the nursing graduates of the Polish Virtual University related to the online teaching system, confirmed that it is a good alternative to traditional teaching. In the respondents' opinion, it has more advantages than disadvantages. Nurses valued the curriculum subjects, cooperation with the coordinators of classes, the working rules and the evaluation system applied in the course. The nurses also expressed their satisfaction by their willingness to continue education by means of the online system and recommend it to others as a good method to supplement nursing education [2].

In 2008, A. Stachoń, E. Walewska, L. Ścisło et al. [15] prepared an examination case in CASUS and introduced it into the teaching process of the Medical College at the Jagiellonian University. The case of a virtual patient concerned a person with gastrointestinal bleeding; it was prepared for third-year nursing students who had already attended classes in surgical nursing within the module of specialist nursing. All the students admitted to the exam were provided with a room equipped with computers with access to the Internet and the CASUS system. While simultaneously gaining access to the examination case, they were able to solve the problem within a specified time-frame. The results generally showed a high examination passing rate in that area. An evaluation questionnaire related to the presented case of a "virtual patient with gastrointestinal bleeding" showed that most of the students had positive impressions.

The Fundamentals of Maternity Care Laboratory, as one of the first units of the Medical College at the Jagiellonian University, also joined in the implementation of the e-ViP objectives. Two obstetric cases were created. They related to a 19-year-old pregnant patient at risk of preterm labor, and a preterm delivery in the case of a 41-year-old pregnant woman. The cases were presented to second- and third-year students of midwifery in the academic year 2009/2010. Most of the students had positive impressions in relation to the cases solved. The training element of the case, allowing the students to consolidate and expand their knowledge, was very important to the students. The tutors appreciated the chance to use the cases in the teaching process. They also claimed that these attracted more interest and motivated the students to work independently [9].

Preparation and implementation of the case of a "virtual patient with bedsores" in education as part of the course on the Fundamentals of Nursing at the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Medical College at the Jagiellonian University in 2013 was also very popular among students. They were satisfied with the features offered by that form of independent learning. The cases made a very good test before real-life contact with the patient, which is normally associated with additional stress, as the student is really responsible for his/her actions. An important advantage of the tool used in teaching is unlimited access to knowledge and the opportunity to choose any place and time for learning.

It may take some time before the library of virtual patients within the e-ViP project becomes available to the general community of medical schools in Europe (www.virtualpatients.eu). Therefore there is a need to create new cases of virtual patients with varying degrees of difficulty to be used in Polish medical

schools for nursing students. Such cases could be tested and improved, so that they can make the teaching process more attractive and enhance the quality of education; in future, they could be available from a bank and exchanged between Polish and foreign universities.

Conclusions

1. The "case of a virtual patient" helps students prepare for nursing activities during practical sessions in hospitals and allows them to verify their clinical reasoning.
2. Preparation of teaching materials in the form of a virtual patient is extremely time-consuming and requires the ability to operate computer systems.
3. E-learning methods make it possible to re-use the "case of a virtual patient" in the teaching process, improve it and introduce changes related to the evolving best practices or the new means emerging on the market of medical services.

Expectations

1. It is expected that university authorities should make efforts to include the working hours devoted to the creation of teaching materials using e-learning in the university staff teaching load.
2. To prepare or improve the computers and technical facilities used to teach with e-learning methods.
3. To create a bank for an inter-university exchange of materials used to teach with e-learning methods.
4. To provide access to the database of materials for nurses and students with no registration required.

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Doctoral studies in global time and change – female doctoral student and individual lifecourse in Finland

Minna Maunula

minna.maunula@chydenius.fi
Jyväskylä University, Kokkola University Consortium, Finland

Abstract

Multiple global changes in the form of knowledge and the change in the doctoral education create the need to examine the current practices of doctoral degree. The change forces discussion about the future of doctoral education and the future of the prospective doctors. The doctoral education has to answer the demands set for it. Forming a comprehensive understanding requires an examination at the micro and macro level.

In this article I examine the lifecourse of the under 40-year-old female doctoral student with a family and the significance of doctoral studies at the individual level. I concentrate on the personal lifecourse experiences of the women and on the chronological stories which are based on them. It is interesting to examine the meeting of the public and individual lifecourse and their constant dialogue. The article is based on my doctoral thesis research in education.

Introduction

In this article I examine the lifecourse of the under 40-year-old female doctoral student with a family and the significance of doctoral studies at the individual level. In the article I concentrate on the personal lifecourse experiences of the under 40-year-old women with a family who study for the doctoral degree, and on the chronological stories which are based on them. In the examination temporality, continuity and comprehensiveness of the lifecourse stages are emphasized. With my definition I direct attention to the lifecourse of women who are living the busy years and to their thoughts concentrating on a family, doctoral studies and work. It is especially interesting to examine the meeting of the public and individual lifecourse and their constant dialogue. The old traditions and norms are no longer suitable for a lifecourse that is individual and coloured by choices. The everyday of the female doctoral student is constant choices according to the individual values.

The article is based on my doctoral thesis research in pedagogy, "The everyday life, lifecourse and future thinking of the female doctoral student with a family". 12 under 40-year-old female doctoral students with a family from three Finnish universities participated in the study. The material is acquired through narrative theme interviews and the analysis of the material is thematic content analysis.

Doctoral studies in time and change

The doctoral students in Finland and even internationally form a heterogeneous group. The graduating doctors meet a very different reality and future compared to how they were in earlier decades. The increase in the number of doctors, the change in the form of information and knowledge and the change in the doctoral education create the need to examine the current practices and grounds of gaining a doctoral degree. The change forces discussion about the future of doctoral education and the future of the prospective doctors. The doctoral education has to answer the demands and expectations set for it, these being set also by the future doctors. (Boud & Lee 2009 1-4.) The subject of the study is rather a topical one internationally and nationally. Often the studies examine doctor education from the macro level with the emphasis on the internationality, financing, effectiveness or the field of science. Doctoral education is a part of the society's operation, which is affected by other development. Forming a comprehensive understanding also requires an examination at the micro level and making visible the doctoral student's experience. Attention ought to be paid to the everyday and concrete level of the operation.

The lifecourse of the under 40-year-old female doctoral student with a family should be examined and an attempt has to be made to understand it as a whole and temporally continuous one, combining the past, the present and future stages. In the lifecourse, individual factors and ones representing the continuity, of which one significant one is the doctoral studies, are construed. The doctoral studies have become more ordinary and within the reach of an increasingly wider group. The doctoral studies are a multi-dimensional process in which the different starting points, contexts and objectives build different entities, everyday life and expertise. In the lifecourse of the female doctoral student with a family, the doctoral studies are individually placed in the ordinary entity. The doctoral studies are not separate from other life and contexts, but they project their wide reflections both on to the ordinary lifecourse of an individual and to the future. At the individual level, the doctoral studies stand for a target-oriented and long-term effort. The expertise that is achieved through the doctoral studies is valuable to the individual, business and society.

The high-quality skills and the centrality of knowledge are emphasized in many ways in the life of an individual and at the same time also on a larger scale, such as in the global economy. Global and social changes are reflected in the universities and in the doctoral education. The productivity of universities is measured in the degrees, publications, quality, internationality and eventually in the money. In Europe the higher education has been unified, along with others, with the help of the Bologna process and Lisbon Strategy and both have a significant role in the doctoral education (Bitusikova 2009, 200).

Expectations which grow internationally are continuously set for the doctoral education. The objective alongside the comparability of degrees is the promotion of mobility, the shortening of graduating times and the education which is of higher quality than before and which meets the demands of different employment quarters. The starting point is an improvement of the appeal and competitiveness of European science in relation to the other continents. In spite of the common aspirations, the doctoral education is still heterogeneous nationally, according to the university and even according to the field. The objective of the universities and the society's interest is to produce even younger doctors, which the universities are directed towards by financing according to the results and by intensifying the practices in supervision (Julkunen 2004).

The changes also touch Finnish science and the doctoral education is in a central position in its development. In Finland the doctoral education has become more common and it has become feminized during the last decades. In Finland about 1600 doctors graduate every year, of whom more than half have been women since 2007,

however, different fields have the majority of men or a majority of women (Hiltunen & Pasanen 2006). Systematized effectiveness and even better relevance to the working life are sought after for the doctoral education. Free doctoral education is arranged in each of the 16 Finnish universities and in principle it is available for everybody, however, the selection for doctoral education is based on the earlier academic performance and on meritorious research plan (Stubb, Pyhältö, Soini, Nummenmaa & Lonka 2010). In spite of the aims for equality the heritability of the level of education is still strong. According to the OECD report (2012) 68% of the Finnish university students' parents are highly educated.

The doctoral degree qualifies the doctor to the different specialist tasks of working life better than before and also the demands of working life towards the doctors increase continuously (Dill, Mitra, Jensen, Lehtinen, Mäkelä, Parpala, Pohjola, Ritter & Saari 2006). The work is often creative specialist work, in which learning new things and at the same time modifying their own skills and occupational identity are a natural and a continuous process. Of the future doctors only a fraction continues their working career in academic tasks, the majority moves to or continues to be employed in other lines of work (Boud & Lee 2009; Baker & Lattuca 2010). According to Julkunen (2004b, 80), leaving the safe context of university for the actual labour market may require more courage and creativity than staying in the familiar environment of the university. The working life does not totally realize the doctors' potential yet, nor do the doctoral students and doctors themselves fully comprehend their wide possibilities. The universities have become aware of the challenge and have taken action to improve the doctoral students' readiness for working life. The cooperation of the universities and economic life is a good option for both the different operators and the students (Aittola 2002, 128-129). According to a general trend the position of research knowledge and skills is emphasized, of which examples are the increased knowledge requirements and the importance of innovations.

Extensive global and social changes become widely realised in the different contexts of life, such as in the women's status in the university, working life and in families. With the development in equality, both men and women earn the appreciation equally at home as well as in the working life (Kiianmaa 2012). The change requires wide adaptation and comprehensive examination. In the families of two careers the challenge is, for example, the insufficiency of time and the constant negotiation for the use of the little time that there is (Julkunen 2004, 116-118; Tammelin 2009.) Nowadays, having a family does not automatically weaken the woman's career opportunities because the individual arrangements are possible. The family is formed of the individuals and of the dynamics of their choices and agreements.

Alongside the changes and objectives, an individual, the doctoral student needs to be considered. In an individual lifecourse the doctoral studies are a significant part of the whole. The diversified lifecourse is strongly a personal project, which consists of different training, relations, networks and family. The diversified lifecourse and the expanded possibilities require matters to be examined as a whole. Orientation to the future by combining the different areas of life opens a wider perspective to life and to adulthood. The different life choices and decisions are the everyday combining of the different areas of the life. (Puhakka 1998, 204-205.) Each decision opens or closes doors, on the other hand the opportunities to reconsider the decisions reduce risks and provide the opportunity for different experiments. Even if the plans do not even come true as such, an attempt is made to adapt to the prevailing conditions and to experience the matters as proceeding according to their own plans (Nummenmaa 1996, 103). Beck (1992, 92-94) emphasizes that the egocentricity is typical when designing one's own life. People want to develop their life as the one they desire and to operate within their own interests and objectives.

Under 40-year-old female doctoral students in particular have simultaneously several projects which require time and input in their lives. Combining work and family life as well as the challenges with time usage are current and significant subjects from both the individual and from society's point of view. Big and significant choices become concrete in everyday life and tell more in detail about the value choices that have been made than the celebratory speeches, visions and strategies. The unstable education and labour markets as well as globalization have promoted the modernization and the weakening of traditional values. The earlier sets of norms and the common traditions have become looser, in which case individuality is emphasized. The rapidly changing situations require increasingly flexible methods of adaptation. (Aittola 1998, 172-173.) In figure 1, I present the central starting points and concepts for the study.

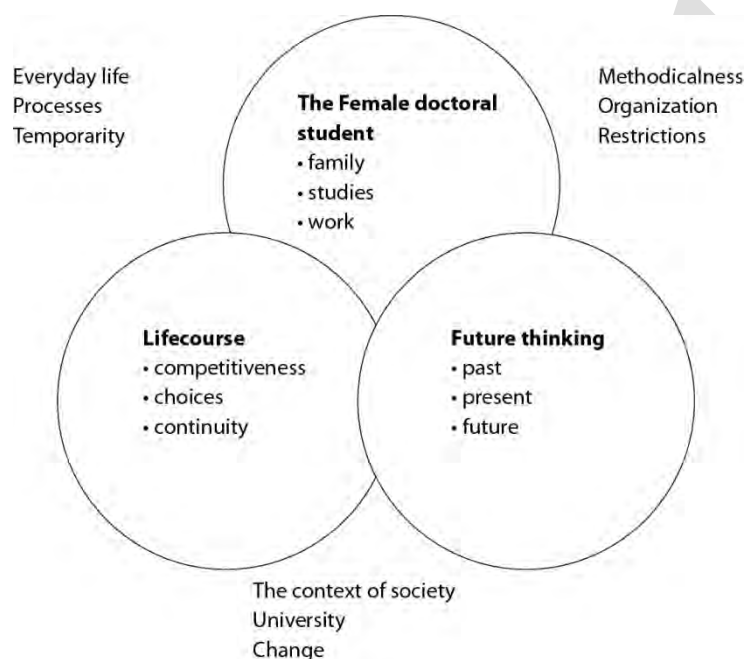


FIGURE 1.

Central starting points and concepts for the study.

Methods and procedures

The research material consisted of 12 narrative theme interviews. The female doctoral students in the research carried out their studies in three different Finnish universities and were at different stages in their studies in different fields. The analysis of the material was the content analysis of themes which develop hermeneutically as well as narrative classification stemming from the themes and constructing of types of stories. The study is placed in the area of the pedagogics and represents theoretically and methodologically the pedagogical-sociological lifecourse research examined in a hermeneutical manner as well as applying a phenomenological and narrative approach.

Doctoral studies as a part of the wholeness of the lifecourse

The operator who is central in the doctoral studies is a human being, an individual. Often doctoral students are perceived as a homogeneous group: their role is marginal and narrowed to the context of studying. In reality the doctoral students come from individual starting points and they have individual objectives. The mission of this article which is based on my doctoral thesis is indeed to bring out the experiences of a female doctoral student with a family more comprehensively, the individuals have several significant roles simultaneously, the doctoral student's role is only one role amongst many others. The experiences of an individual consist of different starting points, of everyday life and of expectations for the future. In the examination of doctoral education attention must be paid simultaneously to the different levels of operation: the international cooperation and the uniform objectives create a large framework for the development, the national operation combines longer term major definitions of policy and the levels of everyday operation. At the individual level carrying out the major lines is eventually everyday actions. The concrete level and its development are the dialogue of both major and smaller lines.

The core objective of my study is to understand the continuity of the lifecourse and future thinking of the female doctoral student with a family. The results of the study conveyed the comprehensiveness and continuity of the lifecourse told by the female doctoral students with a family. The female doctoral students constructed their life actively as directed by their family and their doctoral studies. The lifecourse is temporally continuous and comprehensive, the different factors and wholeness are in the interaction among themselves, which took shape creating both likenesses and individual features of lifecourse as told personally by the women.

The part stages of lifecourse for the women studying for a doctoral degree were fairly homogeneous. Families of their childhood and early school years were described most often as ordinary. The academic careers began varyingly individually and the early stages were reflected in the future stages of academic and other life. A comprehensive style of operation and a way of organizing everyday life that were adopted during the master's degree studies became fairly static. In the whole lifecourse the time of establishing a family in relation to the stage in the studies was also reflected. The ones who started a family early adopted in their circumstances an efficient organization and diverse activity. The significant separating factors proved to be the starting motives of doctoral studies and understanding the demands of the process of gaining a doctoral degree. The motives of examined female doctoral students for starting the doctoral studies were fairly light: over half started the doctoral studies directed by external motivation factors, such as in order to avoid unemployment or because of the lack of other alternatives. The different factors were tightly connected and formed a dynamic wholeness of lifecourse. The past stages of the lifecourse had significance in the present and future of the lifecourse.

According to the results, reflecting on the starting motive of doctoral studies was useful and when the doctoral studies proceeded, its development deepened the experienced meaningfulness and commitment to the studies. The superficial motive was associated with the serious considerations of discontinuing the doctoral studies and with difficulties in everyday organization. If the doctor studies were regarded as meaningful, then the everyday organization also ran well. All the female doctoral students experienced everyday challenges and over half had considered discontinuing their studies at some stage.

The method of undertaking the doctoral studies determined the process of gaining a doctoral degree, the forming of the everyday life's conditions of lifecourse and also partly the future for female doctoral students with a family. The doctoral studies that were undertaken as work fitted well into family and other life. Studying alongside other life threw the everyday life into busy performing and into constant organizing. The study showed that the time of starting the family in relation to the stage in studies was significant: the ones who had begun the family early carried out doctoral studies part-time and drifted to the margins also in working life. All the female doctoral students organized their everyday life to the advantage of the family but did not sacrifice themselves. The family supported as well as challenged the doctoral studies.

The results showed that gaining a doctoral degree was an intermediate stopping point in the lifecourse of a women with a family. After graduating as a doctor new challenges would dawn. The future women doctors were especially worried about their employment in the uncertain labour market of temporary employment. None of the women in my study had permanent employment. To the ones who had studied in addition to working, getting employed was a constant challenge and a primary objective. Gaining a doctoral degree is a big threshold to the ones who had undertaken doctoral studies as their work: the work and the studies would end simultaneously. The women appreciated the work experience they had gained and regarded it as useful from the point of view of future employment. One did not want to expand the proportion of work in the lifecourse and everyday life in the future, their other life also was valuable according to the female doctoral students. Other challenges for the future for the women with a family were internationalization, competitiveness and the conflicts to do with use of time. Meaningfulness, versatility and peacefulness were expected for the future. The opportunities for independent choices were regarded as important.

The prospective doctor's individual lifecourse

Based on the findings of the study, it is important to personally understand the lifecourse continuity. Comprehensive process of gaining a doctoral degree consists of individual conditions, motives and objectives. The past stages of the lifecourse, such as the formed idea of the demands of the studying, the nature of the acquired work experience and vision of the development of their own career are reflected in the choices in the present and in the possibilities perceptible in the future. The hopes and objectives for the future direct the operation of female doctoral student in the present.

The doctoral studies and the family are in a significant position in the construction of the lifecourse and everyday life of the female doctoral student with a family. The family and doctoral studies determine the overall context of lifecourse as most central and become attached to the chronological continuum: to past, present and future. The doctoral studies and graduating as a doctor are not only a separate degree but they have the wider effects of which a doctoral student must be aware of from the beginning of the process.

It is beneficial for the one considering the doctoral studies to clarify the stages of doctoral process, advantages and disadvantages beforehand. Studying comprehensively both independently and with supervision helps to form a comprehensive understanding. The female doctoral students of the study were satisfied with the supervision they had received. However, they perceived the supervision to be connected narrowly only to the doctoral thesis. With wider supervision, the mentoring and closer working relationships could be used to strengthen the development of expert

identity, reduce the experienced uncertainty regarding employment and relevance of their own skills in working life. Tighter forms of cooperation between economic life and the university would reduce prevailing uncertainty between different quarters. The wider awareness of the common objectives and of the current state is an advantage for all involved in doctoral education, economic life, university and an individual.

Studying for the doctoral degree is, in spite of its far-reaching framework and its high objectives, operation at the individual level which has individual starting points, objectives and contexts. Doctoral studies are undertaken in a number of different ways. It is advantageous for the doctoral student to realize the demands of the process, the available resources, the opportunities and challenges unfolding in the future and to clarify their own objectives. For reaching the objectives and the effectiveness of the doctor production the supervision has risen in a central position (among others; Lautamatti & Nummenmaa 2008; Soini 2008; Sainio 2010; Pasanen & Hiltunen 2006, 36) Simultaneously the effectiveness of the doctoral studies, quality and the significance of supervision are being questioned by the sporadic, uncertain and meagre financing of doctoral studies.

The future of the female doctoral students of my study appears partly steady and continuous, partly changing and uncertain. The family represents the continuity, the studies and work are the changing factors. The female doctoral students' attitude towards the future is mainly trusting, it is believed that things will work out one way or another. The female doctoral students determined as turning points of the lifecourse establishing the family, and graduating as a doctor in the future, as well as the future employment.

Conclusion

The doctoral studies have a deep significance for the individual as well as for society and economic life. Acquiring the doctoral skills in efficient, meaningful and productive use is a common advantage and objective. The changing contexts need to be paid attention to also in the doctoral education. One possibility could be increasing the transparency of different paths of gaining a doctoral degree. Young people aiming for a career in research could continue in the education pipeline to the doctoral degree and graduate to the researcher's tasks. Another route to become a doctoral expert directed to adults would contain a stronger contact with the working life. The graduating expert doctor of the working life would have a strong link to working life during the process of gaining a doctoral degree and after it, an awareness of its demands and expectations. In practice this kind of trend can already be perceived, but in the education and also generally, different doctors are not yet identified. The criteria of the selection for the doctoral education can be tightened and include the claim for a more profound understanding. The doctoral education must not be a choice to fill a lack of choices.

The doctoral studies overlap comprehensively with the lifecourse. The female doctoral students with a family arrange and organize their everyday life actively and individually within the conditions that prevail. The everyday life conditions form the wholeness in which the family, doctoral studies and work are at the centre. The organization of everyday life was determined essentially whether the doctoral studies were undertaken as work or in addition to other life. The doctoral studies that were undertaken as work facilitate everyday life, but being paid for the work does not automatically guarantee experienced meaningfulness. Internal motivation towards the doctoral studies and the positive future which is taking shape through them are reflected positively in the everyday organization. In the individual lifecourse the different factors

and stages weave into wholeness. The surprises and unpredictability are part of the lifecourse but rapid changes require continuous planning and spontaneous activity. In the lifecourse of the female doctoral student with a family there are both the factors which represent the continuity and the ones representing the anticipated and unpredictable breaks.

In the different lifecourses the doctoral studies are in any case a demanding project, where the commitment to them is a precondition for success. The female doctoral students experience enthusiasm and commitment towards their doctoral studies even though the future is open and new challenges arising. The doctoral degree makes the participation in the competition possible and guarantees that the competition steps up. (Saarinen 2003, 16, 86.) The process of gaining a doctoral degree is a target-oriented systematic operation which is directed to the future (Lautamatti & Nummenmaa 2008, 107-108). The individual doctoral student needs to realize wider lines of development, to perceive oneself realistically as a part of the wholeness, to draw up the objectives and the plans of the future. If one does not perceive the prevailing trends or know one's own direction, they may be faced by an unclear jungle of demands, the conflicting ideas and lack of clarity of the future possibilities. (Boud & Lee 2009, 1-3.) The doctoral students' thoughts which project to everyday life or to the future have not been really studied, their voices are in the background and in the adaptable role in the studies (Leonard & Becker 2009, 71). However, the major lines and the small implementors should form a dialogical wholeness and pay attention both in the name of meaningfulness and effectiveness.

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Education at the university - in the opinion of students and teachers (2008-2012)

Justyna Truskolaska¹, Magdalena Łuka²

¹*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, e-mail: justyna.truskolaska@kul.pl*

²*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, e-mail: magdalenaluka@kul.pl*

ABSTRACT

The paper refers to the role of teachers in education (upbringing) of students in two kinds of schools – the university and the higher vocational school. In 2008 we conducted research between students of The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin and the High Vocational School in Biała Podlaska. In 2010 we undertook those problem at the same schools, but we investigated the teachers' opinions. Then we compared the students' opinions with the teachers' opinions. In general, the opinion of students and teachers are similar. But we found problems in pattern of teachers' behavior. Some of them (but not many) are little conscious of their role in educating the young, not very involved in their work, unprepared to classes, not punctual, unjust, and rude to their students. Then in 2012 we make deeper the research by asking students to write how they understand the perfection at the university.

Key words: education, high school, university education, upbringing, authority of the teacher

INTRODUCTION

Upbringing (education) we call conscious, intentional and planned activities of educators (or its effect), which is intended to induce positive changes in personality and behavior of the pupil. In other words: we understand education as a help in development of a child or young person. Upbringing - at the same time - is possible thanks to authentic meeting of people (Nowak, 2000). Different educational systems in different ways define specific goals, tasks and methods of education (Kunowski, 2007). However, apart from these discussions, it is clear that the teacher usually acts through a number of known mechanisms of educational psychology, such as imitation, modeling, identification, interiorization of norms and values and role playing or giving meaning to situations and events (Przetacznik-Gierowska, 1998). In the pedagogy they are called direct and indirect methods of education (e.g. interaction through conversation, presenting personal patterns, organization of the educational environment or through the impact of group) (Łobocki, 2009). Upbringing takes place in different environments - especially the family and school (Łuczynski, 2011), also in high school. University teachers are people who can to the greatest extent create the university culture and influence personality and behavior of students (Le Cornu, 2010).

METHODES AND PROCEDURES

The question arises how university teachers can educate students at researched schools, and to what extent they actually do it. Our research was conducted in two schools (university and high school), both among students and employees, to answer these questions.

Diagnostic survey was conducted in two universities in April 2008 in order to obtain students' opinions. We managed to get a survey of 208 students (at the Catholic University of Lublin - from 107 people and at the State School in Biała Podlaska - 101 people). Among respondents there were mostly students of second and third year. The group consisted of 173 women and 35 men. The subjects were 107 full-time students and 101 part-time students. The questionnaire was prepared by the authors of the article. It included 29 open questions, closed questions (disjunctive and conjunctive), alternative questions and a Rating Scale.

Teachers were surveyed in 2010 almost the same questionnaire. They were employees of the same schools. Unfortunately, we managed to obtain only seventy-one properly completed questionnaires. Almost 82% came from KUL. In the study there participated women (54%) and men (46%). The teachers represented the social sciences (26%), legal sciences (23%), mathematical sciences (21%) and humanities (20%), but also science, philosophy and theology. The questionnaire for academic teachers was also prepared by authors and included 34 open questions, closed questions (disjunctive and conjunctive) alternative questions and a Rating

Scale (Łuka & Truskolaska, 2010).

In 2012 we asked students to write any open work about the perfection at the university, because we wanted to make our research deeper. The topic of that work was: "how do you understand perfection at the university". The 51 written expressions of students were categorized and analyzed both in quantitative and qualitative way. The aim of the study was to answer the question: what is perfection, especially at the university, in the opinion of students of the Catholic University of Lublin. Statements of 51 students of pedagogy (II and IV year full-time) were collected to answer the research question. The statements were written completely arbitrary and had two parts. They provided the answer to the question, "What is your opinion on perfection, and especially what is perfection at the university?" The statements were collected in November 2012. The collected comments were categorized. Then the categories were grouped into four types: "honest fulfilling the obligations", "atmosphere at the university and meeting the needs", "material, organizational and didactical conditions" and "mission and reputation of the university." Subsequently the responses were counted. The result of calculations and conclusions arising from them are presented in forth section of the article.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH – STATEMENTS OF STUDENTS (2008) AND TEACHERS (2010) - COMPARISON

The students, in the vast majority, said that academics shape the culture of the university and affect its environment, mainly the youth. Professors interact primarily through their behavior, which is a role model for students, and especially by the attitude towards students, the ability to transfer knowledge, communication and the way of activities conducting, organization of cultural events and scientific circles. Several persons stated that the care for the university good name, religious attitude and even the appearance of the lecturers is important, too.

A very similar opinion is expressed by their academics. They added, that the realization of values is important in shaping the culture of high school, in particular the level of scientific work (e.g. the constant widening their knowledge), the method of conducting classes (e.g. opportunities for discussion, the relevant requirements), introducing students to the history and traditions of the university and the active way of representing the university to the outside, too.

Values preferred by academics - in the opinion of students - are primarily knowledge and religious values, but also social prestige, and (to a small extent) the material values, rarely - the hedonistic values. Teachers found that the values which they themselves consider to be the most important are successively: moral values (37%), knowledge (35%), social prestige (21%), the material values (15%), religious values (12%) and hedonistic values(1%). Interestingly, social prestige gained the high value, especially in comparison with religious values (especially in KUL). It seems that the respondents are aware of this deficiency, because in the next section they expressed the opinion that university staff should first of all realize the moral, social, intellectual and religious value. Students present a very similar opinion, but the majority considers that teachers should realize first of all intellectual values, and in the second place the moral and religious values.

Most of the young people expect from their teachers mainly appropriate attitude to students: justice and impartiality, honesty, respect, good manners, forbearance and tolerance, kindness, patience, openness and understanding (in the following order). Students also want their lecturers to be more involved in their work (creative, reliable), cooperate with students and conduct interesting and less monotonous activities.

Despite the awareness of these deficiencies, the vast majority of students (75%) believe their teacher as a scientific authority (the most students), both - moral and scientific authority or moral authority only (the smallest group of studied youth). Some students found that only some teachers deserve the name of authority, while others are completely not any authority. Students from the Catholic University of Lublin treat their professors as the authority more frequently than students from PSW (State High School). The full-time students treat professors this way more often than part-time students.

At the same time as much as 88% of teachers (including 91% of the KUL and 70% in the PSW) state that teachers have authority in the university environment. KUL staff believe that this is both moral and scientific authority (68%), while lecturers of PSW that, above all in the field of science (60%). Thus, it

appears that teachers give themselves more authority than the young give them.

Surveyed students in the majority (62%) evaluate the behavior of teachers as good or very good, describing them as friendly, kind, cultural and worth following. But as much as 14% of students speak negatively about professors' behavior, writing that they are arrogant, "wrapped up in themselves and omniscient", treat the work as sad duty or a punishment, have bad classes (they are boring), reduce activities, discriminate some students.

At the same time 32% of students perceive the behavior of teachers as different. They underline in his remarks that everyone is different and this is difficult to evaluate general behavior of all teachers. They write for example: "the majority behaves very well, but there are exceptions which do not respect the students", "behavior is generally correct, although there were unacceptable incidents (e.g. teasing people from the village)". Worth thinking about is the student's statement about the professors: "There are two types – those we will never forget and the others we would never want to be."

Most of the respondents perceive their professors as people who are: lenient, friendly, open and communicative, competent, intelligent and witty, able to pass on the knowledge, honest and fair, truthful, timely and cultural. A small part of the students defines their teachers as: unfair and unjust, uninvolved and bored, haughty, proud and unpunctual.

Lecturers more critically evaluate the behavior of their own and their colleagues. Half of professors (43% at KUL and 70% in the PSW) believes that the behavior of teachers in their schools is proper, good or very good. The second half (especially employees of KUL) evaluates critically the behavior of their colleagues, subordinates, superiors, and perhaps his own. Many lecturers criticize some colleagues, but in the same speech they stress reliability, hard work and involvement of others. Most often cited faults (which is also confirmed by the teachers answering the following question) are: not engaging in work, creating the appearance of activity, arrogance, disrespect for other people (staff and students). Knowledge, kindness, openness to the students, courtesy, conscientiousness, religiosity are usually mentioned among the advantages. Many people in their statements emphasize that there are "those good ones".

Students responded the question: "how scholars treat students?" They stated that in the class most lecturers treat them - friendly, as a subject and partner, in a demanding way but fair. On exams, students - in his mind - are treated fairly, but also often severely and with high requires, sometimes mildly and tolerantly, some professors try to direct, "and even talk and discuss with students". Interesting is the statement: "as a partner - a student passing an exam has the right - if he can properly argue - do not agree with the examiner." However, some of the teachers are not fair, and even act hostile, suspicious and degrading, they treat students as "idiots and fools." But after classes - teachers are mostly friendly, nice, polite, courteous, sometimes indifferent, or unavailable. Many students state that there is no contact with the teachers after classes.

Treating students in class is evaluated by the teachers themselves most often (69%) as good, respectful, professional, friendly. A large part of interviewed teachers stresses that they want to transfer knowledge in such a way that encourages students to learn. We can also meet the voices of criticism, but they are a minority. Treating students in examinations is described by the vast majority to be fair. Some people think of them as too lenient, and some as severe. There are also responses that point out the lack of respect for students during exams, but these are the voices of individuals. While, there is often no contact with students outside the classroom - in the opinion of the employees themselves. However, if the meetings take place, the majority of respondents stated that usually they are characterized by culture, kindness and positive attitude.

Respondents evaluated teachers for several important features (on a scale of 0 to 5). Assessment was as follows (the first is the students' assessment, and the other – teachers'):

- honesty in 3.56 and 4.0,
- dutifulness - 3.70 and 3.95,
- truthfulness - 3.95 and 4.15,
- punctuality - 3.23 and 3.40,
- justice - 3.02 and 3.95,
- involvement in work - 3.84 and 3.75 and
- manners - 4.30 and 3.95.

Some people have pointed out rightly that you can not judge all teachers in general, but as individuals. Self assessment of lecturers is usually slightly higher than the assessment of lecturers made by students. KUL teacher evaluation is somewhat higher than PSW or very similar and oscillates around a position 4. In both

schools the weakest point of employees is punctuality, and - in the student evaluation - also justice. The greatest differences occurred between the universities in the field of personal culture, which is far below assessed in PSW, and better in KUL. A feature of teachers (of PSW) concerning the involvement in work achieved extremely low values – 2.66! (Knight, 2002)

Students also assessed how teachers communicate with them. They found that teachers turn to them most frequently in everyday language, simple, understandable and - polite. Often this language is referred to as scientific and specialized. In this case, the majority concluded that teachers explain confusing terms and expressions. Sometimes teachers also use the language of the youth. Individuals stated that teachers turn to students "not always as they should", "it happened that the teacher insulted the students." In general - 3% of students believe that all teachers can communicate in a communicative way, 65% - the majority of professors, and 32% - that only a few professors are communicative.

Academics believe that the language, they turn to the students, is correct (grammar), a scientific but understandable, characteristic of an area and cultural. Only one person drew attention to the emerging (rare) grammatical errors, and another person to the appearance (very rarely) of profanities. Most teachers (76%, including 90% of the KUL and 62% of the PSW) - like the students - estimate that they communicate with the youth in a communicative way.

Respected norms of behavior are also educational patterns for the younger generation. The vast majority (88%) of the students indicated that the specific standards of behavior were applied at their schools. Most frequently they emphasize the need to respect the general principles of good manners and respect for both - teachers and students. In addition, 6% of students emphasizes the importance of appropriate dress, the prohibition of vulgarisms, a few people mention the prohibition of smoking in college. The necessity to be dutiful, involved in work and punctual. is also underlined. Characteristic is the fact that students of KUL connect norms of behavior with religious values, which is not stressed by the respondents of the PSW.

Opinions of teachers on specific standards of behavior were surprisingly divergent at the Catholic University and PSW. Lecturers from the Catholic University in the 84% reported that such standards were applied, and from the PSW - only in 30%! Successively: the moral, cultural and religious standards were cited most frequently. Some people gave concrete examples: respect for others, neat clothes and cultural expression, fairness at work.

The prevailing customs and traditions are also an important element of education. The vast majority of students (83%) stated that certain habits or rituals were cultivated at their schools. Traditions associated with the inauguration of the new academic year, an oath, initiation ceremonies, Juvenal, public open days, "rector days" and "an academic quarter" are mentioned most often. Catholic University students in large part (60%) stressed the habit of pray in the classroom, participation in Holy Mass, the celebration of the anniversary of the death of John Paul II - the latter was also recognized by students of PSW. Students in 44% considered that these practices were necessary, useful, important for a sense of academic community, supported the culture, traditions and create the atmosphere of the school. One of the students noted that the traditions "testify to the fact that studying is something important in our lives".

The surveyed teachers in 71% (small differences in favor of the university) recognized that the universities held formal and informal traditions. The lecturers mentioned them more than students, for example: matriculation, "Kulturalia" ("Days of Culture"), Christmas meetings, Lent and Advent recollections, preaching in a university church, prayer vigils, "Days of Pedagogues", public lectures, conferences, academic choir performances, St. Andrew party. "Academic quarter", "a zero exam", a slightly shorter first classes of the year are cited as less formal traditions. The surveyed teachers assessed cultivated traditions very positively and described them as needed, nice, integrating a community and creating school's climate. There was no critical voices at them, and only three neutral opinions. Overall, it seems that teachers are a bit more attached to tradition cultivated in the college than students. A lot of old and some newer customs are cultivated at the university. Whereas in the PSW respondents mentioned only a few basic traditions (first above mentioned).

The next question concerned the participation of teachers in everyday university life, especially their social activities. When asked if the students turn to them for help, 97% of respondents answered in the affirmative way. However, only 27% said that they were the tutors of any student group or organization – the most frequently – the tutor of one class of students or a scientific circle. Only 47% lecturers of KUL committed to the social life of the university (usually through voluntary participation in meetings or by helping people in need). However, these results strongly differ from the responses at the PSW - where only

15% of respondents declare their interest in the college social life!

The student statements confirm only to some degree the teachers' opinions. A large part of the youth (71%) know whom they may ask for help when they want to solve any problem. Class tutors were indicated by 30% of young people, staff of dean's office - by 23%, the university authorities - by 21% of the interviewed students. Other academics (in some cases called by their name) and students' government were mentioned much less frequently. In addition, 64% of respondents know students' organizations operating at their universities, but only 11% of students knows who from academics is their tutor. It seems that - in the minds of students - the teachers are much less involved in varied assistance to students than the teachers think of themselves.

Students in the 67% admitted that teachers created a positive atmosphere on campus, usually through a positive attitude to students, smile, nice behavior and conversation. However, only 14% of the students appreciate a sense of humor of their teachers. At the same time a large group of young people (18%) does not see the positive role of teachers in shaping their school climate. Slightly fewer teachers than students (58%, but up 95% from KUL and 23% from the PSW) said that lecturers create a positive atmosphere at the university. Appropriate attitude, especially openness to students, kindness, understanding and respect for them is mentioned first of all among the ways of building this climate (Petegem, Aeltermann, Keer, & Rosseel, 2008).

Strengthening motivation to learn is also an important part of education at the university. Many students (68%) say that teachers motivate them to gain extra (additional) knowledge. Most do it through encouragement to become familiar with additional literature, to promote participation in scientific circles, participation in scientific conferences. It should be noted that most of these proposals are indicated mainly by full-time students of KUL, other groups of examined students less frequently mentioned such action.

According to the teachers, a bit more, because 80% of the lecturers (in KUL - 91% and 69% in the PSW) encourage students to gain extra knowledge. The most frequently mentioned methods are: giving additional literature, encouraging to participate in conferences, seminars and open lectures or using the indicated websites, and also showing the benefits that can be achieved by such action in the future, such as on the labor market.

According to the most students, common attitudes of the young, shaped by the lecturers, are: dutifulness, conscientiousness, orderliness, respect for knowledge, commitment and activity. However, in several statements (4%) there appeared negative signals - a statement on the transfer of the idea of morality in words, not deeds, showing indifference or boredom.

Teachers the most often list the honesty, truthfulness, responsibility, sensitivity, reliability, conscientiousness, diligence. So it seems that lecturers - in their own opinion - attach greater importance to moral values. And the students think that their teachers formed mainly work-related attitudes, particularly connected with intellectual work.

Young people in the majority (72%) believe that the university helps in shaping the personality of its students. Most frequently it happens through the gained knowledge, meeting new people, new experiences and through developing interests. It is noteworthy that only 1.5% of the respondents points out that they meet with their teachers as the authorities. The university teachers - also in 72% (but up 90% in KUL and only 54% in the PSW) state that the university helps in shaping the personality of students. Most frequently, according to the teachers, this is achieved by their own example, behavior, setting and the enforcement of requirements, pointing to the positive role models, emphasizing the importance of proper moral attitude, discussion in class, but also by a wide range of activities which develop students' interest. It seems that the teachers stress rather their intentional influence, and students - indirect impacts of the whole environment.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH – OPEN WRITTEN WORKS OF STUDENTS (2012)

Our research from 2012 shows that the students understand the term of perfection as a goal-oriented action, and the goal of the action is good. At the same time, the subjects - who contribute to create academic community - point to the need to strive for excellence at the university. Our students point to four key elements that development the perfection at the university: the conscientious fulfillment of obligations, appropriate atmosphere, suitable conditions for studying (material, organizational and personnel) and taking care about reputation of the university.

Table 1. Categories which are synonymous with perfection at the university - in the opinion of students – summary

No.	Description	Number of choices	
		N	%
1.	Good fulfilling the duties	91	41
2.	Atmosphere and meeting needs	79	36
3.	Material, organizational and personnel conditions	42	19
4.	Mission and reputation of the university	8	4

They understand the conscientious fulfillment of obligations as: by lecturers - skillful transfer of knowledge, a high level of education, improving teaching methods, developing the students' interests and motivating to work, putting proper requirements, individual attention of lecturer to students, by students - preparation for classes and exams, gaining knowledge necessary for living and working, improvement and self-realization.

The students understand the appropriate atmosphere as: good interpersonal relationships, respect for others, honesty, caring for the welfare of students and staff, justice, fairness, openness, understanding the needs and difficult situations, support for students, good communication between staff and students, helping people from outside the university e.g. as volunteer, students' help for the university e.g. the organization of conferences.

The students emphasize necessity of engaging both students and lecturers in good job at the university. The opinions expressed in the study are congruent with the approach of Father Janusz Tarnowski (1992), very known Polish pedagogue. He emphasizes the need of continuous improvement of educators and teachers. Their examples attract youth, they become personal model for young people. Youth is involved by the example of lecturers and want to be better and better. (Łuka & Truskolaska 2012).

These results are consistent with the research results from 2008 and 2010, carried out by the authors. They indicate what areas are most important in shaping the culture of higher education and striving for excellence at the university - in the opinion of our students and lecturers.

CONCLUSIONS

The performed studies tend to a few remarks:

- the most statements of employees seem to be consistent with the statements of students, there were not large discrepancies, which may indicate the reliability of those statements;
- the statements of the students, are surprisingly similar in both schools, which represent the university and higher vocational school, while the opinions of KUL and PSW staff are often quite divergent;
- the teachers evaluate themselves slightly more positively, the students are generally more critical - but not in all aspects of the assessment;
- the both groups of respondents indicated that the realization of values in everyday life through behavior towards other people is one of the key elements shaping the education at the university;
- opinions of both groups - lecturers and students suggest perceptions of teachers as a very important group in higher education and directly affecting the students; most teachers deepen knowledge and also help to shape a friendly atmosphere and provide positive patterns of behavior; at the same time the respondents consider the contribution of the university as an important aspect in shaping attitudes and personalities of students;

- statements of employees (in substantive and formal aspect) also testify to the poorer culture of higher vocational school in comparison with the university, e.g.: fewer mentioned traditions, a few statements that the school has no standards of behaviour, low evaluation of personal culture and commitment of the lecturers;
- the disclosure of critical students and teachers voices is valuable - their dissemination (through publication) can improve certain aspects of school functioning, even at the individual level - so it has practical connotation; students think that teachers should, among others: prepare more interesting lessons, be more involved in the job and fair to students, in all cases, they should turn in a cultural way to the students and come to class on time.

We can cite the anonymous voice from the survey as a short summation of the research: "*Contrary to the opinion of many people, the essential role of the university teacher is not just 'cultivate' science at a high level, but also set a good example to students and do good activities (research and teaching mission) - both are very closely related, and even the best scientist can not be a good academic teacher, if you neglect lectures or ignore educational mission.*"

It is obvious that it is difficult to make authorized generalizations because of too few responses of lecturers, but you can treat the discussed results as a contribution to further and more detailed research which we conducted partly in 2012 between of students of CUL in Poland. We wanted to lead further research in Turkey at Baskent University in December 2013 and in Italy in LUMSA University in April 2014.

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Effects of inquiry-based instruction: case study of a marine technology school

Pai-Lu Wu¹, Yu-Ren Yen², Hui-Ju Wu³, Chien-Yu, Lin⁴

1 Professor, Center for Teacher Education, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan

2 Assistant Professor, Department of Information Management, Far-East University, Taiwan

3 Doctoral Candidate, World Language and Secondary Education Department, College of Education, University of South Florida, USA.

*4 Part-time Lecturer, Department of Applied Foreign Language, Cheng-Shiu University, Taiwan
lpailu@csu.edu.tw*

ABSTRACT

This aim of this study was to explore the learning effectiveness of inquiry-based instruction among vocational high school students. The sample consisted of 20 students at a maritime polytechnic vocational high school in southern Taiwan, and the instruction focused on the laboratory practices for assembling and disassembling power equipment. We used a single-group design and conducted pre- and posttests to measure changes in basic capabilities, motivation for and interest in studying science, and performance on a skill examination table.

The study results indicate that inquiry-based instruction significantly improved the basic academic abilities and skills of students. This improvement was especially pronounced with respect to the self-efficacy and performance goal dimensions related to the motivation to study science. No significant differences were found for the three dimensions related to interest in studying science attitude toward science, learning atmosphere, and student engagement.

Keywords: Inquiry-based instruction, Science learning, Learning effectiveness

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid pace of technological and scientific advancement constitutes a megatrend that has come to dominate the training of workers for and the very nature of various enterprises. In this context, the educational aims of vocational education are not only to provide students with those skills that are currently needed for participation in the production sectors but also to train students to think so that they can succeed in the increasingly complex environments and the multiplicity of trends in which many enterprises operate.

The Republic of China's Ministry of Education issued the report "Reshaping Technological-Vocational Education, Section II" providing policies to facilitate the use of vocational education to help students acquire the skills required by various industries and to provide workers for high-tech sectors. The report addresses the use of flexible curricula, selection by substantial practices, the enhancement of pragmatic skills, and the reshaping of careers. Furthermore, the National Science Council of the Republic of China also proposed the High Scope Program in 2006 to help middle schools use newly developed technology to design curricula and adopt inquiry-based instruction. It encouraged students' self-motivated

problem-solving, curiosity about science, and motivation to learn, and it established a learning model designed to facilitate student-initiated exploration and thinking.

The United States National Research Council (NRC) has already established inquiry-based instruction as one of the teaching standards for science education. This approach is among the most important methods adopted by science educators (Banerjee, 2010).

The learning activities involved in scientific exploration may benefit students by helping them develop critical thinking skills and individual knowledge structures (Schneider, Krajcik, Marx, & Soloway, 2002). Thus, inquiry-based instruction may help students understand how to identify problems, autonomously seek answers, and develop and verify solutions. These skills are so-called “portable capabilities,” a status that underscores their importance. The use of “inquiry” to describe this approach refers to its reliance on an active learning process that allows students to answer research questions via data analysis (Bell, Smetana, & Binns, 2005). Inquiry-based instruction is student oriented, although instructors may direct students at appropriate times according to the requirements of the situation. Beginners may need more instruction so that they can engage in the process of inquiry more effectively (Zangori, Forbes, & Biggers, 2012). In regard to content, the NRC asserted that inquiry involves five processes: hypothesizing, investigating, observing, interpreting, and evaluating (Banerjee, 2010). According to Wheeler and Bell (2012), inquiry involves a different set of five processes related specifically to identifying a problem: collecting data, interpreting data, developing alternative interpretations, presenting results, and verifying results. Additionally, inquiry can be categorized into the following four types: (1) verification inquiry, where a set of questions, approaches, and solutions is provided by instructors; (2) cascades of structure; (3) guided inquiry, where instructors provide questions for further inquiry; and (4) open inquiry. Moreover, Wheeler and Bell (2012) also noted the possible influence of certain myths about inquiry-based instruction. One of these is that although this approach may be helpful for students, it is difficult for instructors to implement. In fact, this method is appropriate for science education at any level and for any grade.

Considerable research has been conducted on inquiry-based instruction. For example, Gormally, Brickman, Hallar, and Armstrong (2011) implemented an inquiry-based curriculum in a college biology laboratory classroom, and Marshall, Lotter, Smart, and Sirbu (2011) performed a comparative analysis of two inquiry-based observational protocols to better understand the quality of teacher-facilitated inquiry-based instruction. Additionally, Marshall and Horton (2011) explored the relationship between inquiry-based instruction and higher-order thinking in students. Moreover, Wang, Wang, Tai, and Chen investigated the effectiveness of inquiry-based instruction among students with different levels of prior knowledge and reading abilities. The present study was based on a call issued by the High Scope Program of the National Science Council of the Republic of China to conduct experiments in inquiry-based instruction teaching with the aim of understanding the learning efficacy of inquiry-based instruction among vocational high school students, focusing particularly on basic capabilities in specific subjects, motivation

for and interest in studying science, interest in inquiry-based instruction, and the ability to apply scientific skills to specific subjects.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Participants

The study sample, which was selected using purposive sampling, consisted of third-year students in two classes at a vocational school in southern Taiwan. Of the 72 students in the two classes, the 20 attending the course on laboratory practices for disassembling and assembling power equipment (hereafter, “Power Operation course”) from September to December in 2012 were chosen to participate in this study.

2.2 Description of instruction

The Power Operation course examined in this study was primarily focused on laboratory practices. The pedagogical process underpinning inquiry-based instruction includes sections emphasizing motivation, instruction, collective lab practices, group lab practices, inspiration, review questions posed by students, additional practices, verification, and interpretation. For example, the instructor in the Power Operation course attempted to increase students’ motivation by asking questions such as “Why can’t the engine be disassembled?” and “Why can’t the engine be assembled?” and so on.

2.3 Research instruments

The following four research instruments were employed in this study:

(1) Cognitive domain: Basic capabilities

The examination in this domain included 10 multiple-choice questions and five inquiry-based questions based on the theories presented in the “two-way specification table.” It tested three cognitive “layers” that were addressed in the course: theory, operation, and application. It subsequently posed questions about subtopics within these three layers.

(2) Affective domain: Motivation for and interest in learning science

The questionnaire used to examine this domain was based on the Learning Motivation Scale for Elementary School Nature and Life Technology Courses and the Questionnaire on Learning Interest for Elementary School Science Courses developed by Wu (2007), both of which have excellent validity and effectiveness. The motivation tool includes five dimensions: self-efficacy orientation, learning-goal orientation, performance-goal orientation, value orientation, and learning participation; these dimensions have also shown excellent validity and effectiveness. These questionnaires used a five-point Likert scale, and higher scores reflect more motivation for or interest in learning science.

(3) Psychomotor domain

As this study was specifically designed to measure skills, we used self-edited skill examination tables involving four tasks: replacing an engine, replacing a continuously variable automatic transmission mechanism, replacing tubeless tires, and replacing disc brake pads (shoe linings).

2.4 Domain context

This study was conducted at one of four maritime affairs vocational school in Taiwan; the school used in the study is located in southern Taiwan. This study was designed to support the High Scope Program promoted by the National Science Council of the Republic of China, which emphasizes the integration of new scientific and technological developments into school curricula and teaching as part of its mission. Schools participating in the High Scope Program must formulate innovative instructional programs for newly developed technologies and employ inquiry-based instruction to conduct a three-stage program including a trial of the instructional approach, an experiment to test its effectiveness, and appropriate modifications of the approach. The results of this experiment may be applied to other maritime affairs vocational schools. The main purpose of inquiry-based instruction is to develop students' ability to formulate questions, actively explore, and solve problems.

2.5 Data analysis

All data collected for this study were analyzed with a commercially available SPSS program. The statistical analyses included descriptive statistics, means, standard deviations, and *t*-tests.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Cognitive domain

Table 1 presents the results of the basic capability pretest and posttest for the Power Operation course. Table 1 shows that the mean score significantly improved, from 23 to 96.6, between the pretest and the posttest.

Table 1 Results of Basic Capability Pretest and Posttest among Vocational School Students in the Power Operation Course ($N = 20$)

	Pretest ($n = 20$)		Posttest ($n = 20$)		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	95%CI	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			LL	UL
Basic capability examination	23.00	5.93	96.50	4.01	-50.88	$P < .001$	-76.52	-70.48

3.2 Affective domain (motivation to learn science)

Table 2 presents the pretest and posttest results regarding vocational students' motivation to learn science. Table 2 shows that the mean self-efficacy score on the pretest was 3.68 and that on the posttest was 4.17.

Table 2 Results of Pretest and Posttest regarding Motivation to Learn Science among Vocational School Students in the Power Operation Course ($N = 20$)

Motivation to learn science	Pretest ($n = 20$)		Posttest ($n = 20$)		t -value	P -value	95%CI	
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL
Self-efficacy	3.68	.58	4.17	.54	-3.72**	$p < .01$	-.77	-.22
Learning-goal orientation	4.03	.56	4.25	.56	-1.39	$p > .05$	-.56	.11
Performance-goal orientation	3.29	.33	3.76	.67	-2.98**	$p < .01$	-.79	-.14
Value orientation	4.27	.49	4.33	.54	-.51	$p > .05$	-.31	.189
Test anxiety	3.41	.47	3.33	.57	.50	$p > .05$	-.25	.41

3.3 Affective domain (interest in learning science)

Table 3 presents the results of the pretest and posttest regarding interest in learning science. The mean score for attitude toward science on the pretest was 2.69 and that on the posttest was 3.89.

Table 3 Results of Pretest and Posttest regarding Interest in Learning Science among Vocational School Students in the Power Operation Course ($N = 20$)

Interest in learning science	Pretest ($n = 20$)		Posttest ($n = 20$)		t	p	95%CI	
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL
Attitude toward science	2.69	.434	3.89	.55	-6.39***	$p < .001$	-1.59	-.81
Learning atmosphere	3.20	.260	4.05	.67	-6.36***	$p < .001$	-1.13	-.57
Difficulty of learning	3.22	.282	2.28	.62	5.68***	$p < .001$.59	1.29
Commitment to learning	3.34	.284	3.94	.63	-4.51***	$p < .001$	-.88	-.32
Participation in learning	3.59	1.27	3.76	.58	-.49	$p > .05$	-.90	.56

3.4 Skills domain

Table 4 presents the pretest and posttest results related to students' skills. The data reveal a significant improvement between the pretest ($M = 26.24$) and posttest ($M = 94.53$). The results of a t -test examining whether inquiry-based instruction improved students' skills

showed a significant change ($t = -84.82, p < .001$) between the pre- and posttests, indicating that inquiry-based instruction had a significantly positive effect on students' skills.

Table 4 Results of Skills Pretest and Posttest among Vocational School Students in the Power Operation Course ($N = 20$)

	Pretest ($n = 20$)		Posttest ($n = 20$)		t	p	95%CI	
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL
Skills examination	26.24	3.59	94.53	2.40	-84.82***	$p < .001$	-69.97	-66.60

4. DISCUSSION

This study confirmed that inquiry-based instruction can significantly improve students' cognitive ability and skills. In addition to the direct influence of inquiry-based instruction, we found improvement related to the use of a two-way specification table by teaching staff, who employed this tool to develop questions for the basic ability examination. Thus, assisting instructors with their pedagogical approaches and assessment techniques can indirectly lead to significant improvements in student performance.

The comparison of pre-test and posttest scores for self-efficacy, learning-goal orientation, and performance-goal orientation reflected considerable enhancement of students' motivation to learn science. The data also showed that students experiencing difficulty with learning could be helped by inquiry-based instruction. Moreover, given that self-efficacy is strongly associated with self-confidence related to learning science, it is likely that inquiry-based instruction encourages students to adopt different approaches in the service of developing a better understanding of the subject, helps students familiarize themselves with ongoing experiments and areas of inquiry, and enables them to obtain better scores on examinations.

In terms of "value orientation," this study found no change in students "value orientation" toward science, a construct related to students' appreciation of the value of science learning. This may have been caused by students' lack of experience with inquiry-based instruction and the longstanding tendency of vocational education to focus only on skills rather than on the process of thinking. However, students in the Power Operation course changed significantly with regard to their interest in learning science, as manifested by scores for attitudes toward science, learning atmosphere, commitment to learning, and difficulty with learning. These data reflect increased interest in and decreased difficulty with learning science among students taking the Power Operation course.

We also found no significant differences in learning participation, which is consistent with the results reported by Zangori, Forbes, and Biggers (2012). This may be attributed to the relatively short duration of the teaching period in this study. Additionally, students in this study were in the initial stage of learning. Moreover, the teaching environment in Taiwan

may emphasize a linear conception of progress and the use of examinations to advance in school. This creates a culture in which students must focus on receiving what is taught by the faculty at the expense of asking questions. All of these factors may lead to significantly less participation in learning.

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Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde teknoloji kullanımı ve kalite

Technology usage and quality in the process of education

Aytekin Işman, Barış Çukurbaşı

*Sakarya Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, Aytekinisman@Gmail.Com
Bartın Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Bcukurbasi@Bartın.Edu.Tr*

ÖZET

Eğitimde kalite, ulaşılmaması hedeflenen sonuçlara sahip olacak şekilde eğitim-öğretim sürecinden geçen bireylerin istenilen özelliklere sahip olmaları ya da eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kazandıkları tecrübelerin belirlenen standartlara uygunluğu olarak ifade edilmektedir (Adıgüzel, 2008). Günümüzde eğitimde kaliteyi artırmak için bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri eğitim-öğretim sürecine dahil edilmektedir. Ancak bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile gerçekleştirilecek eğitim-öğretim etkinlikleri için belirli koşulların sağlanmadığı durumlarda eğitimin kalitesi olumsuz yönde etkilenebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırma kapsamında yapılan literatür taramasında, eğitimin kalitesini artırmaya yönelik olarak eğitim-öğretim sürecinde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanılmasına ilişkin dikkat edilmesi gereken koşullar akademik personel yeterlilikleri, öğrenci yeterlilikleri ve öğretim tasarımı açısından incelenmiş ve tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: eğitimde kalite, teknoloji kullanımı, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri.

ABSTRACT

The quality of education is expressed as the people from the education process, will have to be aimed at the results, to have the desired characteristics or experiences gained during the education process of conformity with specified standards (Adıgüzel, 2008). To improve the quality of education nowadays information and communication Technologies are incorporated into the education process. But with information and communication technologies for educational activities to be held provided certain conditions are required. Otherwise adversely affected the quality of education. In this research, as a result of the literature, in order to increase the quality of education regarding the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process conditions need to be considered in terms of academic staff competences, student competences and instructional design were examined and discussed.

Keywords: quality of education, the use of technology, information and communication technologies.

GİRİŞ

Dünya genelinde 20. yüzyılın son çeyreğinde hızlanmaya başlayan bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki yaşanan önemli gelişmeler, ülkelerin her alanda olduğu gibi yükseköğretim alanında da sistemlerini yeniden değerlendirmelerini ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda eğitim-öğretim süreçlerini yeniden yapılandırmalarını gerektirmiştir (YÖK, 2013). Yani, eğitim-öğretim sistemleri çağın gerektirdiği değişimlerden ve gelişmelerde etkilenmekte eğitim-öğretim süreçleri değişim göstermektedir. Kalite, bu değişimlerin başarılı bir şekilde meydana gelmesini sağlayan faktörlerden biridir (Meraler, 2011). Kalite iyilik, mükemmellik, yüksek nitelik, fonksiyonellik ve kullanışlılık gibi birçok ögeyi içeren bir kavramdır (Kutlu, 2007). Eğitimde kalite ise, ulaşılmaması hedeflenen sonuçlara sahip olacak şekilde eğitim-öğretim sürecindeki öğrencilerin istenilen özelliklere sahip olmaları ya da eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kazandıkları tecrübelerin belirlenen standartlara uygunluğu olarak ifade edilmektedir (Adıgüzel, 2008). Uysal ve Kuzu'ya (2011) göre eğitimde kalite, hedeflerin gerçekleştirilme derecesi, başarının değerlendirilmesi ve değerlendirilen başarının hak edilme derecesinin belirlenmesi anlamına gelmektedir.

Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde öğrencilerin hedeflenen nitelikleri kazanabilmesi için öğretim üyelerinin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kalitenin göstergeleri olan, yani öğrencilerin kazanmasının hedeflendiği özellikleri kazanmış bir şekilde eğitim-öğretim sürecini gerçekleştirmeleri gerekmektedir (Adıgüzel, 2008). Eğitimde

kaliteyi artırmak ve öğrencilerin hedeflenen nitelikleri kazanabilmesi için son yıllarda bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri eğitim-öğretim sürecine dahil edilmekte ve eğitim-öğretim planlanmaktadır. Böylece daha nitelikli bir eğitim-öğretim ortamı hazırlandığına, dolayısıyla eğitimde kalitenin artacağına inanılmaktadır. Ancak bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile gerçekleştirilecek eğitim-öğretim etkinlikleri için uygun ortamların ya da belirli koşulların sağlanmadığı durumlarda eğitimin kalitesi olumsuz yönde etkilenecektir. Bu bağlamda yapılan literatür taraması ışığında, eğitimin kalitesini artırmaya yönelik olarak eğitim-öğretim sürecinde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanılmasına ilişkin dikkat edilmesi gereken koşullar akademik personel yeterlilikleri, öğrenci yeterlilikleri ve öğretim tasarımı açısından incelenmiş ve tartışılmıştır.

Eğitim-Öğretim Sürecinde Teknoloji Kullanımı

Günümüz eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinde meydana gelen gelişmeler sonucunda bu süreç öğretici merkezli olmaktan çıkmış öğrenci merkezli bir hale gelmiştir (Çukurbaşı, 2013). Ayrıca günümüz yükseköğretim öğrencilerinin büyük bir kısmı doğdukları günden bu yana teknoloji kullanımının içinde olan, yaşamının merkezinde çevrimiçi ortamların ve yeni teknolojilerin yer aldığı ve günlük işlerinin çoğunu teknoloji ile yürüten gençlerden yani dijital yerlilerden oluşmaktadır (Bilgiç, Duman, & Seferoğlu, 2011). Dolayısıyla bu öğrencilerle gerçekleştirilecek eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanılması ile eğitimin niteliği artırılabilir inanimakta ve bu teknolojiler eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılmaktadır. Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılan bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerine öğretim teknolojileri de denilmektedir (İşman, 2011).

Öğretim teknolojilerinin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılmasıyla birlikte mobil öğrenme ve e-öğrenme ortamları gibi yeni öğrenme ortamları ortaya çıkmıştır. E-öğrenme video, ses, elektronik posta (e-posta), sohbet, tartışma ortamları, konferans sistemleri gibi özellikleri içeren ve internet teknolojilerinin kullanılmasından dolayı eğitimde birçok fırsat sağlayan bir öğretim türüdür (Özdamar Keskin, 2011). E-öğrenme ile geleneksel eğitimde oluşan sıkıntılardan özellikle öğrenci ve öğreticinin zamana ve yere bağımlılığı giderilmektedir (Gündüz, Aydemir, & Işıklar, 2011). E-öğrenme ile gerçekleştirilen derslerin olumlu yönleri şu şekildedir (Gülbahar, 2009):

- Her yerden bilgiye ulaşma olanağı
 - Zaman sınırlaması olmadan bilgiye ulaşma olanağı
 - Öğrenciye bireysel hızda öğrenme olanağı
 - Bilginin sürekli güncel tutulması
 - Öğrenci merkezli bir öğrenme olanağı

E-öğrenme ortamlarının yanı sıra günümüzde yaygın olarak kullanılan Facebook, Twitter, Youtube ve benzeri web 2.0 teknolojileri de eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu web 2.0 teknolojileri ile öğrenci merkezli ve öğrencilerin içeriğe müdahale edip, katkıda bulunduğu, öğrencilere hareket özgürlüğü verdiği ve kullanım kolaylığı sunduğu bir internet platformu olarak tanımlanabilir (Cochrane & Bateman, 2010). Web 2.0 teknolojileri aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilen çalışmaların eğitim-öğretim ortamlarına yaptıkları katkılar şu şekildedir (Karaman, Yıldırım, & Kaban, 2008) (Huang, Yang, Huang, & Hsiao, 2010):

- Grup çalışması alışkanlığının kazandırılması
- Etkili öğrenmenin sağlanması
- Üst düzey düşünme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi
- Bilgi okuryazarlığı
- Problem çözme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi
- Öğrenci ilgisini çekme
- Öğrencilerin bireysel gelişmesini destekleme
- Sorumluluk duygusunu geliştirme

Mobil öğrenme, eğitim-öğretim sürecinin cep telefonu, akıllı telefon, tablet bilgisayar ve benzeri mobil araçlar vasıtasıyla gerçekleştiği bir öğrenme şeklidir. Mobil öğrenme ile öğrenen uzun süre odaklanabilir, verimli ve etkili bir öğrenme sağlar, maliyet ve zaman bakımından tasarruf sağlar, öğrencileri işbirlikli çalışmalarını teşvik eder, bilgi sürekli güncel tutulabilir, farklı kaynaklardan bilgi erişimine izin vermektedir (Woodill, 2011). Ayrıca mobil araçların öğretici ve öğrenciler arasında iletişim kurma ve çoklu ortam araçlarına ulaşım aracı olarak yaygın olarak kullanıldığı ve mobil araçların kullanılmasının öğrencilerin

öğrenme süreçlerini olumlu yönde etkilediği görülmektedir (Cheung & Hew, 2009). Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde etkili olarak kullanılabilmesi ve akademik personel ve öğrencilerin uygun teknolojinin doğru bir şekilde kullanabilmesi için gerekli teknik bilgi ve beceriye sahip olması ve dersin öğretimi için uygun öğretim tasarımının yapılması gerekmektedir.

Akademik Personel Yeterliliği

Öğretim teknolojilerinin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde etkili bir şekilde kullanarak öğretimin kalitesinin artmasını sağlamak için öncelikli olarak akademik personeller bu teknolojilerle ilgili bilgi sahibi olmalı ve derslerinde nasıl kullanacaklarını araştırmalıdır. Aksi halde hazırladıkları eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleri ile nitelikli sonuçlara ulaşamaz (İşman, 2011). Üniversitelerde sınıfları öğretim teknolojileri ile donatarak, akademik personel ve öğrencilerin bu teknolojilere kolayca ulaşmasını sağlayarak ve teknoloji kullanımına yönelik olumlu tutumlar kazandırarak eğitimin kalitesi arttırılamayacaktır. Çünkü teknolojiyi bilmek ve kullanmak derslerde teknolojiyi etkili bir şekilde kullanabilmek için yeterli değildir (Perkmen & Tezci, 2011). Ayrıca her öğretim teknolojisi her konu öğretmek için yeterli ya da uygun olmayabilir. Akademik personelin öğreteceği konu ile ilişkili olarak en uygun öğretim teknolojisini seçmesi gerekmektedir. Bunun dışında yükseköğretim kurumunun ilgili birimlerince akademik personele mevcut olan öğretim teknolojilerinin nasıl kullanılabilmesi/öğretime hazırlanabileceği konusunda hizmet içi eğitim tarzında eğitimde vermesi akademik personelin öğretim teknolojilerini kullanma konusundaki yeterliliğini arttıracaktır. Örneğin, Sakarya Üniversitesi geliştirdiği ve yürüttüğü bilişim projeleri sayesinde, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri idari ve akademik personel tarafından tüm üniversite faaliyetlerinde etkili bir şekilde kullanılmaya başlamış ve bunun sonucunda eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinin kalitesi yükseldiği görülmüştür (İşman, 2002).

Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde teknoloji kullanımı sırasında akademik personelin destek alabileceği bir ekibin olması da önemlidir. Çünkü ders için gerekli materyal, öğrenme nesnelere, video/ses kaydı ve benzeri nesnelere temini, kullanılması, hazırlanması ya da teknik sorunların giderilmesi hususunda destek ekibinin olması eğitimin kalitesi açısından gerekli olabilir. Ayrıca ders için yapılabilecek öğretim tasarımı için de destek ekibinin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Öğrenci Yeterliliği

Akademik personel öğretim teknolojilerini kullanarak gerçekleştireceği eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinde öğretim sırasında öğrencilerin aktif olarak o teknolojiyi kullanmaları gerektiği durumlarda öğrenci yeterlilikleri durumu ön plana çıkacaktır. Eğer öğrencilerin ilgili teknolojiyle ilgili herhangi bir ön bilgisi, kullanmışlığı yoksa o ders, öğrenci açısından dersi öğrenmek değil teknolojiyi kullanmaya çalışmak şeklini alır ve öğretim faaliyeti hedeflerine ulaşamayabilir. Bundan dolayı derslerde kullanılacak olan öğretim teknolojileri hakkında öğrencilere daha önceden bilgilendirme yapılmasının ve öğrencilerin o teknolojileri kullanmalarının sağlanmasının faydalı olacağına inanılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda yükseköğretim kurumlarında verilen Bilgisayar ve Temel Bilgi Teknolojileri gibi derslerde öğrencilerin öğretim teknolojileri ile tanıştırılması ve çeşitli etkinlikler gerçekleştirmeleri önerilmektedir.

Öğretim Tasarımı

Öğretim tasarımı, belirli bir hedef kitlenin eğitim gereksinimlerini karşılamak üzere sistematik bir yaklaşımla işlevsel öğrenme sistemlerini geliştirmesidir (Şimşek, 2009). Öğrenenlerin belirlenen öğrenen çıktılarını başarmalarında yardımcı olacak bir eğitim tecrübesi için sistematik bir yapı öğretim tasarımı ile oluşturulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda dersinde öğretim teknolojilerinden birini ya da bir kaçını kullanacak olan akademik personel öğretim teknolojisi ile birlikte dersini daha etkili bir şekilde işleyip gerçekleştirdiği eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinin niteliğini arttırmayı hedefliyorsa o ders için bir öğretim tasarımı yapması önem arz etmektedir. bu bağlamda öğretim tasarımı sırasın akademik personelin dikkat etmesi gereken hususlar aşağıda sıralanmıştır (Tezci, 2011):

- Hedef kitle ile ilgili bilgiler
- Öğretim hedef ve davranışları
- Öğretimin içerisindeki mesajların güncel olması
- Araştırma ve uygulama olanağı

- Geliştirilen materyalin öğretim teknolojisine uygunluğu
- Görsel tasarımın uygunluğu
- Grafiklerin kullanılması ve uygunluğu
- Sayfa/ekran tasarımı uygunluğu

SONUÇ VE TARTIŞMA

Araştırma kapsamında yapılan literatür taramasına göre eğitim-öğretim sürecinde teknoloji kullanımı ile eğitimde kaliteyi artırmak için aşağıdaki sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır:

- Eğitim-öğretim sürecini yürüten öğreticilerin nitelikleri eğitim-öğretim sürecindeki kalitenin temel belirleyicilerinden biri olduğundan dolayı, kaliteli bir eğitimin temel koşulu da akademik personelin nitelikli olmasıdır (Adıgüzel, 2008). Bu bağlamda üniversiteler akademik personelin günümüz gelişmeleri doğrultusunda kendilerini geliştirmeleri hususunda destek verilmeli, bu bağlamda akademik personelin kullanımına sunulacak ve eğitimde kaliteyi artırmasında etkili olacak gerekli araç gereçlerin temini, bu araç gereçlerin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde etkili nasıl kullanılacağına ilişkin eğitimlerin verilmesinin eğitimdeki kaliteyi olumlu yönde etkileyeceği düşünülmektedir.
- E-öğrenme ile gerçekleştirilecek eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinde akademik personelin dersi planlama ve yönetme konusunda yeterli becerilere ve deneyimlere sahip olması, anlatım için görsel-sözel öğeleri etkili bir şekilde kullanabilmesi ve sınıf içerisinde tüm öğrencileri aynı anda koordine edebilen ve etkinlikleri yönetebilen özelliklere sahip olması beklenmektedir (Gülbahar, 2009).
- Mobil öğrenme, öğrenmenin önemli bir kısmını sınıf ortamının dışında, öğrencilerin etkinliklerini eğitsel süreç ve sonuçlara ulaşacak şekilde yapılandırmasıyla gerçekleştireceği durumları içermelidir (Çakır, 2011).
- Web 2.0 teknolojilerinin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılmasıyla aşağıda görülen sonuçlara katkı sağladığı dolayısıyla eğitimde kaliteyi arttırdığı görülmektedir (Karaman, Yıldırım, & Kaban, 2008):
 - Akademik başarı
 - Ekili iletişim ve etkileşim olanağı
 - Dersi destekleyici ortam olanağı
 - Kullanım kolaylığı
 - Öğrenci ilgi ve beğenisi
 - Üst düzey düşünme ve eleştirel düşünme becerileri
 - Grup çalışması
 - Sosyal beceriler
 - Doğal öğrenme ortamı sunma
 - Öğrenmeye yönelik sorumluluk
 - Bilgi okuryazarlığı
 - Öğrenmeye yönelik rehberlik
 - Eğitim hizmetlerinin daha geniş öğrenci kitlelerine daha kaliteli biçimde götürebilmesi için çağdaş eğitim teknolojisinin tüm olanaklarından etkili bir biçimde yararlanmak zorunluluğu bulunmaktadır (Karaağaçlı, 2008).
- Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde teknoloji kullanımı sırasında etkileşimin önemli unsurlardan biri olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Ancak gerekmedikçe etkileşim kullanılmamalıdır (Gülbahar, 2009).
- Eğitim-öğretim sürecinde teknoloji kullanımı etkili ve nitelikli bir şekilde gerçekleştirildiğinde öğrencilerin yaratıcılıklarının ortaya çıkması sağlanır, bireysel farklılıklarına/hızlarına göre öğrenme imkanı verilir, problem çözme becerileri gelişir, öğrencilere daha çok bilgiye ulaşma imkanı vermekte; akademik personel derslerinin performansının artmasını sağlar, öğrencinin derse aktif katılımını sağlar, kanaat için değerlendirme alternatifleri sunabilir ve sıkıcı olan dersleri daha kolay ve zevkli hale getirebilir (Gündoğdu & Ozan, 2011).

Eğitimde kullanılan bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri, öğrenme-öğretmen süreçlerini aktif hale getirerek hedefleri kolayca ulaşılmasını sağlayan, öğrenmenin herkes tarafından kolayca anlaşılır, motive edici, verimli, nitelikli uygulamalara dönüştürülmesinde uygulamaya konulan personel, araç-gereç, program, tasarım, süreç ve

yöntemler gibi birçok kaynaktan oluşan bileşenlerin etkili bir şekilde planlanması, yürütülmesi, değerlendirilmesi ve geliştirilmesi süreçlerini kapsayan sistemler bütünüdür (Yurdakul, 2011). Bu sebeple eğitim-öğretim sürecinde kullanılan bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri etkili bir şekilde kullanılıyorsa eğitimde kaliteyi arttıracığına, etkili, doğru bir şekilde kullanılmıyorsa da eğitimin kalitesini düşüreceğine inanılmaktadır.

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Eğitim teknolojisi standartlarının kalite yönünden incelenmesi

Ismail Tonbulođlu, Aytekin Iřman

*Enformatik Bölümü
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi
ismailt@yildiz.edu.tr*

*İletişim Fakültesi
Sakarya Üniversitesi
isman@sakarya.edu.tr*

Özet: Eğitim ortamlarının içerisinde teknoloji araçları yoğun bir şekilde yer almaktadır. Eğitimin içerisinde yer alan öğretmenler, öğrenciler ve yöneticiler arasında teknoloji kullanımları ve yeterlilikleri arasında farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. Bu farklılık en büyük sebebi ise ülkemizde belirlenmiş ve kabul görmüş teknoloji standartlarının yer almamasıdır. Bu çalışma kapsamında bir çok ülke tarafından kabul görmüş ISTE (International SocietyforTechnology in Education) kurumu tarafından belirlenen NETS (National Educational Technology Standarts) standartları incelenmiş, bu kapsamda yapılan çalışmalara yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları, Eğitim Teknolojisi, NETS

Giriş

Eğitimin her alanında teknoloji dahil olmaktadır. Gelişen ve değişen teknolojiler hızla eğitim teknolojisine adapte olmakta ve öğretim ortamına yansımaktadır. Eğitim ortamında öğrencilerin, öğretmenlerin ve eğitim yöneticilerinin eğitim teknolojisi açısından becerilerinde farklılıklar görülmektedir.

Günümüzde bilgi öğretiminin daha etkili nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceği konusunda bilgisayar teknolojileri çok önemli bir yer tutmaktadır(Uşun, 2004). Fakat eğitim teknolojisi sadece bilgisayar teknolojisi anlamına gelmemektedir. Öğrenci ile öğretilecek konu arasındaki etkileşimin öğrencinin anlayacağı düzeye indirgenmesine yardımcı olan her tür araç ve gereç eğitim teknolojisinin çalışma alanı içerisinde(Akpınar, 2004).

Öğretmenlerin eğitim teknolojilerinin kullanımına yönelik tutumları, bu teknolojilerin kullanımı yönündeki eğilimlerini de etkilemektedir (Handal, 2004). Akkoyunlu da (1996) öğretmenlerin teknolojik bilgilerinin, teknolojiye karşı tutumlarını etkilediğini ve teknolojilerden haberdar oldukları ölçüde öğretmenlerin teknolojiyi kullandıklarını ifade etmektedir. Günümüzde aynı yerde, aynı branşta görev yapmalarına karşın, iki farklı öğretmenin derslerinde eğitim teknolojilerinden faydalanma şekilleri değişebilmektedir. Bunun en önemli nedenlerinden biri öğretmenlerin bu konuda eğitim almamış olmalarıdır(Sugar, 2002, Çoklar ve Kuzu, 2006).

NETS Nedir?

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ortaya çıkan ve tüm dünyaya yayılan Ulusal Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları (National Educational Technology Standards – NETS) eğitim teknolojilerinin kullanımı konusunda eğitim sürecinin bireyleri olan öğretmen, öğrenci ve yöneticilere bir rehber olarak kabul edilebilir. NETS standartları öğretmen (NETS-T), öğrenci (NETS-S) ve yönetici (NETS-A) standartları ile eğitim ortamının eğitim teknolojileri açısından neleri içermesi gerektiği ve nasıl olması gerektiğini standartlarla ifade etmektedir. ISTE, bu standartları belirleyerek eğitim teknolojisinin eğitim sürecinde uygulanmasına katkı sağlamaktadır.

NETS-S

Eğitim teknolojisi kullanımında öğrencilerin neler yapmaları gerektiğini ortaya koyan boyut ise NETS-S ile standartlaştırılmıştır. NETS-S'nin P-12 olarak adlandırılan anaokulu dönemden ortaöğretim 12. sınıfa kadar olan eğitim düzeyine ait standartları kapsamaktadır. Bu grup içerisinde bulunan öğrenciler gelişim düzeylerine uygun olarak 4 farklı kategoride toplanmış, buna göre standartlar oluşturulmuş, anaokulu öğrencileri ile lise öğrencilerinin eğitim teknolojilerini kullanımları konusunda aynı düzeyde olmayacakları dikkate alınmıştır. Bu dört kategori; 2. sınıftan önceki öğrenciler için standartlar (Grades PreK – 2), 3. ve 5. sınıflar arası öğrenciler için standartlar (Grades 3 – 5), 6. ve 8. sınıflar arası öğrenciler için standartlar (Grades 6 – 8) ve son olarak 9. ve 12. sınıflar arası öğrenciler için standartlar (Grades 9-12)'dir.

NETS-S standartları ortaya koyarken, öğrencilerin sahip olması gereken eğitim teknolojisi standartlarını 6 başlıkta ve her bir standart için dörder performans göstergesi belirtmiştir (NETS-S, 2007). ISTE'nin ilk defa 1998 yılında yayımladığı, NETS-S (Öğrenciler İçin Ulusal Eğitim Teknolojileri Standartları) projesinde, dünya genelinde kabul gören bu eğitim teknolojisi standartları öğrencilerin 21. yüzyıl becerilerini kazanmaları ve kullanmaları açısından önemlidir. ISTE'nin öğrenci standartlarını son olarak 2007 yılında güncellediği sürümü NETS-S (NETS-S, 2007) öğrenciler için belirlenmiş eğitim teknolojisi standartları listelenmiştir (Gürol ve Diğerleri 2009).

Öğrenciler için eğitim teknolojisi standartları;

- Yaratıcılık ve ileri görüşlülük,
- İletişim ve işbirlikli çalışma,
- Araştırma ve bilgiye ulaşma,
- Eleştirel düşünme, problem çözme ve karar verme,
- Teknolojiyi ortak kullanan kişiler,
- Teknoloji etkinlikleri ve kavramları.

NETS-T

ISTE'ye göre öğretmen standartları, teknoloji okuryazarı olmayı, derslerinde teknolojiyi kullanabilmeyi, öğrencilerini teknolojiyi kullanmaya yönltebilmeyi, öğrenme çevresini öğrencilerin teknolojiyi kullanabilecekleri biçimde düzenleyebilmeyi ve meslektaşları ile İnternet üzerinden iş birliği yapabilmeyi (ISTE,2000; ISTE, 2008) kapsamaktadır.

ISTE'nin öğretmen standartları incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin bir yandan teknoloji kullanabilen bir yandan da sınıf ortamını öğrencilerinin teknolojiyi kullanabilecekleri şekilde düzenleyebilen becerilere sahip olmaları gerektiği anlaşılmaktadır. Öğretmenler açısından bu becerilere sahip olmak, meslektaşlarıyla daha fazla etkileşimde bulunmaları anlamına gelmektedir (Akkoyunlu, 2001). Öte yandan ISTE, ulusal eğitim teknolojileri standartları ve performans göstergeleri (National Education Technology Standards (NETS•T) and Performance Indicators for Teachers) başlıklı bir çalışmada öğretmenler için bir dizi teknoloji okuryazarlığı standardı ve performans göstergesi tanımlamıştır. Buna göre bütün öğretmenlerin aşağıdaki standartları karşılamaları

beklenmektedir (ISTE, 2008, Aktaran, Seferoğlu 2009):

- 1- Öğrencilerin öğrenmelerini kolaylaştırmak ve yaratıcılıklarını teşvik etmek: Öğretmenler alan bilgilerini, öğrenme-öğretme süreçlerini ve teknolojiyi kullanarak yüz yüze ve sanal ortamlarda öğrencilerin öğrenmelerini, yaratıcılıklarını ve yenilikçi özelliklerini geliştirecek etkinlikler düzenlerler.
- 2- Bilgi (dijital) çağının gereklerine uygun öğrenme yaşantıları ve değerlendirme etkinlikleri tasarlamak ve geliştirmek: Öğretmenler, etkili öğrenmelerin gerçekleşmesi için çağdaş öğrenme araçları ve kaynaklarıyla bütünleştirilmiş özgün öğrenme etkinlikleri tasarlar, geliştirir ve değerlendirirler.
- 3- Bilgi (dijital) çağında çalışma ve öğrenme konusunda model olmak: Öğretmenler, yenilikçi bir meslek adamı olarak bilgi toplumunun gereklerine uygun bir şekilde çalışır, buna uygun bilgi ve beceriler sergilerler.
- 4- Bireyleri, bilgi (dijital) toplumu üyesi bir bireyin taşıması gereken sorumluluklarla ilgili olarak teşvik etmek ve onlara model olmak: Sürekli gelişen ve değişen bilgi toplumunda yerel ve evrensel toplumsal sorunlar ve sorumluluklar konusunda bilgi sahibi olan öğretmenler meslek yaşamlarında etik ve yasal kurallara uymaya özen gösterirler.
- 5- Mesleki gelişim ve liderlik etkinliklerine katılmak: Öğretmenler, sürekli bir şekilde mesleki olarak kendilerini geliştirir, yaşam boyu öğrenme konusunda model olur, çalıştıkları okullarda elektronik (dijital) araç ve kaynakları etkili bir şekilde kullanarak liderlik davranışları sergilerler.

ABD'de bu standartlara göre öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik sertifikasına sahip olabilmeleri için bu standartları karşılamış olma koşulu aranmaktadır. Bu da, bütün öğretmen adaylarının teknoloji standartlarını ve teknoloji performans göstergelerini karşılayabilmeleri için hizmet öncesinde yetiştirilmeleri gerektiği anlamına gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda YÖK tarafından, çağdaş öğretmen yetiştirme programlarında bulunması gereken unsurlar göz önünde bulundurularak gerçekleştirilen yeniden yapılanma çalışmaları kapsamında 1998 yılında bilgisayar dersi Eğitim Fakültesi programlarına eklenmiştir. Daha sonra "Bilgisayar 2" dersi de programlara eklenerek tüm öğretmen adaylarının en az iki adet bilgisayar dersi almaları sağlanmıştır. Bu yönüyle YÖK'ün yaptığı çalışmalar ISTE benzeri bir standarda ulaşmada bir aşama olarak görülebilir (Seferoğlu 2009).

2006 yılında düzenlenen NETS-T 6 başlık ve bu başlıkların altında 23 gösterge yer almaktadır. **NETS-T : Öğretmenlere Yönelik Öğretmenlere Yönelik Ulusal Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları (NETS, 2006.** Çeviren: Çoklar 2008).

Tüm öğretmenler aşağıdaki performans göstergeleri ve standartları karşılayabilir nitelikte olmalıdırlar.

I. Teknolojik İşlemler ve Kavramlar Bilgisi

Öğretmenler teknolojik işlemleri ve kavramları etkili bir şekilde ifade edebilirler veya gerçekleştirebilirler.

II. Öğrenme Ortamları ile Öğrenme Yaşantılarının Planlanması ve Tasarlanması

Öğretmenler teknoloji destekli etkili öğretim ortamları ve yaşantılarını planlar ve tasarlarlar.

III. Öğrenme, Öğretim ve Eğitim Programı

Öğretmenler öğrenci öğrenmelerini en üst düzeye çıkartmak için teknoloji ile kullanılacak yöntem ve stratejileri içeren öğretim planlarını uygularlar.

IV. Ölçme ve Değerlendirme

Öğretmenler farklı ve etkili ölçme-değerlendirme stratejilerini kolaylaştırmak için teknolojiyi kullanırlar.

V. Verimlilik ve Mesleki Uygulamalar

Öğretmenler verimliliklerini artırmak ve mesleki deneyimlerini zenginleştirmek için teknolojiyi kullanırlar.

VI. Sosyal, Etik, Yasal ve İnsani Konular

Öğretmenler ilköğretim okullarında teknoloji kullanımı ile ilişkili olabilecek sosyal, etik, yasal ve insanla ilgili konuları anlar ve uygulamalarında bunları uygularlar.

NETS-A

Uluslararası Eğitim Teknolojileri Topluluğu (International Society for Technology in Education - ISTE), Okul Yöneticileri İçin Ulusal Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları'nda (The National Educational Technology Standards for Administrators - NETS-A) okul yöneticilerinin teknoloji liderliği rollerini 6 boyut altında belirlemiştir.

ISTE'nin 2002 yılında okul yöneticileri için belirlediği standartları 2009 yılında güncellenmiştir. Güncellenen NETS-A standartları şu şekildedir;

Vizyoner Liderlik: Okul yöneticileri, değişim sürecinde başarıya ulaşmak ve teknolojinin eğitim ortamlarına etkili bir biçimde kaynaştırılmasını sağlamak için ortak bir hedefin geliştirilmesine ve uygulanmasına liderlik etmelidirler. Bu amaçla okul yöneticileri, belirlenen hedefler doğrultusunda teknolojiyle bütünleştirilmiş planlar geliştirmeli ve uygulamalıdırlar.

Dijital Çağ Öğrenme Kültürü: Okul yöneticileri bilişim çağında öğrencilerin var olan gereksinimlerine uygun öğrenme ortamları geliştirmelidirler. Bu amaçla, teknolojinin öğretim programına kaynaştırılmasını sağlamaları ve teknolojiyle donatılmış öğrenci merkezli ortamları oluşturmaları gerekmektedir.

Meslekî Uygulamada Mükemmellik: Okul yöneticileri, öğretmenleri güçlendiren yenilikçi bir öğrenme ortamı oluşturmalı ve onların gereksinimleri doğrultusunda teknolojik kaynakları sağlamalıdırlar. Öte yandan okul yöneticileri, teknolojinin kullanımıyla ilgili sürekli hizmet-içi eğitimler düzenlemeleri ve yeni teknolojilerin etkilerini değerlendirmeleri gerekmektedir.

Sistemli İyileştirme: Okul yöneticileri, okullarında bilişim teknolojileri uygulamalarını başarılı bir biçimde kullanarak, okullarının lider bir duruma gelmesini sağlamalıdırlar. Bu amaçla okul yöneticileri, öğrenme hedeflerinin en üst düzeyde gerçekleşmesi için değişim sürecini planlı bir biçimde yönetmelidirler. Ayrıca okul yöneticileri, öğretmenlerin performansını değerlendirmelidirler.

Dijital Vatandaşlık: Okul yöneticileri, toplumsal, yasal ve etik konularının anlaşılmasına yardımcı olmalıdırlar. Bu bağlamda okul yöneticilerinin, teknoloji kaynaklarına eşit erişim sağlamaları, bu teknolojilerin yasal, etik ve güvenli kullanımını desteklemeleri ve bu konuda model olmaları gerekmektedir.

Ayrıca okul yöneticileri bilişim teknolojileri aracılığıyla, evrensel sorunlarla ilgilenen bir okul kültürü gelişimine yardımcı olmaları da beklenmektedir(Sezer,2011).

Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları (NETS) Konusunda Yapılan Çalışmalar

Kurt ve diğerleri (2008) "Evaluation Of The Skills Of K-12 Students Regarding The National Educational Technology Standards For Students (Nets*S) In Turkey" isimli çalışma sonucunda öğrencilerin eğitim teknolojileri standartları açısından orta seviyede olduğunu tespit etmişlerdir. Ayrıca çalışmada kendi bilgisayarları ile öğrencilerin internete erişebilmesi ve ebeveynlerin eğitim düzeyinin öğrencilerin eğitim teknolojileri becerileri geliştirme noktasında etkilediği ve yardımcı olduğu sonucunu ortaya koymuştur

Sferoğlu (2009), "Standartlar ve Bilişim Teknolojilerindeki Gelişmeler Işığında Öğretmenlerin Sürekli Mesleki Eğitimi" makalesinde MEB'in belirlemiş olduğu öğretmen yeterlikleri ile NETS-T standartlarının örtüştüğü kısımlara ve karşılaştırmalarına yer vermiştir. Standartların öğretmenlerin niteliklerini yükselttiğini ve sınıfta daha etkili olmalarını sağlamaya yönelik çabaları beraberinde getirdiğini ifade etmiştir. Makale çerçevesinde ülkemizde öğretmen standartlarına dönük yapılan düzenlemelerin detaylarına yer almaktadır. Öğretmenlerin etkili olabilmesinin yolunu, gerek hizmet öncesi gerek hizmet içinde kendisini geliştirecek olanaklara sahip olmasına bağlamıştır. Çalışmada standartizasyonların öğretmenler üzerinde ki yansımalarına ve sonuçları yer almaktadır.

Çoklar 2008, Anadolu Üniversitesindeki "Öğretmen adaylarının eğitim teknolojisi standartları ile ilgili özyeterliklerinin belirlenmesi" isimli, öğretmen adaylarının görüşleri çerçevesinde eğitim teknolojisi ile ilgili eğitimin ilgili standartlar açısından incelemiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının eğitim teknolojisi standartları açısından yüksek düzeyde özyeterliğe sahip olduklarını belirlemiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre öğretmen adayları eğitim sürecinde özellikle temel düzey olarak adlandırılacak teknolojilerin kullanımı konusunda kendilerini yüksek derecede yeterli görmüşlerdir. Ölçme değerlendirme hizmetlerinde teknoloji daha çok geleneksel ölçme değerlendirme becerilerine yönelik algılanırken, performansa dayalı ölçme değerlendirme hizmetlerinde öğretmen adayları kendilerini daha az yeterli olarak ifade etmişlerdir. İnternet kullanımının ön plana çıktığı verimlilik ve mesleki uygulamalar alt boyutu en yeterli olunan alt boyut olarak yer almaktadır. Sosyal, etik, yasal ve insani konular ile bireysel farklılıklara ve özel ihtiyaçlara göre öğretimi planlama alt boyutunda öğretmen adayları empatik eğilimleri doğrultusunda kendilerini yüksek düzeyde yeterli gördüklerini belirtmişlerdir. Üniversitelere göre gerek faktör genelinden gerekse alt boyutları açısından öğretmen adayları yüksek özyeterliğe sahipti. Cinsiyet açısından eğitim teknolojisi standartları genelinde özyeterlikler değişmemektedir. Ancak alt boyutlar açısından incelendiğinde teknolojik işlemler ve kavramlar bilgisi, sosyal, etik, yasal ve insani konuları alt boyutlarında erkekler kendilerini daha yeterli görürken, verimlilik ve mesleki uygulamalar alt boyutunda kadınlar kendilerini daha yeterli bulmaktadır.Öğrenim görülen bölüme göre incelendiğinde ise Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Öğretmenliği bölümünün hem ölçek genelinde, hem de ölçeğin tüm alt boyutlarında farklılık ortaya koyduğu görülmektedir. Matematik öğretmenliği bölümü de hem ölçek genelinden, hem de çoğu alt boyutta aldığı düşük özyeterlik puanı ile farklılığın oluşmasında önemli bir etken olduğunu tespit etmiştir.

Gürol ve diğerlerinin (2009), Fırat üniversitesi, teknik eğitim ve eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin ulusal eğitim teknolojisi standartlarına ve performans göstergelerine yönelik durumlarını inceledikleri çalışmada İSTE'nin öğrenciler için belirlemiş olduğu NETS-S ulusal eğitim teknolojisi standartları ve performans göstergeleri türkçeye uyarlanmıştır. Eğitim teknolojisi standartları ve performans göstergeleri anketi haline getirilmiştir. Toplamda 547 kişiye anket uygulanmış ve sonucunda, öğretmen adaylarının eğitim teknolojisi standartları ve performans göstergeleri açısından kendilerini orta düzeyin üstünde yeterli gördükleri saptanmıştır. Bununla birlikte, fakülteler ve bölümler arasında anlamlı farklılık olmadığı yer almıştır..

Akpınar (2004), "Eğitim Teknolojisiyle İlgili Öğrenmeyi Etkileyebilecek Bazı Etmenlere Karşı Öğretmen Yaklaşımları" isimli çalışmada öğretimi etkileyecek etkenleri tespit etmeyi amaçlamıştır. Çalışma kapsamında;

1. Kadın öğretmenler öğretimin başarısını etkileyebilecek literatürde geniş kabul gören bazı etmenleri erkek öğretmenlerden daha fazla önemsemektedir.

2. Hizmetiçi eğitimlere gönüllü katılan öğretmenler hizmetiçi eğitimleri daha fazla önemsemektedirler.
3. Öğrenci yeteneğinin iyi bir öğretimle gelişebileceğini, sınıfta çok soru sorulmasının öğretimin etkinliğini azaltmayacağını, öğretmenliğin doğuştan gelen bir yetenek olmadığını ve öğrenme ortamı estetiğinin öğrenmeyi etkilediğini düşünen öğretmenler öğrenim araç/gereçlerine daha fazla önem vermektedir sonuçlarına ulaşmıştır.

Ergişi (2005) okul yöneticilerini yönelik yapmış olduğu tezinde şu sonuçlara ulaşmıştır:

- Okul yöneticileri, bilgisayar ve diğer bilgi teknolojilerini tanıma ve kullanma boyutu ile okullarında bilgi teknolojilerinin etkin bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlama boyutunda kendilerini yeterli olarak görmektedirler.
- Okul yöneticilerinin, temel bilgisayar kullanım becerileri konusundaki yeterliklerinin daha fazla; sunu hazırlama, elektronik tablo yazılımları, elektronik posta kullanımı konularında daha az yeterli oldukları görülmüştür.
- Okul yöneticilerinin okulun yönetim süreçleri ile ilgili işlerde bilgisayardan daha çok yararlandıkları, eğitim öğretim ortamlarında, kütüphane ve rehberlik servisi gibi birimlerde ise bilgisayar kullanımına daha az destek verdikleri görülmüştür.
- Ortaöğretim okullarında görev yapan yöneticiler ile ilköğretim okullarında görev yapan yöneticilerin teknolojik yeterlikleri arasında ortaöğretim okul yöneticileri lehinde anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur.
- Bilgisayar ve diğer bilgi teknolojilerini tanıma ve kullanma boyutundaki yeterliklerde okul müdürleri ile müdür yardımcıları arasında anlamlı farklar bulunmuş, müdür yardımcılarının yeterliklerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.
- Bilgisayar ve diğer bilgi teknolojilerini tanıma ve kullanma boyutundaki yeterliklerde sınıf öğretmeni olan yöneticiler ile genel bilgi ve meslek dersleri öğretmeni olan yöneticiler arasında anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur. Anlamlı fark genel bilgi ve meslek dersleri öğretmeni olan yöneticiler lehindedir.
- Okul yöneticilerinin teknolojik yeterlikleri öğrenim durumu açısından değerlendirildiğinde, ön lisans ve lisans mezunu yöneticiler arasında anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur. Bu farklar lisans mezunları lehindedir.
- Okul yöneticilerinin teknolojik yeterlikleri yöneticilik kıdemlerine göre değerlendirildiğinde ise, eski ve yeni yöneticiler arasında da yeni yöneticiler lehine anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur.

Karal ve Berigel 2004 "Eğitim Fakültelerinin Öğretmenlerin Teknolojiyi Eğitimde Etkin Olarak Kullanabilme Yeterlilikleri Üzerine Etkileri Ve Çözüm Önerileri" isimli çalışmasında öğretmenlerin teknolojiyi eğitimde kullanmaları ve teknolojiye bakış açılarını ölçmeyi içeren sorulardan oluşan bir anket aracılığı ile veriler toplanmıştır. Öğretmenler eğitimde teknolojiyi kullanmakta ve yeni teknolojik gelişmeleri eğitime adapte etmede sorunlar yaşamakta ve yaşadıkları sorunların çözümünün Eğitim Fakültelerinde alacakları eğitimle aşılabileceğini belirttikleri sonucuna ulaşmıştır.

Sezer (2011) "İlköğretim Okul Yöneticilerinin Teknoloji Liderliği Rollerine İlişkin Yeterlilikleri" isimli yüksek lisans tezinde yöneticilerin NETS-A standartlarından liderlik rolleri üzerinde şekillenmiş teknoloji liderliği rollerine ilişkin yeterlilikleri belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları şöyledir: Okul yöneticilerinin ve öğretmenlerin görüşlerine göre, okul yöneticilerinin teknoloji liderliği rollerinin alt boyutları olan "Gelişim ve Değerlendirme", "Destek", "Planlama ve Denetim" ve "Etik ve Güvenlik" rollerini yerine getirme düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Meslekî kıdem değişkeni açısından okul yöneticilerinin görüşleri arasında "Gelişim ve Değerlendirme", "Destek" ve "Planlama ve Denetim" alt boyutlarındaki rollerini yerine getirmelerine ilişkin anlamlı farklılaşmalar bulunurken, "Etik ve Güvenlik" alt boyutundaki rollerine ilişkin anlamlı bir farklılaşma bulunmamıştır. Eğitim durumu değişkeni açısından okul yöneticilerinin teknoloji liderliği rollerine ilişkin görüşleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır.

Kalite ve Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları

Kelime anlamı olarak "kalite" bir şeyin iyi yada kötü durumu olarak ifade edebilir. Kalite ISO 9000 tanımlaması "Yapısal karakteristikler kümesinin şartları yerine getirme derecesi" olarak ifade etmiştir (ISO 9000,2007). Kalite genel anlamda ihtiyaç ve beklentilerin sağlanarak süreci talep edenlerin memnuniyetinin sağlanması olarak ifade edebiliriz.

Eğitim açısında kalite süreçlerinde ülkemizde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı 1999 yılında Toplam Kalite Yönetimi Uygulama Yönergesi hazırlamış olup, bu yönergeyle bağlı okul ve kurumlarda yürütülen faaliyetlerin "toplam kalite yönetimi" anlayışıyla gerçekleştirilmesine yönelik esas ve usulleri belirlemiştir. Eğitimde toplam kalite yönetimiyle ilgili temel ilkeler, uygulamaların bir plan dahilinde, proje ve takım çalışması kapsamında iş doyumunu gözetilerek gerçekleştirilmesi; kaynakların etkili ve verimli kullanılması; hedeflere ulaşma düzeyinin sürekli ölçülmesini; eğitim yönetiminde personel niteliklerinin yükseltilmesini ve çalışma ortamlarının sağlanması; öğrenen birey, öğrenen organizasyon anlayışının kurumsallaştırılması; kalite geliştirmenin bütün personelin işi olduğunun benimsenmesi; gelişmenin değişimle mümkün olacağıının öğretilmesi gibi adımları kapsamaktadır (MEB Kasım 1999; MEB 2002).

Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın toplam kalite yönetimi anlayışını kazandırmak amacıyla kullanacağı yöntem ve teknikler şöyle sıralanmıştır :

1. Eğitimin amaçları üzerinde uzlaşma ve amaçları ortaya çıkarma;
2. Değişme ve kalitede yönetsel liderlik ;
3. Bilgi ve becerilerin geliştirilmesinde etkin olma;
4. Kalite kavramını yaşama geçirme sürecine yönelik eğitim;
5. Eğitim süreci içinde yer alan herkesin gereksinim duydukları anlayışları,araçlar, bilgi ve deneyimleri paylaşma amaçlı iletişim;
6. Çalışma alanına uygun değerlendirmeler için ölçüm yapma;
7. Takım çalışmalarını teşvik etme;
8. Kalite anlayışı ile elde edilen bilgi, beceri ve deneyimlerden ilkeler, genellemeler,kurallar geliştirme ve gelecek için öneriler sunma (MEB 2001; MEB 2002: Aktaran: Aktaran:Önal,2004).

Sonuç

Ülkemizde yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde eğitim teknolojilerinin yaygın olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Ancak ülkemizde eğitim teknolojileri alanında belirlenmiş bir standart bulunmadığından uygulamalar arasında farklılıklar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Eğitim teknolojisini kullanan öğretmen, öğrenci ve yöneticiler açısından oluşan farklılıklar, öğretim sürecinin ve ortamının kalite bakımından da farklılaşmasına sebep olmaktadır.

Teknoloji yansımalarını homojen bir şekilde eğitim sistemimizde uygulamamız gerekmektedir. ABD'de ISTE tarafından geliştirilen NETS standartları İngiltere, Çin, Avustralya ve birçok Avrupa ülkelerinin yaptığı gibi aynen kabul edip uygulanabilir veya bazı ülkelerin gerçekleştirdiği gibi NETS standartları temel alınıp kendi ülkemiz için bunun üzerinden uyarlama yapılarak bir "Ulusal Eğitim Teknolojisi Standartları" oluşturulabiliriz.

Eğitim Teknolojisi standartlarının belirlenmesi eğitim teknolojilerinin belirli kriterler çerçevesinde öğretmen, öğrenci ve yöneticiler açısından ortak bir temel alınarak şekillendirilmesini sağlayacaktır. Teknolojinin her geçen gün farklılaştığı ve yaygınlaştığı düşünüldüğünde bu standardizasyonun yapılmasının eğitim süreçlerinde kaliteyi olumlu etkileyeceği ve olumlu katkılarda bulunacağı öngörülmektedir.

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Eğitim veri madenciliği ile öğrenci seviyesi belirleme ve eğitim etkinliğini artırma

Educational data mining for measuring student achievement and increasing teaching effectiveness

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Onur Güzey

*İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
onurguzey@sehir.edu.tr*

ABSTRACT— Çevrimiçi eğitim alan öğrencilerin sayısındaki artış, öğrenme sırasında kullanılan cihazların fiyatlarındaki düşüş ve test sonuçlarının bilgisayar ortamına taşınmasının kolaylaşması gibi gelişmeler sayesinde eğitim verisi toplamak son yıllarda büyük oranda kolaylaştı. Bu gelişmelerin etkisiyle eğitim verisi kullanılarak eğitim etkinliğinin artırılması önemli bir araştırma alanı haline geldi. Bu makalede eğitim veri madenciliğinin dünyada başarı ile kullanıldığı uygulamalar incelenmiş ve bu uygulamaları Türkiye'ye uyarlamak için Bilim, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığının Teknogirişim programı desteği ile kurulan bir girişimden elde edilen tecrübeler aktarılmıştır.

ABSTRACT— Changes such as the increase in the number of students taking online classes, drop in the cost of educational devices, and increase in the ease of digitizing test results, made collecting educational data easier in the recent years. Due to these changes educational data mining has become an important research area. This papers investigates successful educational data mining applications around the world, and shares experiences gained during the creation of a new venture to implement educational data mining applications in Turkey with a Teknogirisim grant from the Turkish Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.

Anahtar Kelimeler — *eğitim veri madenciliği; teknogirişim; eğitim girişimciliği*

Keywords — *educational data mining; educational entrepreneurship*

giriş

Eğitim kalitesinin artırılması için eğitim teknolojisi ürünlerinin kullanımı sıkça tartışılan bir konu haline gelmiştir. Tabletler, uzaktan eğitim, akıllı tahtalar, test sonuçlarını hızla notlandıran tarayıcılar ve benzer teknolojiler yaygın şekilde kullanılmaya başlamıştır. Bu teknolojilerden yeterli verimin alınabilmesi için bu teknolojilerin ürettiği verilerin analizi bu analiz içinde arka planda çalışan sistemlere de ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu makalede eğitim sırasında ortaya çıkan verileri kullanarak eğitim kalitesini farklı yönlerde arttırmaya çalışan Eğitim Veri Madenciliği (EVM) yöntemleri üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Teknolojinin kullanımındaki artış insanoğlunun ürettiği veri miktarında da hızlı bir artışa neden olmuştur. Dünyada internet üzerinden 1 saniyede geçen veri miktarı 20 yıl önce internet üzerinde bulunan toplam veriden daha fazla bir hale gelmiştir, ve üretilen veri miktarı her 40 ayda ikiye katlanmaktadır (McAfee & Brynjolfsson, 2012). Veri miktarındaki bu artış eğitim alanında da gözlenmektedir. Veri miktarındaki artışın yanında diğer alanlarda çeşitli veri madenciliği metodlarının başarılı uygulamaları (Chapelle, Scholkopf, & Zien, 2010; Guzey, Wang, Levitt, & Foster, 2008; Koren, 2009) bu konulara olan ilginin büyük ölçüde arttırmaktadır.

Eğitim konusuna özel olarak, ABD Eğitim bakanlığının 2012 yılında yayınladığı “Öğretim ve Öğrenmeyi Eğitim Veri Madenciliği ve Öğrenme Analizi ile Arttırma” raporu da (Education, 2012) yer verdiği çok sayıda araştırma ile veri madenciliğinin eğitim açısından gelecekteki potansiyeli hakkında öngörülerde bulunmaktadır.

Eđitim veri madenciliđi (EVM) đrencilerin belirli kavramları yada bilgi bileşenlerini (knowledge components) ediniş edinmediđi ve özelleşmiş ilgili konularla ilgilenmektedir. İlgili bir konu olan đrenme analizi (ÖA) (learning analytics) ise buna nazaran daha yüksek seviyeli olan, đretmenlerin yada okulların etkinliđi, eđitim metod ve teknolojilerinin ortaya ıkardığı büyük aplı sorunlar gibi konulara odaklanmaktadır. EVM daha mikro, ÖA daha macro bir ölçeđe odaklansa bile, iki alan arasındaki ayrımın kesin olarak yapılması zor olduđu için bu iki alanın beraber incelenmesi mümkün olmaktadır.

EVM halen başlangıç aşamasında sayılabilecek bir araştırma konusudur. Eđitim için büyük potansiyel taşıdığı tahmin edilse bile bu konudaki alışmalar halen büyük apta uygulanarak eđitim kalitesinde farklılıđa yol açmış başarı hikayelerine dönüşmemiştir. Bunun yanında eđitim sistemleri ve kültürel farklılıklar EVM konusunda yerel uygulama bilgisini önemli kılmaktadır. Bu iki nedenle EVM uygulamalarını Türkiye içerisinde gerçekleştirme planıyla, T.C. Sanayi, Bilim ve Teknoloji Bakanlıđının TeknoGirişim desteđi ile bir girişim kurulmuştur. Henüz tasarım ve yazılım geliştirme aşamasında olan bu girişime de bu makalede yer verilmiştir.

II. Bölüm, Eđitim Veri Madenciliđi ve daha genel olarak Veri Madenciliđi konusunda literatür özeti içermektedir. III. Bölüm đrenci modelleme olarak adlandırılan ve önümüzdeki yıllarda EVM'nin büyük gelişme kaydetmesi umulan bir alan hakkında daha ayrıntılı bilgi sağlamaktadır. IV. Bölüm EVM'ni Türkiye de uygulamak için kurulan Öngörü Bilgi Teknolojileri adlı girişimi tanıtmaktadır. V. Bölüm makalenin sonuç kısmını içermektedir.

literatür özeti

Eğitim veri madenciliği

Eğitim veri madenciliği (R. Baker & Yacef, 2009) araştırmalarında geçtiğimiz yıllarda büyük gelişme kat edilmiştir. 1990'lı yılların ortalarında özellikle öğrencilerin internet üzerindeki hareketlerini analiz edilerek basit ilişkilerin ortaya çıkarılmasına (bir eğitim sayfasını ziyaret eden öğrencinin bir sonra hangi sayfayı ziyaret edeceği gibi) odaklanarak başlayan araştırmalar, bugün öğrenci modelleme ve öğretmenlere geri bildirim sağlama gibi daha zor problemlere cevap aramaktadır.

EVM, eğitim verisi ile ilgili her türlü araştırmayı kapsamaktadır (Heiner, Heffernan, & Barnes, 2007; Romero & Ventura, 2007; 2010; Romero, Ventura, Pechenizkiy, & Baker, 2011). Bunun içinde verinin seçilmesi (MOSTOW & BECK, 2006), toplanması, gizliliği, temizlenmesi, saklanması ve işlenmesi bulunur. Bu aşamaların hepsi temel amaç olan eğitim kalitesinin artırılmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Özellikle son on yılda başarıyla devam eden çalışmaların sonunda, pek çok temel problem aşılmış ve araştırmacıların ilgisi bilgisayarlar yardımı olmadan daha önce mümkün olmayan (Romero et al., 2011) öğrenci modelleme gibi problemlere kaymaya başlamıştır. Halka açık araştırma veritabanlarının artışı (Stamper et al., 2010) ve konuda 2005'den beri yapılmaya başlanan konferanslar da son yıllarda yayınlanan makale sayısında bir artışa yol açmıştır (R. Baker & Yacef, 2009).

1995-2005 yılları arasında EVM konusundaki makalelerin dağılımı ilişki bulma (relationship mining) (%43), tahmin (%28), açıklayıcı veri analizi (17%) ve küme analizi (clustering) 15% şeklinde olmuştur (R. Baker & Yacef, 2009). 2008 yılından itibaren tahmin konusundaki makaleler %42 oran ile öne geçmiştir. 2009 ve sonrasındaki ilgi ise model yardımı ile keşif konusuna doğru kaymıştır. Bir sene gibi kısa bir sürede bu konu %19 ile en çok makale bulunan ikinci konu olmuştur. Bunun yanında Bayes ağları ve Markov prosesleri gibi modelleme yöntemlerinde hızlı bir artış görülmüştür (R. Baker & Yacef, 2009).

EVM'nin bazı pratik uygulama alanları şöyle sayılabilir:

Pedagojik destek sağlama: Her bir öğrencinin en etkin olarak nasıl öğrendiği önemli bir araştırma konusudur (Beck and Mostow 2008). Sistemin içerisinde görüntülü birebir, görüntülü ve öğrencinin kendi çalışması şeklinde üç ayrı eğitim yöntemi olduğu için bu sistemlerden hangilerinin bir öğrenci için en uygun olduğunu anlamak o yöntemlere ağırlık vermek açısından çok büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Ders planı oluşturma: Ders planı aşaması önceki aşamaların çıktılarını öğrenci, öğretmen ve velilerin anlayabileceği bir hale çevrilerek detaylı bir rapor şeklinde öğretmenlere sunulur. Bu raporlar öğretmenler tarafından son bir kontrolden geçirildikten sonra veli ve öğrencilerle paylaşılır.

Ders planı oluşturulması sırasında öğrencinin hedefleri, hangi konularda eksiklerinin olduğu, önümüzdeki planlama süresi boyunca ne kadar saat çalışabileceği ve aldığı derslerin yoğunluk seviyesi göz önünde bulundurulur. Bu raporların öğrencilere verilmeden önce son bir kez öğretmenler tarafından gözden geçirilmesinin nedeni, ne kadar gelişmiş olursa olsun veri madenciliği sistemlerinin bazı istisnai durumlarda (outlier) yanlış kararlar verme ihtimalini ortadan kaldırmaktır. Ders planı oluşturma aşaması halen aktif bir araştırma konusudur.

Bilgi yapısı oluşturma: Veri madenciliği kullanılarak, okullarda öğretilen Fizik, Coğrafya ve Tarih gibi, özel konularda veritabanları oluşturulabilir. Bu veritabanları aracılığı ile öğrencilerin sınavlar için hangi konularda eksik yada yeterli bilgiye sahip olduğu anlaşılabilir.

Veri madenciliği

Veri madenciliği uluslararası teknoloji dünyasında son yıllarda büyük çıkış yakalayan büyük veri (big data) yöntemlerinin en başında gelir. Bu yöntemlerle mevcut sistemlerin performansı büyük miktarlarda veri işlenerek arttırılmaktadır. Son yıllarda veri işleme ve saklama teknolojilerindeki büyük gelişmelerin sayesinde bu yöntemler pratik hale gelmiştir. McKinsey danışmanlık şirketinin yaptığı bir araştırmaya göre sadece ABD'de büyük veri yöntemleri konusunda 190 bin teknik eleman ve 1.5 milyon eğitilmiş yöneticiye ihtiyaç duyulacaktır (Manyika et al., 2011). Bu yöntemlerin Avrupa Birliği'ne bağlı ülke hükümetlerini yıllık 250 milyar Euro israftan kurtarması beklenmektedir.

öğrenci modelleme

Model tabanlı algoritmaları (support vector machines, artificial neural networks) kullanılarak öğrenciler hakkında ayrıntılı modeller oluşturan metodların tümüne öğrenci modelleme adı verilir. Bu modelleri yardımıyla öğrencilerin kendilerine verilen görevler üzerinde harcadıkları süreler (Baker 2004 ve 2007), kendi eksiklerini görme kabiliyetleri (McQuiggan 2008) ve derslerin yoğunluğuna verdikleri tepkiler (D'Mello 2008) konusunda bilgi edinilebilir.

Öğrenci modelleme konusuna olan ilginin artış nedenleri arasında diğer veri madenciliği konularında model içeren metodların sağladığı başarılar (Guzey et al., 2008; Guzey, Wang, Levitt, & Foster, 2010), ve diğer alanlarda öğrenci modelleme konusuna odaklanmış araştırmacıların EVM'ne göstermeye başladığı ilgi sayılabilir (R. Baker & Yacef, 2009). Öğrenci modellemenin ilişki bulma metodlarına olan temel üstünlüğü, incelenen veriyi ifade eden modellerin elde edilmesi halinde, bu modelleri kullanarak eğitim etkinliğinin arttırılabilme ihtimalidir.

Öğrenci modellemenin potansiyeline örnek olarak elektronik dizayn otomasyonu alanındaki benzer bir uygulama gösterilebilir (Guzey et al., 2010). Bu uygulamada destek vektör makineleri (Vapnik, 2000) (support vector machine) ile mikroişlemci test verileri modellenmiş ve bu model mikroişlemcinin test edilmeyen noktalarının tespit edilmesi ve bundan sonraki testlerin bu noktalara odaklanması için kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin öğrenmelerinin bir modeli çıkarılması durumunda, eğitimin bundan sonraki aşamalarında bu model yol gösterici olarak kullanılabilir. Destek vektör makineleri dışında modelleme aşamasında, daha önce başarıyla uygulanmış olan rastgele ormanlar (Breiman, 2001) ve karar ağaçları (Guzey, Wen, Wang, Feng, & Abadir, 2006) metodlarından da faydalanılacaktır.

Bir öğrenci modeli elde edildikten sonra bu modelin otomatik yöntemlerle iyileştirilmesi konusunda da aktif araştırmalar mevcuttur. Şu ana kadar uygulanan yöntemler arasında öne çıkan öğrenme faktörleri analizi (Cen, Koedinger, & Junker, 2006) (Koedinger, McLaughlin, & Stamper, 2012) olmuştur. Fakat bu araştırmalara rağmen modellerin oluşturulması halen büyük ölçüde konusunda uzman insanların yoğun uğraşını gerektirmektedir (Koedinger et al., 2012).

Veri madenciliği ile öğrenci seviye belirleme ve uzaktan destek sağlama

“Veri madenciliği ile öğrenci seviye belirleme ve uzaktan destek sağlama,” adlı proje ile ortaokul ve lise öğrencilerinin okullarındaki özel laboratuvarlarda yada evlerinde kullanabilecekleri, öğrencinin matematik ve fizik gibi konulardaki seviyesini belirleyen ve eksiği olan konularda anında uzman destek elemanları tarafından görüntülü ve sesli yardım almasını, yada video ve benzeri elektronik kaynaklara yönlendirilmelerini sağlayan bir sistemin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Sistemin kullanımı öğrenciler açısından kolay olacaktır. Eğitim kurumu tarafından üye olarak sisteme eklenen bir öğrencinin bütün aktiviteleri, sınıfta aldığı notlar, internet üzerinden yaptığı testlerin sonuçları, okuldaki yada sistem üzerinden uzaktan ders aldığı öğretmenlerin raporları otomatik olarak izlenerek öğrencinin derslerindeki seviyesi veri madenciliği algoritmaları ile takip edilecektir. Öğrenci okuldaki sınıfında yada evinde sisteme giriş yaptığında ihtiyaçlarına göre bir öğretmenden canlı destek alabilecek yada kendisine faydalı olduğu düşünülen kaynaklara yönlendirilmesi sağlanacaktır.

Sistemdeki yazılımlar, ve öğrencilerin yardım alacağı öğretmenlerle ilgili sistemlerin sağlanması iş planının içerisinde bulunmaktadır, fakat geniş kapsamlı eğitim içeriği geliştirilmesi düşünülmemektedir. İçerik ihtiyacı öğrenciler mevcut elektronik kitap (MEB ve özel kuruluşların hazırladığı) ve diğer eğitim kaynaklarına (online videolar vb.) yönlendirilerek karşılanacaktır.

Bilim, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığının Teknogirişim programı tarafından desteklenen bu projenin en önemli bileşenini öğrencilerin sorulara verdikleri cevapları kullanarak seviyelerini, bilgi bileşenleri seviyesinde belirleyen bir EVM sistemi bulunmaktadır. Öğrenci arayüzü iOS işletim sistemi için tasarlanan sistemin arka plandaki veri madenciliği bileşenleri Python programlama dili ve Django altyapısı kullanılarak tasarlanmıştır.

Soru formatı olarak Moodle Öğrenme Yönetim Sisteminin bir standardı olan GIFT seçilmiştir. Bu sayede bu proje için hazırlanan sorular Moodle sisteminde de kullanılabilir. İleride Moodle ve benzeri sistemler ile entegrasyon çalışmaları da devam etmektedir.

Sonuç

Eğitimde üretilen verinin eğitim etkinliğini arttırmak için kullanılması aktif bir araştırma konusudur. Teknolojinin eğitimde kullanımının artması ile oluşabilecek potansiyel verimlilik artışlarının hayata geçirilmesi ve bugün tahmin edilemeyen problemlerin çözümü için Eğitim Veri Madenciliği çeşitli çözümler önermektedir. Fakat problemlerin çözümü için doğru verinin toplanması ve doğru yöntemlerle analiz edilmesi önem taşımaktadır.

Önümüzdeki yıllarda öğrenci modelleme gibi daha zor problemlerde aşama kaydedilmesi muhtemeldir. EVM yöntemlerinin yeteneklerindeki olumlu gelişmeler ve FATİH projesi gibi büyük ölçekte eğitim verisi

toplamaýı mümkün kılan projelerin hayata geçirilmesi durumunda EVM konusuna olan ilginin daha da artması beklenmektedir.

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Epub 3.0 üretim kriterlerinin belirlenmesi

Determination of Epub 3.0 production criteria

Yusuf Özoğlu, Furkan Özoğlu, Feyzi Kaysi

Istanbul Üniversitesi, yozoglu@gmail.com
Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, f.ozoglu@gmail.com
Istanbul Üniversitesi, feyzikaysi@gmail.com

ÖZET

Son yıllarda kullanımı yaygınlaşan tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefon gibi mobil cihazlar okuma aracı olarak kitapların yerini almaya başlamaktadır. Eski bir standart olan pdf formatlı e-kitaplar çok yaygın olarak masaüstü ve dizüstü bilgisayarlarda kullanılmaktadır. Yeni bir e-kitap standardı olan ePub; metnin akıcılığı, font boyutlandırılabilirliği, resim ekleme ve açıklama ekleyebilme gibi özelliklerle mobil cihazlarda önemli avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada ePub 2.0.1 sürümüne kıyasla HTML5, CSS3, SVG, XHTML5, MathML, Java Script, Ses ve Video desteği gibi üstünlükleri bulunan ePub 3.0 formatlı e-kitap üretimi esas alınmış, üretilen e-kitabın okunabilirliğini belirleyen kriterleri bulmak üzere bilgisayar platformu, okuyucu yazılımı, e-Pub 3.0 özellikleri ve üretim yazılımı incelenerek üretim kriterini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. İnceleme sonunda ePub 3.0 üretim kriterleri ePub'ın kitap özellikleri, üretim süreci, kullanıldığı platform ve okuyucu yazılım olarak belirlenmiştir. Müfredat derslerinin ePub 3.0 standardında üretilebilmesinin ancak bu kriterlerin gözönünde bulundurularak mümkün olabileceği yine bu çalışmada ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mobil Cihaz, ePub, e-Kitap, Müfredat Dersi

ABSTRACT

In recent years, widespread usage of tablet computer and smartphone as mobile devices are beginning to take the place of books as reading tool. Pdf format e-books which is an old standard, are widely used with desktop and laptop computers. ePub what is a new e-book standard; provide significant advantages on mobile devices with features such as text flowability, font resizable, adding pictures and add comments. This study based on ePub 3.0 format e-book production which is have features like HTML5, CSS3, SVG, XHTML5, MathML, Java Script, audio and video support when compared to ePub version 2.0.1. In this study, computer platform, reader software, e-Pub 3.0 features and production software were investigated for find out the criteria that determine the readability of the produced e-books, and was aimed to determine production criteria. As results of investigation, epub book features, production process, used platform and reader software were determined for ePub 3.0 production criteria. And this study was demonstrated, these criteria must take into consideration, if curriculum courses will be produce in ePub 3.0 standard.

Keywords: Mobile Device, ePub, e-Book, Curriculum Course

GİRİŞ

ePub standardı, ilk olarak 2007 yılında ortaya çıkmıştır. Özellikle tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefon gibi mobil cihazlarda kullanımları tercih edilmektedir. Masaüstü ve dizüstü bilgisayarlarda kullanılan, e-kitap formatlarından farklı olarak geliştirilmesi, yayınlanması, kullanılması, taşınması ve interaktif özellikleri ile oldukça yenilikçi olduğu söylenebilir. Mobil cihaz ve mobil internet kullanımı, mobil internet kullanıcı sayısı ve mobil internet bant genişliğindeki artış ePub standardının gelişimi ve yaygınlaşması üzerinde doğrudan etkili unsurlardır.

Mobil cihaz olarak isimlendirilen tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefonların kullanımı son birkaç yılda çok büyük hızla artmaktadır. Son yıllarda bilgisayar kullanımında yeni eğilim, çok daha küçük ve kolay taşınabilir olması sebebiyle tablet bilgisayar lehinedir (Özoğlu, Kaysi ve Özoğlu, 2013a). Dünyada, 2013 yılı sonuna

kadar satılacak tablet bilgisayar sayısının yaklaşık olarak 182 milyon civarında olması beklenmektedir. Bir diğer araştırmada, kullanılan dijital ürünlerin 2012 yılından 2017 yılına kadar, dünyada bilgisayar kullanımının azda olsa azalacağı, buna karşın tablet bilgisayar satışlarının 3 kat artacağı öngörülmektedir. Yine aynı yıllar arasında 2012’de bilgisayar sayısı, tablet bilgisayar sayısının 3 katı iken, 2017 yılında bu eğilim tersine dönerek tablet bilgisayar sayısının, bilgisayar sayısının yaklaşık 1.7 katına çıkacağı öngörülmektedir (Gartner Inc., 2013). Bu gelişmeler ışığında, mobil cihazların hayatımızın her alanına hızlı bir şekilde girdiğinden bahsedilebilir (Özoğlu, Kaysi ve Özoğlu, 2013b).

Türkiye’de gerçekleştirilen bir araştırmaya göre; tablet kullanıcılarının %40’ı tablet bilgisayar ile günde 2 saatten fazla vakit geçirmektedir. Kullanıcıların % 31’i 1-2 saat, %18’i 30-60 dakika ve %11’i ise 30 dakikadan daha az süre tablet bilgisayarını kullanmaktadır. Ayrıca tablet bilgisayar kullanıcılarının eğitim düzeyinin oldukça yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Tablet bilgisayar kullanıcılarının %61’i lisans, %30’u yüksek lisans, %7’si lise ve %1’i ise ilkökul seviyesinde eğitim almışlardır (Dorinsight, 2012). Bu veriler ışığında, geleceğin öğretim elemanlarının yetiştirileceği eğitim kurumlarının eğitim-öğretim sürecinde tablet bilgisayar ve ePub formatlı ders içeriklerini kullanmaları, ileride öğrencilerine katkı sunmada faydalı olacaktır (Özoğlu ve diğ., 2013b). Hem dünyada hem de Türkiye’de tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefonların artık geniş kitleler tarafından rahatlıkla kullanıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Ders içeriklerinin mobil cihazların desteklediği formatlarda hazırlanması, bu içeriklerin kullanımında avantaj sağlayacaktır.

ePub standardının kullanımda olan sürümler arasındaki farklılıkların ve avantaj/dezavantajların ortaya konulması e-kitap formatı seçiminde bize kolaylık sağlayacaktır. Ayrıca, ePub standardının da kendi içinde farklı sürümleri bu incelemede konu edinilmiştir. Özellikle mobil cihazların kullanımı sözkonusu olduğunda ePub standardının üstünlüğü kaçınılmazdır.

ePub formatlı e-kitabın hangi platformda kullanılacağı, hangi okuyucu yazılım ile okunacağı, ePub’ın üretimini yakından ilgilendirmektedir. Çalışmada, bu kriterler dikkate alınarak e-kitap üretiminde işlevsel olan en önemli 5 yazılım kullanılmıştır. ePub oluşturma sürecinde herbirinin sağladığı avantaj ve dezavantajlar belirtilmiş, özellikle matematiksel ifadeler içeren içeriklerde bu yöntemlerin sonuçları da ayrıca ortaya konulmuştur. İlaveten e-kitap içerisine yerleştirilecek olan ses, video ve interaktif nesnelerin nasıl konumlandırılacağı ve kullanılacağı da ayrıntılı olarak anlatılmıştır. Müfredat derslerinin niçin ePub formatlı e-kitap haline dönüştürülmesi gerektiği ve dönüşümlerde hangi kriterlerin kullanılacağı belirlenmesi bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

E-KİTAP VE EPUB STANDARDI

Bir kitabı dijital ortamda okuyabilmek üzere üretilmiş şekli olan **e-kitap**, *Electronic Book*’un kısaltması *e-Book*’un türkçesi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Başlıca e-kitap formatları djVu, ePub, html, iBooks, mobi, opf, pdf, ps, txt, xml’dir. Anlaşılacağı üzere ePub, e-kitap formatlarından sadece birisidir. Bu çalışmada, ePub üzerinde durulmuş olup, türleri, özellikleri, sağladığı faydalar, üretim yöntemleri gibi hususlar ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir.

Dijital ortamlarda kullanılabilen, neredeyse bütün cihazda görüntülenebilen ve en yaygın kullanılan dosya formatı pdf (Portable Document Format)’dir. Ancak bu dosya formatı mobil cihazlarda kullanılmaya elverişli değildir. ePub standardı esas olarak tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefon gibi mobil cihazlarda kullanılmak üzere geliştirilmiş interaktif bir dosya formatıdır. Mobil cihazlarda ePub standardı, pdf’ye göre ciddi avantajlar sağlamakta, bu sebeple e-kitap üretiminde ePub tercih edilmektedir (Özoğlu ve diğ., 2013b).

ePub ya da tam adıyla **Electronic Publication** (Elektronik Yayıncılık), Uluslararası Sayısal Yayıncılık Forumu (IDPF - International Digital Publishing Forum) tarafından e-kitap standardı olarak Eylül 2007’de duyurulan bir dosya standardıdır (IDPF, 2013a). IDPF tarafından, ePub’ın ikinci sürüm güncellemesi olan 2.0.1, Eylül 2010’da, ePub’ın en gelişmiş sürümü 3.0 ise Ekim 2011 yılında yayımlanmıştır. Çeşitli teknik sebeplerden dolayı, şu anda hem ePub 2.0.1, hemde ePub 3.0 sürümü kullanıcılar tarafından tercih edilip kullanılmaktadır.

ePub 3.0’ın ePub 2.0.1’e göre HTML5, CSS3, Çoklu Stil Desteği, SVG, XHTML5, MathML, Java Script, Ses ve Video desteği şeklinde üstünlükleri bulunmaktadır (idpf.org ve Freese, 2011). ePub 3.0’ın bu üstünlüklerine karşın şu an kullanılmakta olan mobil cihaz ve ePub okuyucularının bir çoğu bu standardı henüz desteklememektedir.

EPUB 3 FORMATLI E-KİTAP ÜRETİMİ

E-kitap üretimi, genellikle kelime işlemci (Microsoft Office, Apache OpenOffice, Apple iWorks vb.) kullanılarak oluşturulmuş belgeden ePub formatlı e-kitaba dönüştürmekle gerçekleştirilir. Eser sahibinin MS Office Word yazılımı ile hazırlanmış olduğu ve içinde bir kitabın bütün unsurlarını (metin, şekil, tablo, denklem vb.) içeren sınırlı sayfada örnek bir kitap belgesi esas alınmıştır (Özoğlu, 2006). Seçilen kitabın konusu mühendislik alanında olduğu için kitabın içinde bol miktarda matematiksel ifadeler bulunmaktadır. Kitabın içinde tablo, matematiksel denklem, alt-üst indis, metin içi sembol bulunması, oluşturulacak ePub'ın üretim aşamasında ve okuma sırasında karşılaşılan sorunları tespit etmek açısından önemlidir. Bir okuma veya sosyal bilimler kitabı kolayca ePub formatına dönüştürülebilirken, teknik içerikli bir kitabın dönüşümünün ne tür zorluklar içerdiğini ortaya koymakta bir zorunluluktur. Tablo 1'de incelemesi yapılacak örnek belgenin temel özellikleri verilmiştir.

Tablo 1. Örnek Belgenin Özellikleri

Örnek Belge Detayı	Değeri
Başlık Sayısı	14
Sayfa Sayısı	13
Resim Sayısı	11
Tablo Sayısı	2
Kelime Sayısı	2392
Resim Boyutu	655 KB
Dosya Boyutu	2.1 MB
Ses Dosyası Boyutu	5 MB
Video Dosya Boyutu	1.3 MB

E-KİTAP ÜRETİM YÖNTEMİ

Tablo 1'de özellikleri verilmiş olan örnek belge, kaynak olarak alınıp, farklı yöntemlerle ePub formatına dönüşüm gerçekleştirilmiştir. ePub üretim sürecinde hangi yöntemin kullanılacağına belirlenmesi oldukça önemlidir. Uygulanacak olan yöntem; e-kitabın üretim maliyetini ve süresini etkiler, üretimi gerçekleştirecek kişi/kişilerin uzman olup olmamaları gerektiğini belirler. Üretilen e-kitabın içerik kalitesini etkiler, hangi platform ve okuyucularda okunacağını belirler (Özoğlu ve diğ., 2013b). Bu çalışmada, Adobe InDesign (Adobe Systems Inc., 2013), Apple Pages (Apple Inc., 2013a), Calibre (Kovid Goyal, 2013), Sigil (GitHub Inc., 2013), Apple iBooks Author (Apple Inc., 2013b) yazılımları kullanılarak e-kitap üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Adobe InDesign

Word belgesinin InDesign'a entegrasyonu iki farklı yöntemle gerçekleşir: Birinci yöntemde, Word belgesi doğrudan InDesign belgesine eklenir. İkinci yöntem ise, Word belgesinin linkini InDesign belgesine eklemektir. Bu yöntemde Word belgesi üzerinde InDesign belgesinden bağımsız olarak düzenlemeler yapılabilir. Bu yöntemin en avantajlı yönü, daha az InDesign bilgisi ile bu işlerin yapılabilmesidir. InDesign kullanmasını çok az bilen hatta hiç bilmeyen kişiler bu yöntemle e-kitap üretimde katkı sağlayabilirler. Bunun için başlangıçta bir uzman tarafından Word ve InDesign belgeleri arasındaki entegrasyonun yapılmış olması yeterlidir. InDesign ile üretilen e-kitap, içinde matematiksel denklemler içermiyorsa yani düz metin ve şekillerden oluşan bir belge ise oluşturulması oldukça kolay ve sorunsuz olmaktadır. Çünkü Word belgesinin stil verilerinin niteliği bozulmamakta, böylece hızlı ve sorunsuz üretim sağlanabilmektedir. E-kitabın ismi, yazarı, yayıncısı, kategorisi vb. MetaData bilgileri kolaylıkla düzenlenebilmektedir. Kapak ve içindekiler ayarlarının rahatlıkla yapılabilmesi süreci kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu üretim yönteminde, temel InDesign kullanım bilgisi yeterli olmakla birlikte yer yer orta düzey kullanım bilgisine de ihtiyaç duyulabilmektedir.

Apple Pages

Word belgesi doğrudan Pages ile açılabilen ve Word belgesindeki stillerin tamamı Pages'e aktarılabilir. Ancak başlık ve dinamik numaralandırma içeren bazı stillerde ePub oluşturma aşamasında sorun çıkabilmektedir. Özellikle numaralı başlık stillerinin yeni baştan oluşturulması ePub üretim

sürecinin sorunsuz ve kısa zamanda tamamlanmasını sağlayacaktır. MetaData bilgisi olarak sadece kitap ve yazarın ismi ile kitabın kategorisi tanımlanabilmektedir. Pages ile kapak ve içindekiler sayfası da oluşturulabilmektedir. Kullanımı çok kolay olduğu için uzmanlık istememekle birlikte, Pages'in en önemli dezavantajı sadece Mac OSX işletim sisteminde çalışıyor olmasıdır.

Calibre

Calibre birçok formatı desteklemekte olup Word belgesini de sorunsuz olarak açmaktadır. Ancak Calibre ile belge üzerinde düzenleme yapılamamaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu yöntemde ePub içerisine ses, video, SVG, MathML ve interaktif nesne eklenememektedir. Kitabın ismi, yazarı, yayıncısı, kategorisi vb. bütün bilgiler MetaData olarak kolaylıkla düzenlenebilmektedir. E-Kitaba çok kolay bir şekilde kapak ekleme veya bir kapak üretimi yapılabilmektedir. e-Kitabı daha görsel hale getirmek ve kullanılabilirliğini artırmak için içindekiler ekleme özelliği mevcuttur. Diğer yazılımlara göre oldukça sınırlı işlevlerine karşın Calibre kullanım olarak oldukça pratik bir yazılımdır.

Sigil

Sigil, başka formatlı bir belgeyi açma ve düzenleme imkanı vermemekte sadece ePub formatındaki dosyaları açabilmektedir. Word belgesinin bütün stil şablonları sıfırlanarak sayfalar oluşturulur, çalışma html tabanlı olarak yürütülür. Detaylı çalışmalarda yazılım kodları ile çalışmak gereklidir. E-kitap içinde yer alacak içerikler (kapak, önsöz, içindekiler, teşekkür yazısı, kaynak, metin vb) için bir xhtml sayfası oluşturulur. ePub içinde yer alacak resimler başta kitap kapağı olmak üzere resim klasörü içerisine eklenir. Sayfa stilleri yeniden oluşturulur. Sigil doğrudan CSS dosyası oluşturarak ayrıntılı stil yönetimine imkan sağlar. Stilleme işleminin sonunda içindekiler kolaylıkla oluşmaktadır. E-kitabın ismi, yazarı, yayıncısı, kategorisi vb. MetaData bilgileri kolaylıkla düzenlenebilmektedir. Sigil, ePub üretimi için çok esnek bir çalışma aracı sunmaktadır. Ancak kullanımında uzmanlık seviyesinde web yazılım bilgisi gerektirmesi, en büyük dezavantajıdır.

Apple iBooks Author

iBooks Author yazılımında diğer yazılımlarda olmayan birçok nesne (Açılır Kutu, Değerlendirme, Galeri, Etkileşimli Görüntü vb.) hazır olup, kitabın bu nesnelere zenginleştirilmesi kolaylıkla yapılabilmektedir. iBooks Author ile metin akıcılığı (reflowable) özelliği olmayan sadece sabit şablonlu (fixed-layout) ePub oluşturulabilmektedir. Kullanılan okuma platformlarında bu yöntemle üretilen ePub'lar çok başarılı şekilde kullanılabilir. Word belgesi içeriği sürükleyip bırak ile belge içine taşınarak e-kitap oluşturulmaktadır. Düzgün bir içerik elde etmek için bölüm başlıklarının ve stillerin yeniden düzenlenmesi gereklidir. Diğer yazılımlardan önemli bir farkı, oluşturulan kitap format uzantısının .iBooks olmasıdır. Kısaca .iBooks formatlı ePub kitaplar ancak Apple platformlarında çalışabilmektedir.

ÖZEL METİN NESNELERİ

MATEMATİKSEL NESNE

Metin içindeki matematiksel ifadelerin ePub formatına dönüşümü için kullanılacak yazılımın bu kabiliyete sahip olması gerekir. ePub 3.0 matematiksel ifadeleri MathML özelliği sayesinde aynen yazı metinleri gibi ePub belgesine görebilmektedir. MathML özelliği matematiksel ifadeleri aynen metin gibi yeniden fontlama ve boyutlandırma imkanı (IDPF, 2013c) sunmaktadır.

InDesign, ePub 3.0'in en önemli özelliklerinden olan MathML özellikli matematiksel ifadeleri, e-kitap içerisine eklememize imkan vermemektedir. Ancak kısıtlı sayıda bazı eklentiler ile bu işlev yerine getirilebilmektedir. Pages ise MathML özellikli matematiksel ifadeleri eklememize imkan vermemekte fakat bu ifadeleri resim formatında düzgün olarak gösterebilmektedir. Bu mühendislik kitaplarının da ePub formatında üretilebilmesinin mümkün olduğu anlamına gelmektedir. Calibre, matematiksel ifadelerin hiçbirini ePub belgesinde oluşturamamaktadır. Sigil, matematiksel ifadeleri sadece resim formatlı olarak metin içine ekleyerek e-kitap oluşturabilmektedir. Bu durum, matematiksel ifadeler içeren ePub oluşturma sürecini zor ve karmaşık hale getirmektedir. MathML formatındaki bir gösterim sadece kod bilgisi ile oluşturulabilir. Bu durum, çalışmanın uzamasına ve uzman kişi ihtiyacının artmasına neden olur. iBooks Author ile diğer

yazılımlarda bulunmayan denklem menüsü ile MathML özelliği ile e-kitap üretmek oldukça basit bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Matematiksel ifadeler resim formatı şeklinde sorunsuz olarak gösterilmektedir.

GÖRÜNTÜ NESNESİ

ePub 3.0 standardı yaygın olarak kullanılan PNG ve JPEG gibi Raster görüntü formatlarına ilave olarak SVG (Scalable Vector Graphic - Ölçeklenebilir Vektör Grafik) de desteklemektedir. Ölçeklenebilir ifadesi, yeniden boyutlandırılan grafiklerde herhangi bir kalite kaybı olmadığına işaret eder. Raster grafiğin piksel ile oluşması yerine burada vektör grafik sayılarla tanımlanır. SVG görüntüyü ölçeklemek demek SVG şekillerini tanımlayan sayının çarpımı veya bölünmesi anlamına gelir. Ayrıca SVG etkileşim ve animasyon desteğine sahip iki boyutlu şekil için XML tabanlı bir vektör görüntü formatıdır. SVG görüntüleri ve davranışları XML metin dosyalarında tanımlanır (Wikipedia, 2013b ve IDPF, 2013a).

InDesign, Pages ve iBooks Author, ePub 3.0'ın en önemli özelliklerinden olan SVG formatlı görselleri e-kitap içerisine eklememize imkan vermemektedir. Ancak Indesign'da kısıtlı sayıda bazı eklentiler ile bu işlev yerine getirilebilmektedir. ePub 3.0'ın birçok özelliğini başarıyla kullanabilen Pages'in yeni bir güncelleme ile bu eksikliğini gidereceği beklenebilir. Sigil diğer yazılımların aksine SVG formatındaki nesnelere başarılı bir şekilde ePub içerisine ekleyebilmektedir.

SES VE VİDEO NESNESİ

ePub 3.0 sayesinde ses (AAC ses kodek .mp3) ve video (H.264 video kodekli .mp4 veya .m4v) nesnelerinin e-kitap içerisinde (IDPF, 2013b) kullanılması mümkün hale gelmiştir. Bir kitabın kısmi veya tüm metninin sesli anlatımı e-kitap Sesi olarak isimlendirilebilir. Bir kitabın bir bölümünün veya tümünün, konulara ek bilgilerin, bir laboratuvar deneyinin yapılarının anlatım videosu ise e-kitap Videosu olarak isimlendirilebilir.

E-kitap içindeki ses ve video nesnelere iki türlü ePub içinde yer alır. Birinci yöntemde bu nesnelere doğrudan ePub içerisine gömülürken, ikinci yöntemde ise ePub içeriğindeki bir link (hyperlink) ile internet bağlantısına sahip olmak koşuluyla ses ve video nesnelerinin kullanılabilmesidir. İkinci yöntemde ses ve video nesnelere profesyonel yayım yapan Vimeo gibi portalda internet band genişliği dikkate alınarak SD veya HD kalitesinde yayınlanmakta ve o platformlar içerisinden çalıştırılmaktadır. E-kitap boyutunun büyümemesi için bu yöntem tercih edilmektedir. InDesign, Pages, Sigil ve iBooks Author yazılımı ile ses ve video nesnelere kolaylıkla kitabımıza eklenerek e-kitap içerisinden kullanılabilir.

İTERAKTİF NESNESİ

ePub 3.0 standardı ile kitabın anlatımı zenginleştirmek için JavaScript interaktif nesnelere (IDPF, 2013d) kullanılabilir. Kullanılan interaktif nesnelere e-kitap İteraktif Materyali olarak isimlendirilebilir.

InDesign ve Pages ile HTML5 formatında interaktif nesnelere ePub'ın içerisine ilave edilememektedir. Ancak link kullanılarak web browser ile direkt gösterimde sağlanabilmektedir. Link yöntemi ile Java gibi ePub 3.0 desteği olmayan formatlarda ePub ile kullanılabilir. iBooks Author ile HTML5 nesnelere çok kolay bir şekilde e-kitap içerisine ilave edilebilmektedir. iBooks Author'da interaktif nesnelere widget formatına (.wdgt) dönüştürülerek eklenmesi gerekmektedir. Sigil yazılımı ile HTML5, CSS3 ve JavaScript kodla e-kitap içerisine interaktif nesnelere eklenebilmektedir. Bu nesnelere düzenlenmesi için yazılım bilgisi olan uzmana ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. İteraktif nesnelere içeren bir ePub'ı hazırlamanın bu açıdan daha zor olduğu söylenebilir.

YÖNTEMİN E-KİTAP VE ÜRETİM SÜRECİNE ETKİSİ

ePub formatlı e-kitap üretmek için çeşitli aşamalardan oluşan bir değerlendirme yapmak gerekir. Her aşamadaki değerlendirme ile üretim kriteri belirlenecektir. Bu aşamada değerlendirme yapıldığında iki kriter ortaya konulabilir: a) ePub'ın özellikleri ve b) ePub üretim süreci. Üretim yönteminin, ePub'ın özelliklerine ve ePub'ın üretim sürecine etkisi sırasıyla ortaya konmuştur.

Tablo 2. Yöntemin ePub Özelliklerine Etkisi

Yöntem/Yazılım					
Kitap Özellikleri	InDesign	Pages	Calibre	Sigil	iBooks Author

Kapak	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi
İçindekiler	İyi	Orta	Kötü	Orta	Orta
Metin	İyi	İyi	Yok	İyi	İyi
Matematiksel İfade (.png)	Orta	İyi	Yok	Orta	İyi
Matematiksel İfade (MathML)	Yok	Yok	Yok	Kötü	İyi
Linkli Yazı (Hyperlink)	İyi	İyi	Yok	İyi	İyi
Resim (.png, .jpeg)	İyi	İyi	Yok	İyi	İyi
Resim (.svg)	Yok	Yok	Yok	İyi	Yok
Tablo	İyi	İyi	Yok	Kötü	İyi
Stil Yönetimi (CSS3)	İyi	Orta	Kötü	Orta	Orta
Ses (.mp3)	İyi	İyi	Yok	İyi	İyi
Video (.mp4)	İyi	İyi	Yok	İyi	İyi
İnteraktif (Html5)	Yok	Yok	Yok	Yok	İyi
İnteraktif (JavaScript)	Yok	Yok	Yok	Yok	Yok
Puan	29	28	5	29	34

Öncelikli olarak üretim yönteminin, ePub’ın özelliklerine etkisini ortaya koymak üzere dört durum (iyi, orta, kötü, yok) kullanılarak yapılan değerlendirmeler Tablo 2’de gösterilmiştir. Dört durum sayısal olarak ‘İyi=3’, ‘Orta=2’, ‘Kötü=1’ ve ‘Yok=0’ şeklinde puanlandığında, her bir yöntemin aldıkları puanlar, aynı tabloda yer almıştır. ePub’ın hedeflenen özelliğine göre bir yöntem seçmek gerekli olup, ancak bu yöntem(ler) ile istediğimiz özelliklere sahip bir e-kitap üretebileceğimiz anlaşılmaktadır.

Üretim yönteminin, ePub’ın üretim sürecine etkisini göstermek üzere değerlendirmeler Tablo 3’de verilmiştir. Yöntemin ePub’ın özelliklerine etkisine ilave olarak, üretim sürecine etkisini ortaya koymak bakımından Tablo 3 oldukça aydınlatıcı niteliktedir.

Tablo 3. Yöntemin Üretim Sürecine Etkisi

Yöntem/Yazılım					
Özellikleri	InDesign	Pages	Calibre	Sigil	iBooks Author
İşletim Sistemi	Win/Mac	Mac	Win/Mac	Win/Mac/Linux	Mac
Yazılım Maliyeti	Ücretli	Ücretli	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz
Kullanıcı Bilgi Düzeyi	Uzman	Orta	Az	Uzman	Orta
Kullanım Kolaylığı	Zor	Kolay	Kolay	Zor	Kolay
Üretim Süresi (dk)	10	20	5	60	30
MS Word Desteği	+	+	+	-	+/-
ePub Düzenleyebilme/Okuyabil	+/-	+/-	-/+	+/-	+/-
Reflowable/ Fixed-Layout	+/+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/+
MetaData Düzenleme	+	+/-	+	+	+
ePub Dosya Boyutu	1 MB	0.7 MB	2 MB	1 MB	2 MB
PDF Dosya Boyutu	1.9 MB				
En Önemli Avantajı	Word ile Linkli Çalışma Özelliği	Kullanımı Çok Kolay, Başarılı Dönüştürme	Ücretsiz	CSS yönetimi dahil Tam Kontrol İmkanı	Kullanımı çok kolay
En Önemli Dezavantajı	Pahalı, Uzman Bilgi Gerekliliği	Sadece Mac OSX’te Çalışabilmesi	Esnek Olmaması	Web Yazılımı Bilgisi Gerekliliği	Sadece MacOSX’te Çalışabilmesi
Dökümantasyon ve Destek	Ücretli	Ücretli	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz

Tablo 3’te belirtilen üretim sürecinin koşul, imkan ve kısıtlarına göre bu yöntemlerden birisini seçmek, süreci en avantajlı hale dönüştürmek için en iyi çözüm olacaktır. Hedeflenen e-kitap özellikleri ve üretim sürecinin koşulları gereği en elverişli yöntemi belirlemek için Tablo 2 ve 3’ün birlikte değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

OKUMA PLATFORMUNUN E-KİTAP ÜRETİMİNE ETKİSİ

Bu aşamada bir değerlendirme yapıldığında iki üretim kriteri daha ortaya konulabilir: a) e-Kitabın kullanıldığı platform b) ePub’ın okunduğu okuyucu yazılımı (ePub Reader). Burada ePub’ın kullanılacağı donanım ve okuyucu yazılımları detaylı olarak incelenmiş olup iki ayrı tabloda değerlendirme sonuçları

verilmiştir. Tablo 4'te masaüstü platformunda ve popüler okuyucu yazılımlar kullanıldığında ePub'ın özelliklerinin okuma kalitesi verilmiştir.

Tablo 4. Okuma Yazılım Değerlendirmesi (Masaüstü Platformu)

Okuma Yazılımı (Masaüstü Platformu)					
Yazılım Özellikleri	iBooks	Adobe Digital Edition	Azardi Desktop	FB Reader	Calibre
Platformlar	Mac	PC / Mac	PC / Mac	PC / Mac	PC / Mac
Yazılım Maliyeti	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz
Desteklediği Sürüm	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0
Kitap Özellikleri					
Kapak	İyi	İyi	İyi	Orta	İyi
İçindekiler	İyi	Orta	İyi	Orta	İyi
Metin	İyi	İyi	İyi	Orta	İyi
Matematiksel İfade (.png)	İyi	Orta	İyi	Kötü	Kötü
Matematiksel İfade (MathML)	İyi	Yok	İyi	Yok	Orta
Linkli Yazı (Hyperlink)	İyi	İyi	İyi	Kötü	İyi
Resim (.png, .jpeg)	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi
Resim (.svg)	İyi	İyi	Orta	Yok	İyi
Tablo	İyi	İyi	İyi	Kötü	İyi
Ses (.mp3)	İyi	Yok	Kötü	Yok	İyi
Video (.mp4)	İyi	Yok	Yok	Yok	Kötü
İnteraktif (Html5 & JavaScript) ?	İyi	Yok	İyi	Yok	Orta
Puan	36	22	30	12	30

Tablo 4'teki sonuçlar incelendiğinde; Mac platformunda kullanılan iBooks ePub okuma yazılımı, ePub 3.0 standartlı e-kitapları okuma konusunda açık ara başarılı bulunmuştur. PC platformunda ise ePub 3.0 standardı ile gelen MathML, ses, video ve interaktif nesnelere okuma konusunda elverişli gözükmemektedir.

ePub'ın özellikle mobil platformlarda kullanılacağı dikkate alındığında, bu platformlarda ve popüler okuyucu yazılımlar kullanıldığında ePub'ın özelliklerinin okuma kalitesi Tablo 5'te verilmiştir.

Tablo 5. Okuma Yazılım Değerlendirmesi (Mobil Platform)

Okuma Yazılımı (Mobil Platform)							
Yazılım Özellikleri	iBooks	Bluefire reader	Moon reader +	Cool Reader	Lektz	Gyan	Mantano Reader
Platformlar	iOS	iOS/ Android	Android	Android	iOS/ Android	Android	Android
Yazılım Maliyeti	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz	Ücretsiz
Desteklediği Sürüm	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0	ePub 3.0
Kitap Özellikleri							
Kapak	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	Yok	Yok	İyi
İçindekiler	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi
Metin	İyi	İyi	İyi	Orta	Orta	İyi	Orta
Matematiksel İfade	İyi	Orta	Kötü	Orta	Orta	İyi	İyi
Matematiksel İfade	İyi	Kötü	Kötü	Yok	Kötü	Kötü	Orta
Linkli Yazı (Hyperlink)	İyi	İyi	İyi	Kötü	Kötü	Kötü	İyi
Resim (.png, .jpeg)	İyi	Orta	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi	İyi
Resim (.svg)	İyi	Kötü	Yok	Yok	Yok	Yok	Yok
Tablo	İyi	İyi	Kötü	İyi	Orta	İyi	İyi
Ses (.mp3)	İyi	Yok	İyi	Yok	İyi	Kötü	Yok
Video (.mp4)	İyi	Yok	Kötü	Yok	Orta	İyi	Yok

İnteraktif (Html5 & JavaScript)	İyi	Yok	Yok	Yok	İyi	Kötü	Yok
Puan	36	21	22	17	22	22	22

Benzer şekilde Tablo 5'e bakıldığında; iOS platformda kullanılan iBooks ePub 3.0 standartlı e-kitapları okuma konusunda çok başarılıdır. Android platformda ise yine MathML, ses, video ve interaktif nesnelere okuma konusunda başarılı olmayan tespitleri sözkonusudur.

Genel bir değerlendirme yapıldığında, Mac platformu, PC'ye, iOS platformu ise Android'e göre ePub 3.0 standartlarında bir e-Kitabı görüntülemek için büyük üstünlük sağlamaktadır. Daha da önemlisi, PC ve Android platformu ePub 3.0 formatlı olarak üretilmiş e-kitapları kullanabilmek için elverişli değildir. Neredeyse hiçbir okuyucu yazılım ePub 3.0 standardını tam anlamıyla görüntüleyememektedir. ePub 3.0'ın sağladığı başlıca özelliklerin, Android platformlu bir mobil cihaz üzerinde kullanılmasının istenmesi halinde ne yazık ki bu mümkün gözükmemektedir.

EPUB 3.0 STANDARTLI EĞİTİM MÜFREDAT DERSLERİ

Özellikle açıköğretim veya uzaktan eğitim yöntemi ile eğitim yapan kurumlarda müfredat ders kitaplarının ePub 2.0.1 standardında hazırlanması bir yöntem olarak daha önce tercih edilmiştir (Özoğlu, ve diğerleri 2013b). Bu çalışmada ortaya konmuş olan üretim kriterleri gözönüne alındığında, müfredat ders kitaplarının ePub 3.0 standardında üretilmesi ciddi zorluklar içermektedir. Bahsi geçen zorluk, çok güncel bir standart olan ve oldukça güncel özellikler içeren ePub 3.0'ın sınırlı platformlarda (Mac ve iOS) görüntülenebiliyor olmasıdır. Zaten bu gerekçelerle müfredat dersleri ePub 2.0.1 standartlı olarak üretilmiştir (Özoğlu, ve diğerleri 2013b). Müfredat derslerini ePub 3.0 standardında üretme konusunda ısrarcı olan kurumların, e-Kitabın görüntülenebileceği mobil cihazları da öğrencilerine tedarik etmeleri zorunlu gözükmemektedir. ePub 2.0.1 standartlı e-kitap üretimi özellikleri itibariyle nispeten daha kolayken, ePub 3.0 standartlı e-kitap üretimi sahip olduğu ekstra özellikler dolayısıyla ve bu özelliklerin uzmanlık düzeyinde bilgi ve deneyim gerektirmesi sebebiyle daha zor, zaman alıcı ve maliyetlidir. Üstelik üretilen e-kitapların kullanılabilmesinin önünde bir yığın kısıtlar bulunmaktadır.

SONUÇ

ePub standartlı e-kitap üretmek için yapılan detaylı değerlendirmeler sonucunda ePub üretim kriterleri ortaya konmuştur. Bu üretim kriterleri a) ePub'ın kitap özellikleri, b) ePub'ın üretim süreci, c) ePub'ın kullanıldığı platform ve d) ePub'ı okuyucu yazılımıdır. Üretilen e-kitabı okuyacak olan kullanıcıların kullandıkları okuyucu yazılımları, tablet bilgisayar platformları, ePub üretim kriterlerini belirleyen başlıca faktörlerdir. Bu kriterler belirlendikten sonra e-Kitabın hangi standartta oluşacağı ve sahip olacağı özellikler ortaya çıkacaktır. En son aşamada ise mevcut imkanlar ile istenen e-kitap özelliklerini optimum şekilde üretmek için yöntem belirlenmektedir. ePub 3.0 standardının yeni olması sebebiyle bütün tablet bilgisayarlarda kullanılabilme imkanı ne yazık ki şimdilik mümkün değildir. Bu sebeple bu çalışmada ortaya konmuş olan değerlendirme kriterleri ile kullanıcıların özellikleri gözönünde tutularak ePub üretim süreçleri kullanılarak ePub 3.0 standardında e-kitaplar üretilebilir. Eğitim Kurumu müfredat derslerini ePub 3.0 standardında üretmek isterse, bu kriterleri gözönünde bulundurmak ya da bütün e-kitap kullanıcılarına mobil cihazları tedarik etmek zorundadır. Aksi durumda, ePub 3.0 ile kullanılabilen özelliklerin, ePub 2.0.1 standardında üretilen e-kitap ile birlikte kullanılabilirdiği yöntemi tercih etmek gerekecektir.

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Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrenci profili

Prof.Dr.Ahmet Aypay*, Lale Çiçek**, Raşide Yörük**

* Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Öğretim Üyesi
**Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Yükseköğretim Yönetimi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
aypaya@gmail.com, laleb@ogu.edu.tr, ryoruk@ogu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Amaç: Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu Öğrenci Profilinin belirlenmesi.

Yöntem: Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören öğrencilere 38 (otuzsekiz) soru içeren ölçek uygulanmıştır. Bu araştırmanın evrenini; Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda 2012-2013 öğretim yılında öğrenim gören öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma Örneklemi; evreni oluşturan Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda 2012-2013 öğretim yılında 7 programda öğrenim gören 580 öğrenci arasından program bazında uygun öğrenciler seçilmiştir. Ölçek soruları SPSS 18.0 programından yüzde ve frekans olarak analiz edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin yaş aralığı 18-21'dir. Öğrencilerin % 82,9 u sınavsız geçişle okudukları programa yerleşmiştir. Öğrencilerin % 55'i okudukları bölümden memnun, % 21.4 ü çok memnun. Öğrencilerin programlarını tercih etme nedenleri arasında iş bulmak, meslek sahibi olmak, daha çok para kazanmak, itibar sahibi olmak, bilgi ve becerilerini geliştirmek % oranı en büyük kriterler.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencileri okudukları programları sınavsız geçiş yerleştirme sisteminden yararlanarak bilinçli olarak seçmişlerdir. Ancak sağlık ara elemanı yetiştiren meslek yüksekokullarına sınavsız geçiş ile gelen öğrencilerin yanı sıra normal liselerden öğrenci alınabilmesi içinde mevcut sınav sisteminde gerekli düzenlemeler yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Profil, Meslek Yüksekokulu, Meslek Seçimi

Toplumların kalkınmasında, gelişmesinde çağın gereksinimlerine ulaşmasında eğitimin rolü çok büyüktür. Gelişen teknolojiyle beraber her sektör kendini yenilemektedir. Sağlık alanında ara eleman yetiştiren yüksekokulların; nitelikli sağlık elemanı yetiştirmeleri için bilinçli, amaçlarını belirlemiş gerekli eğitimi almaya hazır sağlık ara elemanı yetiştirmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu sağlık ara elemanlarının çağın gereksinimlerine uygun, temel bilgi ve becerilerle donanımlı, ekip içinde uyumlu çalışan, analiz ve sentez yapabilen, insan ve hasta haklarına saygılı, çalışma hayatında daha başarılı ve etkin nitelikli eleman olabilmeleri, bu alandaki öğrencilerin beklentilerinin belirlenmesiyle doğru orantılıdır. Bu nedenle sağlık ara elemanı yetiştiren Meslek Yüksekokullarının eğitim kalitesi, öğrenciyi ne kadar donanımlı yetiştirdiği, ne kadar sahaya çıkmaya hazır, ne kadar çalışmaya istekli öğrencilere sahip olduğunun belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu belirlemenin yapılabilmesinin en önemli çalışmalarından biri de öğrenci profillerinin belirlenmesidir. Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrenci profili çalışmasında bu kapsamda yapılmıştır.

Bilgi toplumuna geçiş süreci içinde, toplumda herkesin eğitime tam ve eşit erişimi gereklidir. Çünkü, bilgi toplumunun küreselleşmiş dünyasında ekonomi bilgiye ve bilgili insan gücüne dayanmaktadır. Bilgi toplumunda, başarılı bir birey olabilmek için, salt belli bir düzeyde mesleki ve teknik bilgilere sahip olmak artık yeterli olmamaktadır. Bu bireyden bilgiye ulaşma, bilgiyi çözümlene ve sürekli olarak işine uygun olarak bilgisini yenileyebilme kapasitesine ulaşmış olması beklenmektedir. Küresel bilgi toplumu içindeki yarışma, çoklu beceriye ve yaşam boyu öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olan işgücüne gereksinmeyi arttırmıştır. Küreselleşmiş bilgi toplumundaki bir kişiden inisiyatif alması, sorumluluk üstlenmekten çekinmemesi, takım çalışmasına açık olması, çoğulcu ve özgür düşünceye ve insan haklarına saygılı olması, toplumsal ve bireysel düzeyde sanat ve kültür bilincine sahip olması beklenmektedir. (Yükseköğretim Kurulu, 2007)

Meslek Yüksekokulu Eğitimi

Ülkemizde ve tüm dünyada meslek yüksekokulları, çeşitli iş kollarına nitelikli insan gücü yetiştiren yüksek öğretim kurumlarıdır. Günümüzde tüm dünyada yaşanmakta olan küresel rekabette ülkemiz açısından

sıklıkla dile getirilen sorunlardan birisi de mesleki alanda iyi eğitilmiş, kalifiye işgücü ihtiyacıdır. Gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin endüstri ve hizmet sektörlerindeki en önemli sorunlarından biri, nitelikli “ara insan gücü” eksikliğidir. Ara insan gücü, işçi ile mühendis, yönetici ve idari personel arasında yer alan kademedir. Bu kademenin istihdamı ile sanayi ve hizmet sektörlerinde verim ve kalitenin artacağı muhakkaktır. Kalkınmakta olan ülkelerde, yetişmiş insan gücü yanında ara elemanlara da ihtiyaç duyulmakta olup, ülkemizde bu görevi Meslek Yüksekokulları üstlenmiş bulunmaktadır. Bu bakımdan ülkemizin küresel rekabette yerini almasında Meslek Yüksekokullarına önemli görevler düşmektedir. Teknolojideki gelişmeler ve toplumda oluşan ihtiyaç neticesinde zaman içerisinde öğrenme yöntemlerimizde değişmiştir. Günümüzde artık başarı, bireylerin kendi kendine öğrenme ve değerlendirme yeteneklerinin gelişmesi, takım çalışmasına olan yatkınlıkları, gerekli bilgiye nereden ve nasıl erişileceğinin bilinmesi ile doğrudan ilişkili bir hale gelmiştir. (Akyurt, 2009)

Yükseköğretim Yeterlilikler Çerçevesinde Meslek Yüksekokulu Öğrencilerinin Yeterlilikleri

Genel/mesleki orta öğretimde kazanılan bilgiler üzerine kurulan ve orta öğretim düzeyi üzerindeki ders kitapları ile desteklenen bir alandaki bilgilere sahip olmak ve o alandaki kavramları belirlenen bir düzeyde kavradığını göstermek.

Alanında problem çözümü için gerekli olan verileri tanımlama, toplama ve kullanmayı etkin bir biçimde yapabilmek, pratik uygulamalarda gereken teorik bilgileri, el ve/veya düşünsel becerileri kullanabildiğini göstermek.

Meslekleri ile tasarımları ve uygulamaları çalışma arkadaşlarına, üstlerine ve servis sağladıkları kişi ve gruplara açık bir biçimde anlatabilmek.

Alanlarında bağımsız olarak öğrenmeyi ve öğrendiklerini uygulayabildiklerini göstermek.

Çalışmalarında öngörülmeven uygulama ile ilgili sorunları çözme yeteneğini kazanmak.

Objektif olarak performans değerlendirmesi ve denetim yapabilmek.

Alanlarındaki uygulamalarda yeterli düzeyde yabancı dil bilgisine sahip olmak.

Temel bilgisayar kullanımı bilgisi ile birlikte, mesleğin gerektirdiği yazılım ve donanım kullanabilme yetkinliğine sahip olmak.

Meslekleri ile ilgili toplumsal, bilimsel ve ahlaki değerleri görme bilincine sahip olmak.

İş güvenliği konusunda yeterli bilgi ve bilince sahip olmak. (Oktik, 2007)

Meslek Seçimi

Meslek kişinin salt kendi doyumunu için değil başkalarının yararı için yaptığı ve karşılığında bir kazanç elde ettiği faaliyettir. Bireyin tercih ettiği yani girmek istediği meslekler arasından birini ayırması ve buna girmek için çaba göstermesi meslek seçimi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Bu durumda meslek seçimi, beğenilen mesleklerden birinde karar kılmaktır. Genel bir eğitimden sonra bir mesleğin eğitimine başlamak buna örnek olabilir. O halde, meslek seçimi, girilmek istenen (tercih edilen) meslek arasından, girmek olasılığı en yüksek olana yönelmedir. Tercih seçimden daha kapsamlıdır. Çünkü, seçilen meslek tercih edilen bir dizi meslekten biridir. Seçim de bireysel fiziksel ve zihinsel yeteneklerini, ekonomik durumunu, meslek eğitimini başarma olasılığını ve daha bir çok faktörü göz önüne alarak, kısaca, erişim olasılığını hesap ederek, tercih listesindeki meslek seçeneklerinden birine karar vermiş olmaktadır. (Kuzgun, 2000)

Meslek kişinin değer yargılarını, dünya görüşünü, günlük yaşam tarzını ve alışkanlıklarını biçimlendiren faktörlerin başında gelir. Kişinin yaşamına böylesine çok yönlü etkileri olan uğraşı alanının seçimi, günümüzde giderek karmaşıklaşan bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Meslek seçiminin bir sorun haline gelmesinin bir diğer nedeni özgürlüklerin genişlemesi, bireyin kendi yaşam biçimini seçmesi ve kararının sorumluluğunu taşıması gerektiği görüşünün benimsenmesidir. Bireyin seçme özgürlüğünü doğru tercihler yapabilme doğrultusunda kullanabilmesi için, neyi niçin istediğini, ne gibi bedensel, zihinsel ve ekonomik olanaklara sahip olduğunu bilmesi yani kendini tanıması gerekir. (Kuzgun, 2000)

Tüm yükseköğretim öğrencileri mevcut müfredat içinde istediği branşı seçme hakkı ve edindiği bilgi ve deneyimin resmi olarak tanınması hakkı da dahil olmak üzere, öğrenim özgürlüğünden yararlanır. (Aktan, 2003) Bireyin seçme özgürlüğü olduğu durumlarda gerçek ilgiyi saptama olasılığı daha yüksektir. Bu

özgürlüğü yaşayan öğrencilerin başarılı bir seçim sürecinde yapması gerekenler ana hatlarıyla şöyle özetlenebilir. (Pişkin, 2006) Öğrencilerin kendilerini gerçekçi bir biçimde tanımaları ve değerlendirmeleri. Öğrencilerin yerel, ulusal hatta uluslararası işgücü piyasalarını, bu piyasalardaki meslekleri ve bireyleri bu mesleklere hazırlayacak eğitim programlarını tanımaları. Bu iki bilgiden yararlanarak uygun bir eşleme yapmaları, yani bir meslek ya da üst eğitim programını seçme kararı vermeleri.

Mesleğe ilişkin olumlu bir görüş ve tutuma sahip olmak, mesleğe uyum sağlamak ve verimli bir çalışma yaşamı sürdürmek açısından meslek bilincinin temeli, okul yaşamı sırasında atılır. Tüm meslek yaşamı boyunca devam eder. Öğrencilerin mesleklerine bakış açıları aldıkları eğitimler sonunda olumlu ya da olumsuz yönde değişebilmektedir. (Yükseköğretim Kurulu, 2007)

Öğrenci Profili Kavramı

Profil araştırmaları, araştırmanın evrenini oluşturan hedef kitlenin mevcut durumunun çeşitli değişkenler açısından betimlenmesini sağlar. Eğitimin her alanında yer alan bireylerle ilgili yapılan profil araştırmalarında bu bireylerin içinde yer aldığı kültürel bağlam, sosyo-demografik faktörler, bireysel özellikler vb. hakkında önemli veriler elde edilmektedir.

Öğrenci profilini yansıtan bir çalışma yapmak, hedef kitlesi olan öğrencilerini yeterince tanıyamayan üniversiteler için önemlidir. Bu tür bir çalışma ile önceki dönemlerde başka üniversitelerde yapılmış benzer profil çalışmalarıyla kıyaslama yapılabilir. Ve böylelikle belirli bir dönemin üniversite gençliğinin demografik özelliklerinin ortaya çıkmasına katkıda bulunulur. Kurum tarihi açısından ise farklı dönemlerde bu tür çalışmaların yapılması, öğrenci profilindeki değişmelerin izlenmesinde gerek yönetim ve gerekse akademisyenler için oldukça yararlı bir bilgi birikimi yaratacaktır. (Aktan ve Pişkin Akt: Atasever, 2006)

Önem

Sağlık alanında nitelikli eleman yetiştirmek önemlidir. Beklenti ve amaçlarını doğru ve gerçekçi biçimde belirleyen bireylerin, meslek hayatlarında daha başarılı ve mutlu olduklarının ortaya konulması ve

Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu programları öğrencilerinin okudukları programları tercih etme nedenleri ve okudukları programlarla ilgili memnuniyetlerinin belirlenmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Amaç

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu Öğrenci Profilinin belirlenmesi.

Alt Amaçlar

Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulundaki öğrencilerin okudukları programı tercih etme nedenlerinin belirlenmesi.

Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulundaki öğrencilerin okudukları programdan memnun olup olmadıklarının belirlenmesi.

Sayıtlı

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencileri anket sorularına içtenlikle cevap vermişlerdir.

Sınırlılıklar

Uygulanan anketteki bilgilerin doğruluğu, 38 soruluk ölçek yoluyla bilgi toplama yöntemi ile sınırlıdır.

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu 2012-2013 öğretim yılı öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır, ölçeği cevaplandıran öğrencilerin görüşleriyle sınırlıdır.

Tanımlar

Meslek Yüksekokulu: Ön lisans düzeyinde ara insangücü yetiştiren yüksekokul (Yükseköğretim Kurumları Teşkilat Kanunu)

Ön Lisans: Ortaöğretim yeterliliklerine dayalı, en az iki yıllık bir programı kapsayan nitelikli insan gücü yetiştirmeyi amaçlayan veya lisans öğretiminin ilk kademesini teşkil eden bir yükseköğretimdir. (2547 Sayılı Yükseköğretim Kanunu)

Yöntem

Araştırmanın Deseni

Bu araştırmada; Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören öğrencilere anket uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmanın Evreni

Bu araştırmanın evrenini; Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda 2012-2013 öğretim yılında öğrenim gören öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır.

Araştırmanın Örnekleme

Araştırma; evreni oluşturan Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda 2012-2013 öğretim yılında 7 programda öğrenim gören 580 öğrenci arasından program bazında rassal örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak her programdan 10 öğrenci seçilmiştir.

Verilerin Toplanması

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencileri arasından gelişmiş örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak seçilen her öğrenciye 38 soruluk ölçek uygulanmıştır.

Veri toplama aracı.

Veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılan 38 soruluk ölçek Atatürk Üniversitesi Üniversite Gençliğinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Profili Araştırması Projesinde kullanılan ölçek üzerinde tekrar bir düzenleme yapılarak kullanılmıştır.

Verilerin Analizi

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerine uygulanan anket sonuçları SPSS 18.0 istatistik programı ile yüzde dağılımı olarak analiz edilmiştir.

Bulgular

Tablo 1

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin cinsiyet dağılımı

Cinsiyet	%
Kız	78,6
Erkek	21,4

Tablo 1’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin cinsiyet dağılımı belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi SHMYO öğrencilerinin %78,6 sını kız öğrenciler, %21,4 ünü erkek öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır.

Tablo 2

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin Ailelerinin ikamet ettiği illerin dağılımı

Ailenin İkamet Ettiği İl	%
Eskişehir	57,1
Diğer İller	42,9

Tablo 2’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin ailelerinin ikamet ettiği illerin dağılımı belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi SHMYO öğrencilerinin ailelerinin %57,1 Eskişehir’de ikamet etmekte, %42,9’u diğer illerde ikamet etmektedir.

Tablo 3

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin Mezun olduğu lisenin dağılımı

Mezun Olunan Lise	%
Meslek Lisesi	91,4
Anadolu Lisesi	5,7
Normal/Süper Lise	2,9

Tablo 3’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin mezun olduğu lise dağılımı belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi SHMYO öğrencilerinin ailelerinin %91,4 ü Meslek Lisesi, %5,7’si Anadolu Lisesi, %2,9 Normal/Süper Lise mezunlardır.

Tablo 4

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin Hayattan memnuniyetlerinin dağılımı

Hayattan memnun musunuz	%
Hiç memnun değilim	
Memnun değilim	5,7
Emin Değilim	5,7
Memnunum	7,1
Çok memnunum	60,0
	21,4

Tablo 4’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin hayattan memnuniyet oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 5,7’si hiç memnun değilim, % 5,7’si memnun değilim, % 7,1 emin değilim, % 60’ı memnunum, % 21,4’ ü çok memnunum cevabını vermişlerdir.

Tablo 5

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programa sınavsız geçiş sistemi ile yerleşme oranı

Sınavsız Geçiş	%
Evet	82,9
Hayır	17,1

Tablo 5’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programa sınav geçiş sistemi ile yerleşme oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 82,9 u sınavsız geçişle, % 17,1’ i sınavla okudukları programa yerleşmişlerdir.

Tablo 6

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programın bir üst öğrenimine devam etme isteği oranı

Üstöğrenime Devam Etme	%
Evet	57,1
Hayır	42,9

Tablo 6’da ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programın bir üst öğrenimine devam etme isteği oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 57,1’i bir üst öğrenime devam etmeyi istemekte, %42,9’u devam etmeyi düşünmemektedir.

Tablo 7

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programdan memnuniyet oranları

Programdan Memnun mu	%
Hiç memnun değilim	4,3
Memnun değilim	2,9
Emin Değilim	15,7
Memnunum	55,7
Çok memnunum	21,4

Tablo 7’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programdan memnuniyet oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 4,3’ü hiç memnun değilim, % 2,9’u memnun değilim, % 15,7’si emin değilim, % 55,7’si memnunum, % 21,4’ ü çok memnunum cevabını vermişlerdir.

Tablo 8

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden meslek sahibi olmak kriterinin oranı

Meslek Sahibi Olmak	%
Hiç etkili olmadı	2,9
Etkili olmadı	2,9
Emin Değilim	4,3
Etkili oldu	42,9
Çok etkili oldu	47,1

Tablo 8’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden meslek sahibi olmak kriterinin oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 2,9’u hiç etkili olmadı, % 2,9’u etkili olmadı, % 4,3’ü emin değilim, % 42,9’u etkili oldu, % 47,1’i çok etkili oldu cevabını vermiştir.

Tablo 9

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden iş bulmak kriterinin oranı

İş Bulmak	%
Hiç etkili olmadı	4,3
Etkili olmadı	8,6
Emin Değilim	4,3
Etkili oldu	47,1
Çok etkili oldu	35,7

Tablo 9’da ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden iş bulmak kriterinin oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 4,3’ü hiç etkili olmadı, % 8,6’sı etkili olmadı, % 4,3’ü emin değilim, % 47,1’i etkili oldu, % 35,7’si çok etkili oldu cevabını vermiştir.

Tablo 10

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden itibar sahibi olmak kriterinin oranı

İtibar Sahibi Olmak	%
Hiç etkili olmadı	10,0
Etkili olmadı	8,6
Emin Değilim	12,9
Etkili oldu	45,7
Çok etkili oldu	22,9

Tablo 10’da ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden itibar sahibi olmak kriterinin oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 10’u hiç etkili olmadı, % 8,6’sı etkili olmadı, % 12,9’u emin değilim, % 45,7’si etkili oldu, % 22,9’u çok etkili oldu cevabını vermiştir.

Tablo 11

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden bilgi ve becerimi geliştirmek kriterinin oranı

Bilgi ve Becerimi Geliştirmek	%
Hiç etkili olmadı	1,4
Etkili olmadı	8,6
Emin Değilim	10,0
Etkili oldu	41,4
Çok etkili oldu	38,6

Tablo 11’de ESOGÜ SHMYO öğrencilerinin okudukları programı seçme nedenlerinden bilgi ve becerimi geliştirmek kriterinin oranları belirtilmiştir. Tabloda görüldüğü gibi öğrencilerin % 1,4’ü hiç etkili olmadı, % 8,6’sı etkili olmadı, % 10’u emin değilim, % 41,4’ü etkili oldu, % 38,6’sı çok etkili oldu cevabını vermiştir.

Sonuç ve Tartışma

Sonuç olarak, diğer meslek yüksekokulu öğrenci profili araştırmalarına benzer bir sonuçla karşılaşılmamıştır. Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerin büyük bir kısmını kız öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Öğrencilerin ailelerinin ikamet ettiği iller arasında %57,1 oranı ile Eskişehir gelmektedir. Sınavsız geçişle gelen öğrenciler sınavsız geçiş tercih sıralaması yani Mesleki Eğitim Teknolojileri Eğitim Bölgesi olarak mecburen ilk önce kendilerine yakın meslek yüksekokulunu tercih ettiklerinden büyük bir çoğunluk Eskişehir ilinde ikamet etmektedir. Bununda öğrenciler için büyük bir avantaj oluşturduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Öğrencilerin %91,4'ü büyük bir kısmı meslek lisesi mezunudur. Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin hayattan memnuniyetleri sorulduğunda %60'ı memnunum, %21,4'ü çok memnunum cevabını vermiştir. Bu da okuyan öğrencilerin huzursuz ve mutsuz öğrenciler olmadığını bize göstermektedir. Öğrencilerin %57,'si bir üst öğrenimine devam etmek istemektedirler. Bu da bize öğrenciler meslekleri ile ilgili gelecek planları olduğunu göstermektedir. Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencileri sınavsız geçiş programlarından yararlanma avantajlarını kullanarak meslek seçimi yani okudukları programları seçmişlerdir. Ulaşılan sonuçlara bakıldığında öğrencilerin büyük bir çoğunluğunun bilinçli tercih yaptığı amaç ve hedeflerini belirleyerek okudukları programlarını seçtikleri anlaşılmaktadır. Özellikle meslek sahibi olmak, iş sahibi olmak, itibar sahibi olmak, bilgi ve becerilerini geliştirmek ve mezuniyetten sonra iş yaşamına başlama kaygısı yaşamamaları okudukları programı seçmelerinde etkili olmuştur.

Öneriler

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencileri diğer il ve ilçelerdeki meslek yüksekokulu öğrencilerinden daha şanslılar. Sonuç olarak diğer profil araştırmalarından farklı bir sonuç çıkmıştır. Bu da meslek yüksekokullarının donanımı merkezîyeti ve başvuran öğrencilerin kalitesini etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle meslek yüksekokullarını daha donanımlı merkezî yerlerde yapılandırmak gerekir düşüncesindeyiz. Ayrıca, Sağlık ara elemanı yetiştiren meslek yüksekokulları öğrencilerinin meslek liselerinden sınavsız geçişle gelen öğrencilerin yanı sıra normal lise öğrencilerinin de öğrenim görmelerinin sağlanması gerekmektedir.

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Establishing sustainable relations in international higher education: An integrative consultant model Position paper

Dr. Teresa Franklin¹, Dr. Douglas Franklin²

*¹Director, OHIO Global Services Program
Global Affairs Office
OHIO University*

*²Assistant Dean (Emeriti), Planning, Assessment & Research
Office of Student Affairs
OHIO University*

ABSTRACT

International collaboration between institutions in the United States and abroad are as complex as they are ubiquitous. Success or failure of these endeavors may be the result of increasing economic pressures on the home institution's campus or institutional capacity of faculty to deliver programs abroad. No matter the cause, the result of a failed or unsustainable program is a negative experience for both the U.S. and international institution. Building on experiences developed over 8 years working with Middle Eastern universities, Ohio University's Global Services Program (OUGSP) and their cadre of experienced consultants have established a unique and sustainable model to broaden the institutional reach without bankrupting the institution or exhausting the capacity of its' faculty. At the center of the endeavor is determining institutional need and creating a workable long term plan to meet that need by developing a mutually beneficial budget, conducting a formative assessment and determining program requirements, developing strategies, providing professional development for onsite faculty and conducting regular program evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

History of the OHIO Global Services Program

The OHIO Global Services Program was established in 2010 after a four-year partnership with universities in Jordan that began in 2006. The OHIO Global Services Program (GSP) is presently in its 8th year of global partnership development. Dr. Teresa Franklin, Ohio University College of Education faculty member, and an Ohio University alumnus living and working in the Middle East, established the original partnership with a university located in the region as part of a program development effort to infuse technology into teaching and learning. This program development eventually spread to four other universities in Jordan.

The program sought to develop a High Diploma Program for teachers to learn how to integrate technology for teaching and learning. At the request of the University's Colleges of Education and Information Technology, a program was developed focused on female teachers in the primary and secondary systems in Jordan who were the least trained in the use of technology. The University felt that help was needed in the development of the curriculum and contacted the Ohio University alumnus who approached his alma mater to provide support in this endeavor. The result was the development of a High Diploma in Information and Communications Technology for Education (ICTE). In the fall of 2006, the ICTE program was approved and the program admitted students.

After the curriculum and program of study were developed and content identified by Ohio University, the ICTE program was reviewed by the deans of the College of Education and College of Information Technology and approved. The curriculum was then sent to the country's Ministry of Higher Education for approval. Once approvals were obtained, Dr. Franklin and a team of faculty arrived at the University and conducted professional development with the institution's faculty who would teach in the ICTE program. Seminars were designed to help the faculty develop syllabi and course materials for their classes, and gain a pedagogical understanding of working with teachers and technology. Each semester for two years, Ohio faculty went to Jordan to conduct professional development and each year Ohio University sent a team of program evaluators to track the progress of the faculty, students and program. From this one effort the OHIO Global Services Program (GSP) at Ohio University was born.

The OHIO Global Services Program Today

Today the OHIO Global Services Program is located in the Vice President's Office of Global Affairs. The GSP is operated as consultant services for international institutions of higher education, business and industry, and technology transfer. The focus of the program is three-fold: (1) develop a consultancy business to support the development of international higher education programs, (2) enhance the global presence for Ohio University, and (3) provide supplemental post-graduate educational experiences for recent graduates, emeriti faculty, and administrators. The GSP has as its mission and vision:

Mission: The OHIO Global Services Program is a consultancy service within Ohio University with the purpose of providing expert assistance to international institutions of higher education, business and industry, and to facilitate technology transfer to international partners.

Vision: Building on relationships with highly successful Ohio University international alumni, faculty and students, the OHIO Global Services Program will create an internationally recognized brand of quality advisors supporting a wide variety of dynamic international institutions of higher education that produce quality graduates that will change the world.

The OHIO Global Services Program is one of three major components of the office of Global Affairs: (1) The Global Leadership Center (GLC); (2) Global Internship and Mentorship (GIM); and (3) The Global Services Program (GSP). Each of these components provides a different type of outreach to the international community.

The **Global Leadership Center** (GLC) provides a certificate to undergraduates at Ohio University that seek to add an international component to their undergraduate degree program. This 19-hour *GLC*

Certificate includes both coursework and an international collaborative consulting project conducted in May of each year. The program also offers the opportunity for students to participate in an international internship, employment, or study abroad. A *GLC Cultural Awareness Certificate* is being designed to provide opportunities for both Ohio University students and international students to work together online to learn about each other's culture. This certificate would be lead by native English language speakers to help international students improve their English speaking abilities as they work with Ohio University students to learn about each other's culture.

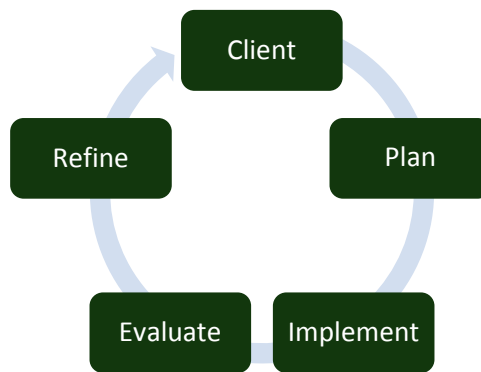
The **Global Internships & Mentorship (GIM)** program, is in the developmental stage, and will be designed to provide post-graduate employment in an international arena. The GIM seeks to place recent graduates in paid internships for up to 2 years with corporations, universities and within industry. Ohio University alumni and emeriti faculty will mentor interns to enable knowledge and technology translation to facilitate global development within the intern's country or employment.

The **Global Services Program (GSP)** is responsible for a much broader range of services within the international arena with targeted work in higher education, business and industry, language learning, and talent placement. Within institutions of higher education, the GSP consults on program design and capacity building, program evaluation, university and program accreditation and specialized professional association review (SPA) and quality assurance review through implementation of performance assessment and key performance indicators (KPIs). Within business and industry, the GSP can provide consultation in strategic planning, as well as the services associated with the aforementioned quality assurance review. Finally, the GSP designs and develops cultural awareness programs to be delivered on the Ohio University campus to visiting clients. Each cultural awareness program is specifically tailored to the needs of the visiting delegation. In the past, countries and universities have sent their teachers from K-12 and higher education to a 10-day workshop that included English speaking activities, courses in the use of technology for teaching and learning in ESL environments, linguistics teacher preparation and American cultural activities. This has at times lead to placement of talent in those countries to continue the opportunities to learn English.

The C-PIER Quality Cycle

The OHIO GSP developed and utilizes a quality assurance process called C-PIER. The C-PIER process was created using W.E. Deming's (2000) PDCA cycle of plan, do, check, and act and is designed to reinforce the organization's focus on quality. The C-PIER process, seen in *Figure 1: C-PIER Quality Assurance Cycle*, contains the following: (1) Client, (2) Planning, (3) Implementation, (4) Evaluation, and (5) Refine. This quality assurance cycle represents the basis for consulting with clients who approach Ohio University seeking higher education services at all levels.

Figure 1: C-PIER Quality Assurance Cycle.



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PROCESS

An examination of the component parts of each module demonstrates the quality improvement nature of the C-PIER model. See *Figure 2: C-PIER Process* for a visual representation of the process in flowchart form.

Client

The C-PIER process is based on recurring quality engagement with clients. There are two methods of client identification and recruitment. The first method is through an introduction by a third-party, often a graduate of Ohio University that has an interest in developing a relationship between the two entities. Third-party introductions may be conducted on a fee-for-service basis or at no cost. Fee-for-service introductions must be accounted for in budget planning. Often, the third-party is located within the global region of the client and contributes to project success by serving as “feet-on-the-ground.” Third-party service providers often provide cultural orientations and translation services. The second method of client introduction is more direct, and constitutes the potential client contacting the University directly. This method often results from institutional reputation or past work in which the client has reason to believe the institution may be helpful in solving a particular issue or project. On rare occasions, Ohio University personnel may here of a potential client is in need of some assistance and initiates first contact.

Once the client is identified, contact is made by the OHIO GSP Director to determine the project’s scope. Depending upon the complexity of the project, this contact may be facilitated via phone call, e-mail, or in more complex situations, onsite face-to-face. At the completion of the initial meeting, the GSP Director will conduct a Project Viability Assessment (PVA) to determine the assets need to produce the best probability for a successful completion of the project. Elements of the PVA include: identification of potential consultants; tasks associated with the project; a budget that includes indirect expenses required by the institution, and direct expenses such as consultant compensation and travel, supplies, translation and finders fees, and cultural experts; revenue necessary to offset these costs; and a timeline for project implementation and completion. During this portion of the process, potential consultants are identified and contacted regarding their possible interest in the project. Consultants are selected based on their knowledge,

skills and experience as well as their interest in global consulting. Consultant credentials are verified and vetted by the GSP Director before submitting vitas to the client for final approval. The process is finalized when a timeline is developed and all tasks are placed into project management software that produces a Gantt chart that produces a critical path sequence of project events.

The final stage in the PVA is the determination to proceed or withdraw from the project. Based on consultant and time availability, cost to benefit ratio, and connection to the institutional mission, the OHIO GSP Director will determine if the project should proceed to both the VP for Global Affairs and the client. Once the project is approved, the Director will develop and forward a Service Agreement defining the scope and sequence of the project to the client and VP for Global affairs for signature, prior to initiating the planning stage.

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Planning

Much of the preliminary planning was completed in the PVA stage of project development. The planning stage will verify the information collected during the PVA and formalize the processes to be used in the project. Tasks and the project timeline will be revised in the project management software as necessary. Consultants will be contacted, placed under contract and travel arrangements for site visits will be initiated. Relevant materials provided by the client for use in the project will be forwarded during the planning phase and a list of other documents and websites will be generated.

Implementation

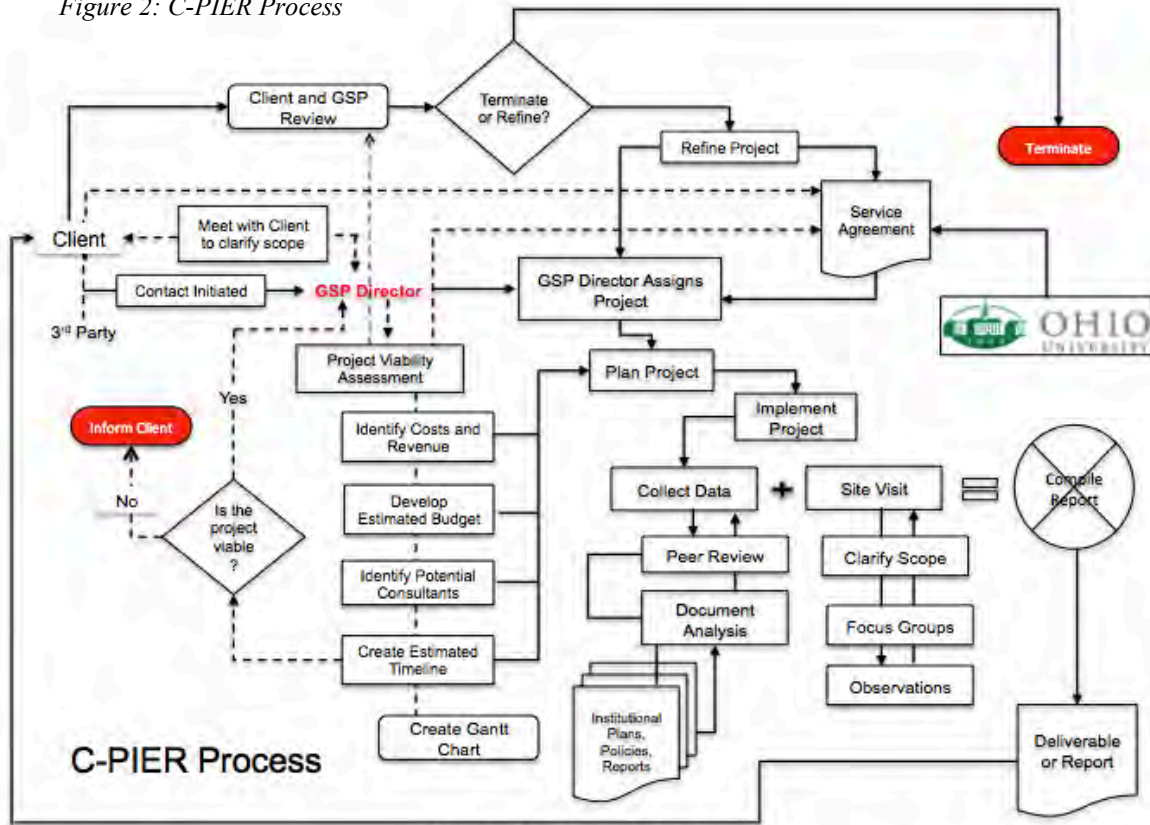
There are two stages of project implementation, data collection and report production. The data collection stage is divided into off-site and on-site work. Off-site data collection, conducted before the site visit, consists of a thorough document analysis and peer review. Materials provided from the institution will be supplemented by other documents found on the web and within libraries. When applicable, a review of the relevant literature will be conducted. A summation of the review will be created and presented during the site visit. The initial site visit is used to verify the conditions identified by the client, conduct focus groups and interviews, present the project scope to stakeholders, and enhance the team's cultural awareness. An exit brief, with preliminary findings and areas to consider, is presented to the client and selected invitees.

Upon return to Ohio University, the collected data is analyzed and summarized, and a report is produced. The final evaluation report is forwarded to the OHIO GSP Director for final review and edit. Once approved, the report is forwarded to the client for review and comment. Results from the client comments are utilized in future stages or phases in ongoing projects.

Evaluation

Once the first phase action report is delivered to the client, OHIO GSP Director and the project consultants conduct an informal after-action discussion to evaluate the project's processes and progress. The evaluation consists of a review of the project's administration, including travel arrangements and payment status, assessment of time commitments and recalibration of requirements, comprehensiveness of data collection, and accuracy and clarity of report writing. The purpose of the evaluation process is to improve the current project as well as provide guidance for future projects.

Figure 2: C-PIER Process



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Refine

Process refinement consists of review, reinforcement, and recalibration. As stated in the **Evaluation** stage, evaluation is critical to the success of OHIO GSP. As a tool of evaluation, targeted review produces positive and productive program change and is essential to the continuous quality improvement process. In addition to the project evaluation, all aspects of the program are reviewed at the end of stage, phase or conclusion of a project. Reinforcement efforts focus on both the client and the process. Continual contact with project partners, including the client, consultant and third party service providers builds a relationship of trust, critical to operational success. Effective processes are reinforced while ineffective or inefficient procedures are refined or eliminated. The result of reinforcement is the development of a more efficient and effective program. Recalibration efforts are focused on program efforts during the planning and implementation phase. While each program has its own unique elements and requirements, task analysis is conducted in a more general way. The primary method to modify and adjust tasks related to budget, resource allocation, revenue, travel and consultant time is to recalibrate the standards and criteria in which the original assumptions were made.

CONCLUSION

The OHIO Global Services Program is uniquely designed to respond to the evolving needs of global higher education. Engaging with institutional alumni to provide in-country support and Emeriti faculty and staff, as well as faculty from other institutions to serve as project consultants, has created a powerful and dynamic organization. Flexibility and agility allows the program to respond to emerging needs of international institutions while meeting its vision of creating an “internationally recognized brand of quality advisors supporting a wide variety of dynamic international institutions of higher education that produce quality graduates that will change the world.” The C-PIER process reinforces the program’s commitment to excellence and provides an example to clients of the importance of engaging in self-reflection for continuous quality improvement.

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“Ethics and values towards management education quality: A global scenario”

Dr. Asma Zaheer *

Abstract

Global competition, emergence of consulting business and Internet based transactions are changing the product offerings in management education. The trends of evolution of management education indicate that knowledge creation is becoming more students based. This will usher in a variety of changes, including, paradoxically, a trend towards closer interaction among industry, students and faculty.

The challenge is to ensure high quality management education that could financially sustain itself, but at the same time capable of generating a pool of leaders who could emerge as the real global business leaders. As manufacturing, research and services are getting relocated, executives need to develop a global outlook and business schools have to reorient rapidly to meet this global business challenge. This paper outlined the basic ethics and values to improve the quality of management education as management education is an extraordinary model of a liberal education. It is steeped in intellectual traditions drawn from theories and concepts representing a wide range of social sciences including economics, sociology, psychology, mathematics, and statistics.

Keywords: Management, Education, Quality, Value and Ethics.

Value of Management Education

Why do the best youth study management? There is a huge demand for managers not only in business enterprises but also in non-profit and non-governmental organizations. But it is questionable as to whether the demand is for what they have been taught. Prospective employers benefit from the fact that these young people have the semantics of business. The content is not as important. The learning from daily interactions with other bright young people, not faculty or the courses taught is the student's most valuable gain. Employers do not get ready-made managers because they have studied management for two years. Employers have to spend years in training them to become useful. But many of the institutions attract good students and that saves the employers the time and money they would otherwise have spent in searching. It is not surprising that there is a trend everywhere in the world including India for employers to seek out other good postgraduate students (in commerce, economics, social work, engineering, etc) instead of recruiting only MBAs (or equivalents), as they have tended to do for thirty years.

The Value Proposition for Management Education

Over the course of the last hundred years, business has transformed the world. It has been a driving force in shaping society and the catalyst behind extraordinary economic growth and opportunity. Effective management of business has spurred the creation of jobs, the generation of wealth, and access to opportunity for an increasingly diverse population. Management education has produced leaders capable of creating effective organizations that are the core of these profound, global achievements. Successful students of management education acquire the knowledge and skills that enhance and enrich their lives and enable them to make meaningful contributions to their organizations. In turn, organizations that are successful in meeting their goals and fulfilling their purposes become enormous assets to societies, fostering greater productivity and a more desirable quality of life.

The value of management education to individuals, organizations, and society is almost incalculable. A Report from an AACSB (The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business is a not-for-profit corporation of educational institutions, corporations, and other organizations devoted to the promotion and improvement of higher education in business administration and management. Founded in 1916, AACSB International established the first set of accreditation standards for business schools in 1919. Through nearly eight decades, it has been the world leader in establishing and maintaining business school accreditation standards).

Individuals who pursue management education are typically passionate about the opportunity to “make things happen.” They are convinced that their participation in management will create lifelong rewards including:

- Development of a portfolio of personal skills that will strengthen their abilities to communicate, solve problems, make decisions, and lead organizations.
- Professional competence within an individual management discipline, the capacity for integrating and applying knowledge from other disciplines, and a strategic perspective on the management of organizations.
- Adaptability that comes from the acquisition of knowledge and skills that readily transfer to different work environments and to other dimensions of productive lives.
- Creation of personal wealth, self-sufficiency, and a sense of well-being.
- Ability to assist others through philanthropic donations of the personal wealth created by successful enterprise.

Ethics in Management Education

The⁹ Ethics Education in business is not only a challenge for companies but also an opportunity to strengthen management education. At issue is no less than the future of the free market system, which depends on honest and open enterprise to survive and flourish. All of us in management education need to ponder more deeply

and creatively on how to advance the awareness, reasoning skills, and core principles of ethical behavior that will help to guide business leaders as they deal with a changing legal and compliance environment. Four broad themes that inform ethics education are: **a.** The Responsibility of Business in Society, **b.** Ethical Decision-Making, **c.** Ethical Leadership, **d.** Corporate Governance. While many other topics could have been included, these four areas are widely viewed as cornerstones of a comprehensive and viable ethics education curriculum in business schools.

a. Responsibility of Business In Society

In addition to providing a return to owners, business is charged with other straightforward tasks acting lawfully, producing safe products and services at costs commensurate with quality, paying taxes, creating opportunities for wealth creation through jobs and investments, commercializing new technologies, and minimizing negative social and environmental impacts. Unless management attends to all its responsibilities, achieving fair returns to shareholders will not be possible. There is more to the story of business, however. Business and society are mutually interdependent. Society depends on business for wealth creation while business depends on society for an environment wherein it can meet its obligation to create that wealth.

It is essential for business in general and management education students in particular to understand the symbiotic relationship between business and society, especially in terms of the moral dimensions of the power placed in the hands of owners and managers. The actions of business leaders affect not only themselves, but customers, employees, investors, suppliers, governments, citizens, and communities. Moreover, abuse of dependency by corporations undermines trust in business and in the markets needed to ensure commercial success. A society where those holding power are neither moral nor accountable creates a state where the strong do what they will and the weak what they must. In short, the power of business must be exercised so that it does not punish or exploit those who are dependent on its largesse or vulnerable to its demands. By defining the purpose of a business in terms of its social context, the various broader impacts on different constituencies, quality of life, regional economy, security, safety, or environment can be better understood and measured in the near and longer terms. Indeed, many firms are beginning to expand the transparency of their social reporting and efforts are now being directed to developing benchmark data and standardized approaches to social reporting.

Business schools are addressing these societal responsibilities in myriad ways. In many instances, traditional, functional-area MBA courses are overlaid with courses that explore the relationships between businesses, managerial decision-making, and leadership in the context of the societies wherein the businesses exist. Students frequently confront and analyze complex dilemmas in global, social, political, ecological, and ethical contexts in business. Special centers and programs that encourage responsible leadership are offered in many schools. Students often participate in projects that involve them in the realities and vagaries of real business environments. These exercises help them to understand how business decisions affect groups, organizations,

and societies. By developing a perspective on the shared or common good, these programs challenge leaders to balance the impact of decisions and actions on themselves, their organizations, and societies.

Ethical Leadership

Business schools should help students to see the criticality of ethical leadership to effective and successful management. Significantly, findings from cognitive moral development research verify that most working adults are at the conventional level of cognitive moral development. That is, they look outside themselves, primarily to peers and leaders, for guidance in ethical dilemma situations. The messages leaders send and the contexts they create are potentially the greatest motivating force behind ethical conduct in business organizations. To be considered ethical leaders, executives must be both “moral persons” and “moral managers.” As noted in the literature, executives become moral persons by expanding their awareness to include multiple stakeholder interests and by developing and applying their own ethical decision-making skills to organizational decisions in ways that are transparent to their followers.

Executives become moral managers by recognizing and accepting their responsibility for acting as ethical role models. They must also “manage ethics” by communicating about ethics and values on a regular basis and by holding organization members accountable for ethical conduct. Most students will not be executives early in their careers; but they need to understand that, even as supervisors, they will play a key ethical role in the organization by influencing the daily conduct of their direct reports. Supervisors demonstrate ethical leadership through being open, fair, trustworthy, and caring with employees; by communicating about ethics and values; by role modeling ethical conduct; by focusing on means as well as ends in reward systems; and by disciplining unethical conduct when it occurs. Within business education, interaction with executives can communicate to students the realities of the current business environment and the ethical expectations of real businesses.

Another way students learn about ethical behaviors is through the ethical culture they observe in their respective business schools. Students cannot be expected to internalize the importance of ethics and values unless business schools demonstrate such commitment within their own organizations. This means that business school deans need to think of themselves as ethical leaders who communicate regularly about ethics and values; who model ethical conduct; and who hold community members faculty, staff, and students accountable for their actions. Academic policies and systems should clearly be an integral, living part of the school’s culture, and not simply a stack of documents in the file drawer.

Ethical Decision-Making

Business schools typically teach multiple frameworks for improving students’ ethical decision-making skills. Students are encouraged to consider multiple stakeholders and to assess and evaluate using different lenses and enlarged perspectives.

Traditionally, ethical decision-making frameworks have included consequentiality, deontological, and virtue ethics approaches. The consequentiality approach requires students to analyze a decision in terms of the harms and benefits to multiple stakeholders and to arrive at a decision that produces the greatest good for the greatest number. A deontological approach raises issues related to duties, rights, and justice considerations and teaches students to use moral standards, principles, and rules as a guide to making the best ethical decision. Virtue ethics focuses on the character or integrity of the moral actor and looks to moral communities, such as professional communities, to help identify ethical issues and guide ethical action. In some environments, new frameworks with new names combine these precepts in different ways. Regardless of the terminology or particular features, the central purpose behind understanding and applying these frameworks lies in giving students the tools they need to identify and think through ethical issues. Above all, they learn what questions should be asked of themselves and others and what factors need to be considered in their decision-making.

Resolving ethical issues requires reflection on underlying values. An important part of the values clarification process involves prioritizing one's values and being prepared to deal with values conflicts that might occur, for example, when success and security clash with justice or honesty. In recent years ethics education has advanced a number of exercises aimed at helping students to clarify their personal values. One approach requires students to identify five or six values that they would choose to guide behavior in an ideal society or business. Research indicates that people around the world tend to identify a similar set of values, suggesting that people from different cultures generally agree that honesty, fairness, and respect for human life, for example, are important. Ironically, a missing piece in most ethics education in the field of business is the development of "moral courage," which is particularly important in organizational contexts. Learning how to name and locate the problem, analyze and map the power structure and politics that influence the problem, build allies and mentors, and apply effective persuasion skills can equip students with the skills they need to put their values to work in the corporate world.

Corporate Governance

Although ethics education is vital, it is unrealistic to expect that it can, with a single stroke, negate the likelihood of management wrongdoing. Situational pressures often occur many years after graduation, when classroom discussions or a course in ethics are far from the consciousness of the stressed manager. Knowing the principles and practices of sound, responsible corporate governance can also be an important deterrent to unethical behavior. Moreover, understanding the complex interdependencies between corporate governance and other institutions, such as stock exchanges and regulatory bodies, can be an important factor in managing risk and reputation.

In recent years, several schools have established centers for corporate governance. While governance concepts and practices may be mentioned in management education degree programs, few business schools

have designed curricula that include each element, establish learning goals, and measure outcomes. Nonetheless, it is difficult to refute the premise that students who understand the principles and practices of corporate governance are much more likely to emerge as effective leaders. Management degree programs should not only offer students ethics education, but also solid background in corporate governance. Appropriate topics may include:

- The role and responsibilities of the governing board of directors.
- The role and responsibilities of the audit committee.
- An understanding of internal controls, the role and responsibilities of management, and critical monitoring activities such as internal auditing.
- Elements of an effective code of conduct.
- Components of an effective corporate compliance program.
- The role and responsibilities of independent public accountants, counsel, and regulatory bodies.

These topics are applicable to any organization, including nonprofits or governmental agencies. With prudent corporate governance, any business entity seems much less vulnerable to corruption. Bringing governance into the classroom helps to prepare students for the realities of the business world and arms them with powerful insights for operating within business environments.

Conclusions:

World is shrinking day by day with advancement of technology and education but that does not mean that values and ethics should be forgotten. This paper provide the elements which are effective for each individual getting management education for understanding the role and responsibilities towards quality of management education.

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Exploration on the industry-university cooperation in animation education

Cao Yang

kent_1019@163.com

Nanjing Normal University Jiangsu Nanjing 210046

Abstract: Cooperative education model is one kind of effective patterns to raise the practical ability talent in university. This kind of pattern enables teachers to obtain the practical work experience. It is advantage in sharpening students' innovation ability, strengthening their choosing profession competitive power. To animation professional talents education, quality of practice teaching is very important. In Universities, animation department mainly educate talents engaged in animation industry, such as director, animator, scripter. The cultivation of students' practical ability is the main feature of Animation program. The government should appear the persistent effect mechanism as soon as possible to advance cooperative education with steady steps, establish the control system and make it clear the responsibilities and status of both sides of the cooperation. University must strengthen to student's education for all-around development and occupation career guidance.

Keywords: Cooperative education model, Industry-university cooperation, Animation program

In China more and more animation educators realize higher education should pay great attention to cultivating student's ability to innovate, and practical ability and entrepreneurial spirit. Social demand is one of the biggest driving forces of the development of the higher education.

Along with rapid social development, the shortage of advanced technology and practical application of innovative talents become the bottleneck problem restricting China's economic and techniques innovation development. It also makes Chinese ordinary colleges graduates need to face the situation of Employment market with sophisticated mechanisms. Cultivation of innovative talent is inseparable from innovation practice, so that practical teaching mode of cooperation between schools and enterprises can be effective mode of training practical talents in Higher education.

To animation professional talents education, quality of practice teaching is very important. In universities, animation department mainly educate talents engaged in animation industry, such as director, animator, scriptwriter. The cultivation of students' practical ability is the main feature of Animation program. So practice teaching quality influent directly to students' vision, and hands-on skills and the innovation ability. It is necessary to provide animation students with enough time and suitable opportunities to practice and improve students' innovative ability in practice teaching. In recent years, the Nanjing Normal university Fine

arts school animation program proved Industry-university cooperation is not only an efficient method of cultivating Chinese animation and innovation talents, but also the positive exploration on practice of talents training mode reform. The Nanjing Normal university Fine art School animation program was set up since 2001, keeping in integrating theory with practice, explore development. In 2002, animation program cooperation with Nanjing Alphabet Multimedia Co., Ltd, well-known in China's animation industry, established students practice base, and realized teaching practice project to internship in cartoon production for some customs including CCTV, Hong Kong TV and Taiwan TV. The animation program organized in-class teaching and extracurricular practice together through university-industry collaboration Production and Research Cooperation. As a result of 10 years of exploration and practice, University teaching and researching activities extend to social, extends to the corporate structure based on practice teaching as the main body, based on the integration of production, teaching and research of industry-university cooperation, a new talent development mode. In the case of animation, we need an in-depth discussion about relationship between the model of industry-university cooperation and educating practical talents in universities.

1. The concept of Industry-university cooperation mode

Industry-university cooperation mode is cooperation mode of education, known as the "cooperative education" in the world. "cooperative education", explanation form The World Association for Cooperative Education is: The cooperative education unifies in the classroom in study and the work study, Students apply theoretical knowledge to the associated, as a true employer effectiveness, and often be able to obtain payment of the work in the real world, then bring work challenges and growth experience back to the classroom to help them study for further analysis and reflection (Jiefang 2006). In 1987, at the fifth World Conference on Cooperative Education, World cooperative association described regarding from six aspects as following:

Cultivating application talent is a kind of education overall arrangements.

A properly arranged education program is used by a unit of education and one or several units agreed and management implementation.

The arrangement of the production work is part of the whole education program.

The study plan is the normal start and end of the period.

The work experience part including the production work moreover must have the reasonable proportion in the entire program.

The program must maintain a high level. (Ping & Lian 2007)

Industry-university cooperation mode of education through full use of school and community two kind of education resources, two kind of education environment, School and Enterprise Omni-directional and multi-level work closely together to jointly become the subject of education, School and Enterprise work closely

together to become the principal part in Omni-directional and multi-level, Sharing of the right to education, and sharing the obligations and responsibilities, in order to achieve to educate Practical Talents.

According to the agreement between Nanjing Normal University Fine Art School and Nanjing Alphabet Multimedia Co., Ltd, working together to build an animation practice base, improved the integration of talents training mode of Industry-university cooperation. The practice base engaged in animated collection of quality resources for teaching practice and actively cooperate with each other to explore new ways of combining teaching, research and industrial, establishment of a multi-level, comprehensive teaching system and shared commitment to animation industry development and animation talent of students. After the practice complete, students return to school to complete their dissertation and graduation design, most students can bring feedback of encountered Challenges during the work and growth of knowledge to their final design, so that their own practice in the classroom will be renewed by further digestion and thinking, Eventually formed their own behalf highest level of animation as a graduate design show in front of everyone. After graduation, about 10% students to go directly to a company engaged in animation work. Facts have proved that the Industry-university cooperation mode is effective in the use of the animation education.

2. Advantages of Industry-university cooperation mode

Industry-university cooperation mode is a major innovative educational philosophy and the education system, enable education to be reintegrated into society. Practice of industry-university cooperation mode proof industry-university cooperation mode is a kind of cultivation talents model uniting of production-teaching-research. Industry-university cooperation mode can effectively improve the students' creative ability, adaptive ability and coordination ability. As a result, undergraduate students can learn in practice, graduated students can research in practice, teachers can teach in practice. The mode helps to improve teacher's research capability and commercialization capacity, enhancing quality of education, and extend students' learning content, and improve their combination of theory and practice. For enterprises, can also benefit from industry-university cooperation, Recruit talents in needed to promote enterprise development, so that to achieve a win-win situation between schools and enterprises. Teaching benefits teachers as well as students, Teachers and teaching at both important parts of the implementation of education, industry-university cooperation mode has a positive meaning for the teachers and students:

2.1 Advantageous to the exercise of teachers

Nanjing Normal University has formed the following two ways in training teachers:

Animation company backbones with professional theoretical knowledge and experience become a stable part-time teacher, and give full play to their professional skill, guiding students in practical learning;

Teachers from school are chosen to related enterprise to take exercise, in order to train a batch of compound teachers for school both in theory and are good at skills training. Relies on the enterprise technical personnel's

participation, the school can solve problem which professional teachers with experience are insufficient. Professional teachers can improve their own ability in technology, research and teaching through industry-university cooperation.

2.2 To enhance the students' ability to innovate and to improve their careers competitive

Traditional patterns of talent cultivation in higher education are a relatively homogenous. Off-campus internship is primarily cognitive in nature, is often the Classroom extension of time is mostly short, and often becomes a mere formality. The traditional education specialty and the curriculum cannot adapt the market demand, talent training targeted poor, because school talents education lack of information on local industries and businesses. Students unable to meet the needs of the community when looking for work, because of lacking of vocational training. Graduates are often the expectations of the community are far removed from that lead to graduate employment difficulties. Simultaneously, the general employer complained that graduates adaptation period in position is too long, and it is difficult to find the professional suited to career requirement. In the Industry-university cooperation model enterprise can be allowed initiative to take part in the educational activities, playing an important role in the context of education, providing students practical chance and supervision, and combining the teaching, researching and social practice. so that students obtain system of vocational training, innovations in practice.

3. Restrictive factors and countermeasure of industry-university cooperation mode

Both sides have encountered many difficulties in Nanjing Normal University and in enterprise's long-term cooperation process, therefore industry-university cooperation mode have some restriction factor:

3.1. The enhancement industry-university cooperation mode has been achieved the mutual recognition from the government and the university, the enhancement industry-university cooperation mode achieved the mutual recognition from the government and the university, but it is no specific laws and regulations that can supervise the industry-university cooperation to educate talents, either no responsible for the supervision and examination of the coordinators and safeguards, and no specific incentive mechanism and the specific implementation approaches in industry-university cooperation, as a consequence many companies do not have motivation to industry-university cooperation.

3.2. University is not well prepared on industry-university cooperation, Lacking of proper organization of security, system guarantee. Many students and teachers are not clear for the purpose of understanding industry-university cooperation. Students and teachers Lack of adequate psychological preparation and confidence when they encountered the problems in the implementation process of industry-university cooperation.

3.3 In the industry-university cooperation, tripartite enterprises, universities, and students have different starting point and purpose. An enterprise's main goal is pursuit of the maximization of economic benefit, An university's Purpose is Pursuit of optimal educational mission and social benefit, a Student's object is pursue growth and employment facilitation, Therefore, How to embody "multi-win", for enterprises, universities and

students is beneficial to the three parties. It is the key factor to further promote industry-university cooperation smoothly.

According to many difficulties in the process of cooperation, we must take the following measures:

3.3.1 The government should be issued a long-term policy of

Industry-university cooperation as soon as possible for promoting cooperation between schools and enterprises, adopt various affirmative policies to encourage enterprises to participate in the cultivation of High-skilled talents.

3.3.2 Establish wholesome management systems between school and enterprise, further clarifying the responsibilities and status of industry-university cooperation. Enterprises and schools should be fully recognized the role of cooperation in training talents, because both sides both are organization executor and the achievement evaluators of the industry-university cooperation. At the same time, both sides should be guided by the principle of mutual benefit in the industry-university cooperation, amicably resolve problems encountered in cooperation, constantly to seek for a win-win situation, for student success and employment development.

3.3.3 Enhance Quality-oriented Education to students, Enhance occupation and career guidance, clear the students in the industry-university cooperation are not only students but also disciples, as dual identity. During the period of school students learning and practical training, besides study basic theory knowledge and grasping basic professional skill, enterprise culture and enterprise rules should also be incorporated. Enhancing students ' professional ethics, honesty, professionalism and team work spirit cultivation, and the combination of working and learning on the students of practical training, top post internship information and education, and student's responsibility consciousness, legal system consciousness, the social consciousness. Let the student realize fully to the importance of work-integrated learning, top-post internship and enhance students ' professional skills, increasing the role of social experience.

Based on integration of production, learning and research, Nanjing Normal University's teaching practice proof that industry-university cooperation talent training model can fundamentally change the current animation education lack of practice. Such a model has a positive significance for cultivation of practical talents in universities. However, the industry-university cooperation mode has a long way to go, only needs the government, the university as well as enterprise's cooperating fully can cultivate talents serve for the society with innovative thinking, entrepreneurial spirit and practical ability.

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Farabi deęişim programı online başvuru ve bilgi sistemi tasarım ve modülleri

Online application and information system modules of Farabi exchange program and it's design principles

¹Ali Durdu

¹Sakarya Üniversitesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği
¹adurdu@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Farabi Deęişim Programının amacı, Türkiye'deki üniversite ve yüksek teknoloji enstitüleri bünyesinde ön lisans, lisans, yüksek lisans ve doktora düzeyinde eğitim-öğretim yapan yükseköğretim kurumları arasında öğrenci ve öğretim üyesi deęişimini sağlamaktır.

Farabi programı, öğrenci veya öğretim elemanlarının bir ya da iki yarıyıl boyunca eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerini kendi yükseköğretim kurumlarının dışında devam ettirmelerini sağlayan bir programdır. Bu şekilde, öğrencilerin ve öğretim elemanlarının birbiri arasında deęişimleriyle üniversiteler arası etkileşim sağlanarak karşılıklı fikir alışverişi ortamı oluşturulması amaçlanır. Bu kapsamda Farabi deęişim programına katılmak isteyen öğrenci ve öğretim elemanlarının, programa başvurabilmeleri ve bu süreç sonunda üniversitelerinin belirledięi başarı ölçütlerine göre uygun olanlarının Farabi programına yerleştirilmesi işlemleri zor bir süreçtir. Bu nedenle bu süreçleri bilgisayar ortamında tanımlamak, hem bu zahmetli süreçten kurtulmak hem de daha geniş kitleleri bu imkândan faydalandırmak adına iyi bir yöntem olacaktır. Bu çalışmada, Farabi programına katılmak isteyen öğrenci ve öğretim elemanları için internet üzerinden online başvurarak yerleştirme sonuçlarını görebilecekleri bir web bilgi sistemi geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma kapsamında öğrenci ve öğretim elemanları, kendi bölümlerinin yapmış olduęu anlaşmalar üzerinden istedikleri yerleri tercih ederek internette başvuru yapabileceklerdir. Geliştirilen sistem, Farabi başarı ölçütlerine göre başvuruları değerlendirilerek otomatik yerleştirmelerine olanak sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Farabi, Deęişim Programı, Online Bilgi Sistemi

ABSTRACT

Farabi Exchange Program aims to provide exchange for bachelor's, master's and doctoral level students and faculty members between universities and high technology institutes in Turkey. Farabi program furnish students or faculty members opportunity to continue their educational activities in different higher education institutions for one or two semesters. Mutual exchange of ideas is intended for students and faculty members. Application and placement pursuant to Farabi success criterias are quite arduous processes. Therefore, to make these processes easier and to receive applications from more students and faculty members, it is essential to use the computer environment. In this study, a web information system has been developed. This system developed accepts online applications from students and faculty members and the placement results are also announced via the web site. Applications are evaluated in accordance with the success criterias of Farabi Exchange Program. Besides, the placement procedure is processed automatically. In this study, Farabi exchange program online application and information system design and the modules are described.

Keywords: Farabi, Exchange Programme, Online Information System

1. GİRİŞ

"Farabi Değişim Programı" üniversiteler arasında öğrenci ve öğretim üyesi değişim programıdır. Türkiye'deki üniversite ve yüksek teknoloji enstitüleri bünyesinde ön lisans, lisans, yüksek lisans ve doktora düzeyinde eğitim-öğretim yapan yükseköğretim kurumları arasında öğrenci ve öğretim üyesi değişimini sağlamaktır (YÖK, 2013). Farabi Değişim Programı Avrupa Birliği'nin başlatmış olduğu hayat boyu öğrenme sloganı adı altında Erasmus hareketlilik programının Türkiye'de paralel olarak YÖK tarafından uygulanmasıdır (Gökçek, 2013).

Günümüzde bilgisayarların mevcut yaşam alanlarının her noktasında aktif olarak kullanıldığını görmekteyiz. Eğitim, televizyon, sağlık, sanat, müzik, yaşam, alışveriş, vs. gibi tüm alanlarda artık bilgisayar etkin bir şekilde kullanılıyor. Özellikle son günlerde yoğun olarak kullanılan internet birçok kişinin günün her anında kullanır hale gelmiştir. Bu nedenle internet üzerinden yapılan işlemler artmış birçok çalışan aktif sistem çalışmalarını internet üzerine taşımaktadırlar (Erkunt ve Akpınar, 2006). Birçok hizmet sektörü hizmetlerini internete taşımış durumdadır. Bankacılık sektörü tüm işlemlerini internet şubeleri ile müşterilerine sunmaktadır. Alışveriş sektörü sanal mağazalar ile tüm ürünlerini internet üzerinden pazarlamaktadır.

İnternet eğitim alanında da yaygınca kullanılmaktadır. Üniversitelerde dersler internet üzerinden yapılmakta ve uzaktan programlar ile üniversiteye gitmeden mezun olunabilir. Online kütüphaneler ile oturduğumuz yerden dünyadaki tüm kütüphanelerdeki kitapları okuyabiliyor, dergilere abone olabiliyor ve yeni gelen yayınlardan haberdar olabiliyoruz. Fakat Farabi programından yararlanmak isteyen adaylar uzun bir süreçle karşılaşmaktadırlar. Öncelikle başvurular alınır. Üniversitelerin değişim programları ofisi personeli tarafından yürütülen aday kabul süreçleri programa başvurmak isteyen adayların sayılarının artmasıyla daha da karmaşık ve içinde çıkılmaz hale gelebilir. Bu problemler beraberinde daha çok kişinin Farabi programından yararlanmasını engel teşkil etmektedir. Bu nedenle bilgi çağında bilgisayarın bize sunduğu hizmetlerden yararlanarak bu uzun süren süreçler kısaltılabilir.

Bu çalışmada, Farabi programından yararlanmak isteyen adayların kısa sürede doğru sonuca ulaşmaları ve programın önündeki uzun kabul süreçlerini en kısa zamana indirmek için internet olanaklarını da kullanarak Farabi online başvuru ve bilgi sistemi geliştirilmiştir.

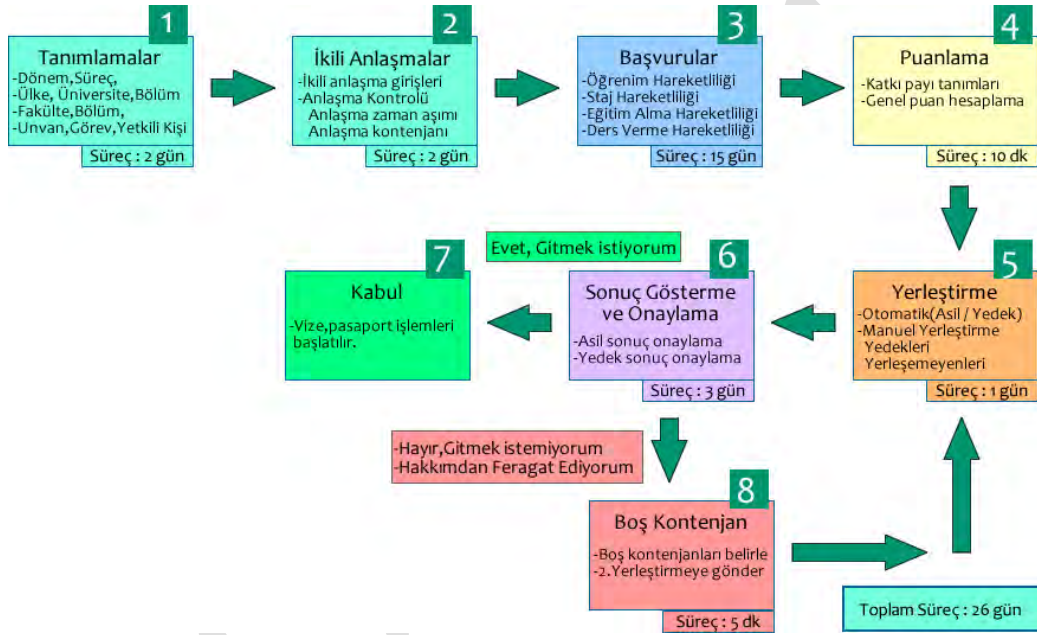
2. ELDEN BAŞVURU ALIMI VE ADAY KABUL SÜRECİ

Farabi programına başvurmak isteyen aday, başvuru formunu doldurarak üniversitesinin değişim programları ofisine elden teslim ederek başvurusunu yapmalıdır. Elden başvuru yöntemi, yoğun talep durumunda uzun kuyruklara ve zaman kayıplarına neden olmaktadır. Adayın başvuru zamanında üniversite kampüs içerisinde bulunması gereklidir, uzaktan başvuru yapmak imkanı bulunmamaktadır. Ayrıca adayların sadece kendi bölümlerinin anlaşmalarını tercih etmeleri ve bölümlere göre değişken anlaşmaların olması başvurma işlemini uzun ve karmaşık bir süreç haline getirmektedir. Bununla beraber elden yapılan işlemlerde bölümlere göre değişken anlaşmalara yerleştirilecek adayların ve anlaşmaların sayıları ile bu işlemler içinden çıkılmaz bir hal alabilir.

Elden takip edilen bu işlemlerde hata payı yüksektir. Adayların tercihleri doğrultusunda başarı sıralaması esasına göre yerleştirme işlemi yapılır. Manuel yapılan işlemler içerisinde en karmaşık süreç yerleştirme sürecidir. Çünkü her adayın tercihleri değerlendirilecek ve anlaşma kontenjanları dâhilinde yerleştirme yapılacaktır. Ayrıca anlaşma kontenjanı ön lisans, lisans, yüksek lisans ve doktora öğrencileri için ayrı olması durumunda işlemler daha da karmaşık bir hal alır. İşte tüm bu olumsuz faktörler eğitimde kaliteyi arttıracak Farabi değişim programının gerçekleştirilmesine engel teşkil etmektedir.

3. ONLİNE BAŞVURU VE BİLGİ SİSTEMİ İLE ADAY KABUL SÜRECİ

Geliştirilen online bilgi sistemi aday kabul sürecindeki karmaşık süreçlerinin çözümü için tasarlanmıştır. Sakarya Üniversitesi Yazılım Geliştirme Birimi bünyesinde geliştirilen sistem şuan aktif olarak kullanılmaktadır. Aday kabul sürecinde önceki yıllarda yapılan elden kabul süreçleri analiz edilerek yaşanan tüm sorunlar tespit edilmiştir. Özellikle başvurunun bizzat elden yapılmasından dolayı başvuru süreci içerisinde adayların şehir/yurt dışında olması gibi durumlardan ötürü çoğu adayın başvuru yapamadığı tespit edilmiş bu da başvuru sayısı büyük ölçüde azalttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra uzun süren başvurma işlemleri de büyük bir sorun olduğu için bunların çözümü değerlendirilmiştir. Özellikle en karmaşık süreç olan yerleştirme süreci probleminin kesinlikle çözülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu gibi durumları bilgisayar ortamına aktarmak için Farabi değişim ofisi ile uzun süren toplantılar yapılmış ve gerekli çözüm önerileri düşünülmüştür.



Şekil 1: Farabi Online Başvuru ve Bilgi Sistemi Aday Kabul Süreci

Yapılan analiz çalışmaları sonucunda Şekil 1'de görülen aday kabul süreci ortaya çıkmıştır. Aday geliştirilen sistemle başvurusunu internet üzerinden başvuru zamanı içerisinde istediği yerden istediği zamanda kısa sürede yapabilmektedir. Başvuruların sorunsuz yapılabilmesi için Farabi programına dâhil olan üniversiteler ve bölümler sisteme tanımlanmalıdır. Ayrıca programı yürütecek olan üniversite kendi fakülte bölümlerini ve sistemde olması gereken tüm değişkenleri tanımlamaktadır. İkili anlaşmalar da hangi bölüm ile yapıldığı kontenjanları ve yetkili kişi tanımlamaları yapılarak sisteme girilmektedir. Böylece başvuru süreci için gereken tüm ihtiyaçlar karşılanmıştır. Aday internetten sisteme girerek başvuru yaptığında, karşısına sadece kendi bölümlerinin anlaşmaları gelmekte ve anlaşmalar hakkında tüm detaylı bilgilere erişebilmektedir. Öğrenci ve öğretim üyeleri sistem üzerinden Farabi değişim programına başvurabilmektedirler. Burada en önemli husus yerleştirme işlemidir. Yerleştirme işlemi manuel olarak yapılması imkansız denebilir. Çok sayıda başvuru olduğu düşünüldüğünde çok sayıda anlaşmalı bölümün olması ile de yerleştirme işleminin karmaşık bir süreç haline gelir. Sistem otomatik yerleştirme ile birkaç dakika içerisinde adayların tercih ve puanlarına göre adilce yerleştirme yapmaktadır.

4. GELİŞTİRİLEN SİSTEMİNİN MODÜLLERİ

Geliştirilen sistem modüler şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Sistem 4 farklı kullanıcı profili ile geliştirilmiştir. Her modül alanındaki işleri yürütür ve bir sonraki süreçle haberleşerek veri transferi sağlar.

4.1. Tanımlama Modülü

Geliştirilen sistemin en önemli özelliği farklı üniversiteler için uyarlanabilir olmasıdır. Tanımlama modülüyle, sistemi kullanacak üniversitenin fakülte bölümlerini, anlaşma koordinatörlerini, karşı üniversiteleri, bölümleri, başvuru/yerleştirme/sonuç duyurma ve onay süreçlerinin zaman aralıklarını ve birçok gerekli verileri tüm detayları ile sisteme tanımlanabilir. Sistem farklı üniversitelerin kullanımına açık bir şekilde Farabi değişim programının tüm süreçlerini rahatlıkla yönetebilmeleri için esnek olarak tasarlanmıştır. Örneğin fakülte bölüm tanımları ile sistemi kullanan üniversiteler kendi fakülte bölümlerini tanımlayarak sistemin tüm işlevlerini kullanabileceklerdir.

4.2. İkili Anlaşma Modülü

İkili anlaşma modülü, Farabi değişim programında var olan tüm hareketler için oluşturulabilmektedir. Anlaşmadaki iki tarafında tüm bilgileri detaylı olarak sisteme kaydolmaktadır. Ayrıca gelen öğrenci/öğretim üyesi ve giden öğrenci/öğretim üyesi seçenekleri ile tüm durumlar sisteme tanıtılır.

4.3. Başvuru Modülü

Üniversitedeki tüm öğretim üyeleri ve öğrenciler sisteme güvenli başvuru yöntemi ile sadece kendi bölümlerinin yapmış olduğu anlaşmalara başvurabilirler. Başvurular internet üzerinden zaman ve mekân gözetmeksizin başvuru süresince alınabilir. Sistem ile tüm bilgileri seri bir şekilde giren bir adayın başvurusu 3 dakikada tamamlanabilir. Zaman ve mekân kavramı olmadan başvuru alma yeteneği başvuru sayısını büyük oranda arttırmaktadır.

4.4. Yerleştirme Modülü

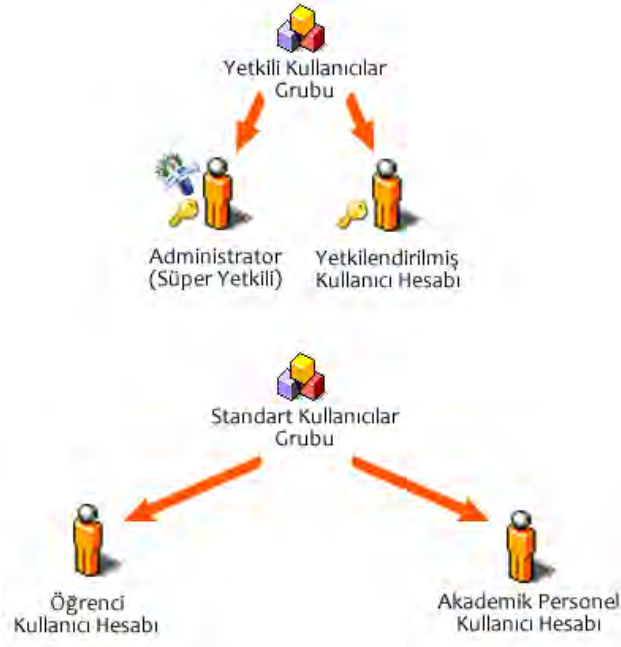
Yerleştirme modülü otomatik ve manuel olmak üzere iki seçenek sunar. Otomatik yerleştirme ile sistem binlerce başvuruyu beş dakikadan daha az bir sürede değerlendirebilir ve adayları başarı sırasına göre anlaşmaların kontenjanları dâhilinde tercihlerine yerleştirebilir. Asil ve yedekler otomatik olarak oluşur. Manuel yerleştirme ile de yetkili kullanıcı yerleşemeyenleri veya yedekleri boş kontenjanlara yerleştirilebilir.

4.5. Sorgulama Modülü

Güçlü sorgulama seçenekleri ile sistemdeki tüm kayıtlara istenilen alandan anında erişilebilir. Sorgulama ekranı kişinin yaptığı tüm Farabi değişim faaliyetlerini görüntüler ve üzerinde işlem yapılmasına imkân tanır.

4.6. Sistemin Yetkilendirilmesi

Şekil 2’de sistemde tanımlı kullanıcı profilleri verilmiştir. Yetkili kullanıcılar ve standart kullanıcılar olmak üzere iki grup kullanıcı vardır. Yetkili kullanıcılar grubunda “Administrator” kullanıcısı her türlü işlem yapma yetkisine sahiptir. Administrator kullanıcısı tarafından oluşturulan yetkili kullanıcı sadece kendisine verilen yetkiler doğrultusunda işlemler yapabilir.

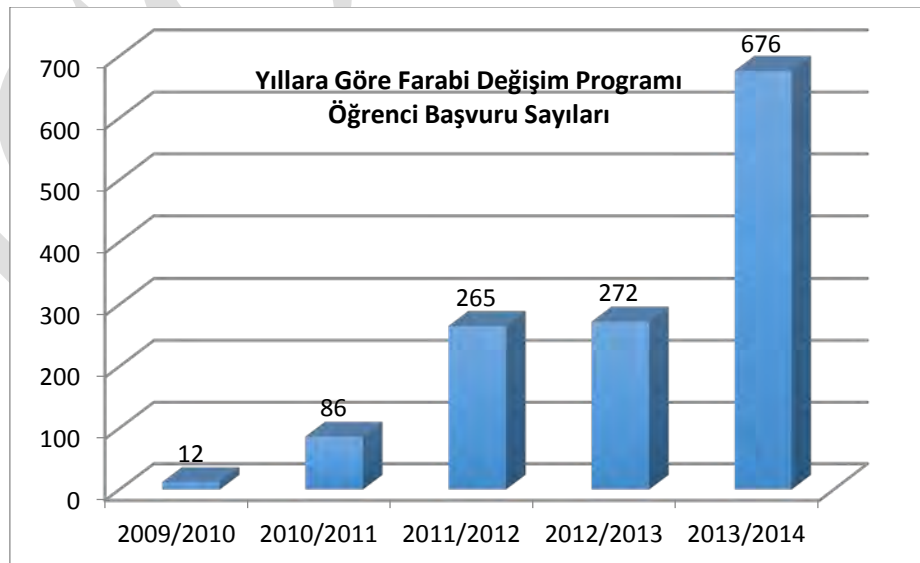


Şekil 2: Farabi Değişim Programı Online Başvuru ve Bilgi Sistemi Kullanıcı Profilleri

Online sistemde işlem yapacak adaylar; öğrenci ve akademik personel olmak üzere iki kullanıcı hesabı ile tanımlanmışlardır. Öğrenci sisteme girdiğinde sistem öğrenciyi tanır, fakültesini bölümünü, kimlik bilgileri ve not ortalamasını otomatik olarak sistemden getirir. Bölümüne uygun anlaşmaları ile tercih yapması sağlanır. Öğretim üyesi sisteme giriş yaptığında akademik personel kullanıcı hesabı ile tanınır ve bilgileri otomatik olarak sistemden gelir.

5. SİSTEMİN BAŞARIMINA İLİŞKİN SAYISAL VERİLER

Farabi online başvuru ve bilgi sistemi 2009-2010 eğitim öğretim döneminden itibaren Sakarya Üniversitesinde fiilen kullanılmaktadır.



Şekil 3: Yıllara göre Sakarya Üniversitesi Farabi Değişim Programı online başvuru ve bilgi sistemi öğrenci başvuru sayıları grafiği

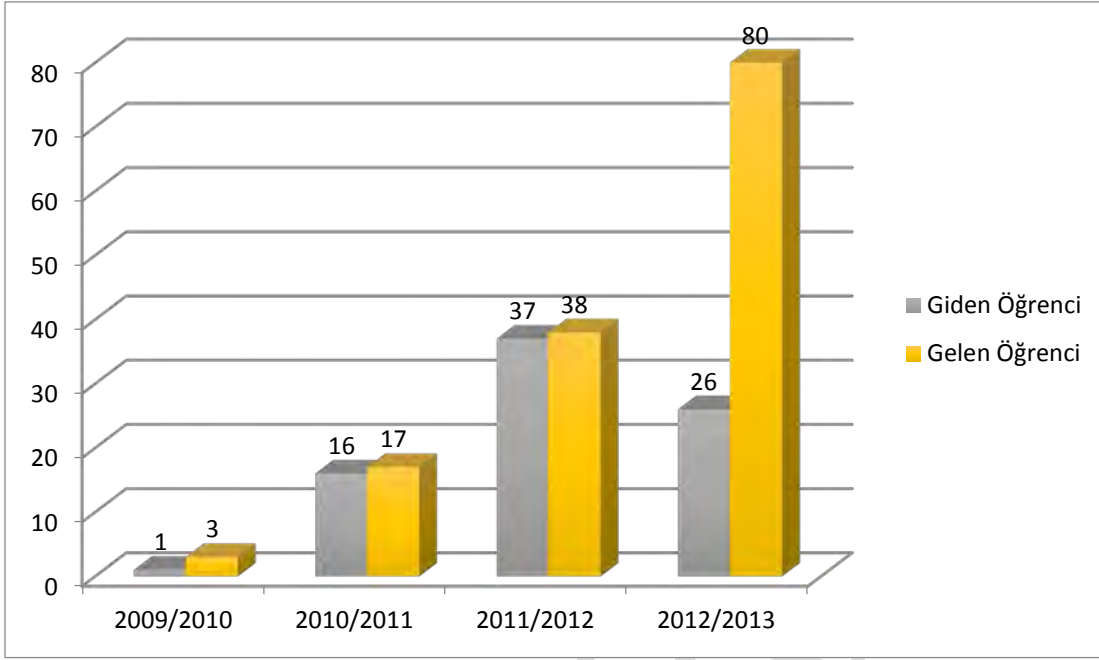
Şekil 3’de verilen grafikte 2009/2010 eğitim öğretim yılında Farabi online sistemin kullanılmasıyla birlikte önceki sene 12 olan başvuru sayısı sonraki yıllar 86, 265, 272, ve son olarak 676’ya kadar yükselerek sürekli bir artış göstermiştir. Başvuru sayılarının bu şekilde yükselmesinin en önemli sebebi Farabi online başvuru sistemiyle internet üzerinden zaman ve mekan kavramı olmadan kısa bir sürede başvuru yapabilmeye olanağıdır. Başvuracak olan adaylar buldukları yerden üniversitelerine gelmeden kısa sürede başvuru yapabildikleri için sistem birçok kişiyi başvuru yapmaya teşvik etmiştir.

Tablo 1: Sakarya Üniversitesi yıllara göre Farabi online başvuru ve bilgi sistemiyle gelen ve giden öğrenci sayıları

Öğrenci Sayıları	2009 2010	2010 2011	2011 2012	2012 2013	Toplam
Giden Öğrenci	1	16	37	26	80
Gelen Öğrenci	3	17	38	80	138
Toplam	4	33	75	106	218

Tablo 1’de Farabi değişim programıyla Sakarya Üniversitesi’ne gelen ve giden öğrencilere ait yıllar bazında sayısal veriler verilmiştir. 2004-2005 eğitim öğretim yılında Sakarya Üniversitesine hiç öğrenci gelmemişken, 2005-2006 yıllarında sistemin kullanılmaya başlanması ile 1 kişiye çıkmış ve her sene gelen öğrenci sayısında büyük oranda artış gözlenmiştir. 2006-2007 yılları arasında Farabi faaliyetlerinden yararlanarak Sakarya Üniversitesine gelen öğrenci sayısında 28 kişi ile yine rekor oranda artış gözlenmiş 2010/2011 eğitim öğretim yılında bu sayı 75’e kadar yükselmiştir. 2011 yılı itibariyle kadar toplam 268 yabancı uyruklu öğrenci Sakarya Üniversitesi’nden eğitim almıştır ve halen almaktadır.

Şekil 4’de Tablo 1’de verilen sayıların grafiksel gösterimi ile online başvuru ve bilgi sisteminin Farabi programına katılan kişi sayısını önemli ölçüde arttırdığının ispatını belirgin bir farkla göstermektedir. Sakarya Üniversitesi’ne gelen öğrenci sayısının giden öğrenci sayısına oranla son yılda fazlaca artmış olması Sakarya Üniversitesi’nin tercih edilen bir üniversite olduğunun ölçütü olarak gösterilebilir.



Şekil 4: Yıllara göre Sakarya Üniversitesi'nden Farabi değişim programıyla farklı üniversitelere giden öğrenci sayılarının grafiksel gösterimi

6. SONUÇ

Bu çalışmada, üniversitelerin Farabi programına katılmak isteyen öğrenci ve öğretim üyelerinin başvuru ve yerleştirme süreçlerini internet üzerinden yönetilebilmesi için online sistem geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen sistem internetin yaygın kullanıldığı günümüzde özellikle internet üzerinden başvuru alma modülü ile etkili bir şekilde başvuracak aday sayısı önemli ölçüde arttırmaktadır. Sistemin Farabi değişim programına kattığı katkıları;

- Başvuru alma, yerleştirme, sonuç gösterme ve onaylama süreçlerinin zaman kısıtlarını belirleyebilme
- İnternet üzerinden kısa sürede güvenli başvuru yapabilme
- Adaylara sınav yerlerinin ve sonuçlarının internet üzerinden kısa sürede duyurulması
- Adayların bilgilerine anında erişim
- Puanlamaların otomatik olarak yapılması
- Yerleştirmelerin otomatik yapılması ve sonuçların internet üzerinden duyurulması

şeklinde özetlenebilir. Verilen sayısal verilerle de sistemin Farabi programına katılımı büyük oranda arttırdığı gösterilmiştir.

Ayrıca sayısal verilerle ilişkili olarak Sakarya Üniversitesi Farabi değişim programına yapılan başvuruların ilk yıllara oranla önemli düzeyde arttığı söylenebilir.

Gelen ve giden öğrenci sayılarına bakılarak da Sakarya üniversitesi öğrencilerinin üniversitelerinden memnun olup değişim yapmaya pek ihtiyaç duymadıkları söylenebilir. Keza gelen öğrenci sayısı son yılda giden öğrenci sayısının yaklaşık dört katı sayıdadır. Gelen öğrenci sayısının fazla sayıda olması da Sakarya Üniversitesi'nin tercih edilen bir üniversite olduğunun göstergesidir.

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Feedback in postgraduate supervisory communication: an insight from educators

¹Balsam A. Mustafa, ²A. Noraziah, ³Mazlina Abdul Majid

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Computer Systems and Software Engineering, University Malaysia Pahang - Malaysia
E-mail: ¹ balsam@ump.edu.my, ² noraziah@ump.edu.my, ³ mazlina@ump.edu.my

Abstract

Postgraduate supervision is one of the most complex forms of teaching in higher education. Given the high rate of failure to complete postgraduate research, the quality of the research supervision has been questioned and some determinant factors leading to this undesirable outcome have been proposed like student's expectations of the supervisor, supervisors' insufficient knowledge, lack of interest in students' work, and unsatisfactory ways of delivering feedback to the students' work. Based on our experience as research supervisors and supervisees, we consider feedback significant in creating effective working relationship between the research supervisor and supervisee and supports successful completion of the research program. Different studies have investigated to what extent the supervisor's feedback can be more effective in improving student's performance and the type of feedback the students need. However, few studies have looked at how and why feedback is given as a supportive activity for students' learning and development. This paper specifically focuses on how effective working communication between the research student and the supervisor can be achieved through the way feedback is given to the supervisee and how the student receives the feedback. The study concludes that the supervisors' ability and the supervisee's readiness to be open to criticism to provide and receive constructive feedback in a balanced way should lead to desirable academic outcomes in the academic context.

Keywords: postgraduate supervision, constructive feedback, feedback strategies, working communication

1. Introduction

In most research universities, students who pursue postgraduate degrees usually do a research study under the supervision of one or more faculty members. The Economic and Social Research Council in UK ESRC (1991) has regarded the supervision process as the single most important variable affecting the success of the research process. Armstrong (2004) describes it as the most complex and subtle form of teaching in which academics engage. Connell (1985 P38) describes research supervision as "the most advanced level of teaching and one of the most complex and problematic". The role of supervisor is to guide the research student throughout their study, provide the time, expertise and support to foster the candidate's research skills and attitude and to ensure the production of a research of acceptable standard (Heath, 2002). The results of surveys about postgraduate supervision quality showed low completion rates and levels of student's satisfaction with the guidance provided and unsatisfactory delays in receiving feedback about written drafts and progress. Researches pointed out that this indicates not an ideal situation and inadequacy in the monitoring of higher degree student progress (Gurr, 2001; Aspland et al, 1999). Armstrong (2004) reported

on the high figures of failure of graduate degrees in the social sciences in the UK and North America. Further, his study indicated that a high proportion of those who complete their research degrees take longer time than expected, and students often express dissatisfaction with the research process. These studies reveal numerous concerns for both postgraduate students and supervisors. This paper is structured as follows, Section2 discusses the supervisor- postgraduate student relationship from different points of view in the literature, Section3 presents the importance of giving and receiving feedback between both the supervisor and the research student, Section4 presents best strategies for giving feedback, and finally Section5 concludes the paper.

2. The Supervisor- Postgraduate Student Relationship

The quality of the supervisor-research student relationship has been discussed in a number of research studies as vital to the success of the research process and student's satisfaction and timely completion of their postgraduate study (Spear, 2000; Aspland et al, 1999; Armstrong, 2004). Mainhard et al (2009) indicated that good working relationship between supervisors and their PhD or master by research students were associated with good progress and satisfaction. Pearson and Kayrooz (2004) see the domain of research supervisory practice as a facilitative process involving educational tasks and activities that comprise the work of supervision. These studies have identified the need for more awareness of supervision responsibilities, demands and interests of research students. As Zuber-Skerritt and Roch (2004) explained that to identify and communicate the postgraduate supervisor's role and meet the expectations of postgraduate students, there is a need for an in-depth studies of the PhD experience and supervisory pedagogy to overcome some of the problems associated with the supervisor-student relationship. In discussing the characteristics of good research supervisor, Brown and Atkins (1986) suggested a list of supervisory roles and attitudes which include director, facilitator, advisor, guider (suggesting timetable for writing up and giving feedback on progress), manager (checks progress regularly, monitors study, gives systematic feedback, plans work). This paper focuses on particular role of the supervisor which is providing a constructive and timely feed back to the student.

A consensus is developed in the literature around the conceptualization of feedback as a process of communication and dialogue in specific social context (Pokorny and Pickford, 2010). Others have defined it as giving and sharing information in the form of guidance and support as an integral element to foster improvement, development, and understanding of material learned and applied (Sutton, 2009; Gullet, 2010). Gullet has concluded that influential and mutual feedback between peers, which has its focus on development rather than evaluation, is the most important feature during assessment. As argued by many researchers in higher education (Ramsden, 2003; Sutton, 2009; Hattie and Timperly, 2007; Weaver, 2006) effective and high quality feedback is a key element of quality teaching in higher education. In their argument, Row and Wood (2008) noted that feedback is the most powerful factor that affects students' achievement. They also explained the consistent positive effects of feedback on learning and developing student's understanding and skills. They found that undergraduate students value feedback; want to receive feedback that enables them to improve their performance. However, they found, students feel that providing late feedback shows little interest in their work and students want tutors to consider their feelings and point of views when giving feedback. The study found also that feedback was considered unhelpful when it is vague, untimely, or when not enough information was provided to make it useful.

Feedback can be both positive and negative. While giving positive feedback is relatively easy, being a supervisor can involve occasions when it is important to give negative feedback on research or progress in general. Feedback helps research student to become more aware of what s(he) is doing and how to do it, but it is important to realize the way feedback is given. Pearson and Kayrooz (2004) describe introducing any type of evaluative activity or feedback between research students and supervisors as highly problematic for different reasons, such as cordiality of the circumstances and student's fear of negative consequences in a relation featured with difference in power and dependence. They suggested at the same time that providing feedback to students give them the opportunity to reflect on their work, change and modify in order to become more effective. On the other hand, Pearson (1999) argued for the importance of giving feedback to supervisors as well on their practice that will enable them to understand the more subtle features of their practice and what they might improve.

Zhao et al (2007) emphasizes the importance of feedback and that students most satisfied with their supervisors when they receive both regular and constructive meaningful feedback on research and progress towards the degree. Feedback is constructive when it both emphasizes the strength of the student and offers suggestions for improvement in a timely manner. For feedback to be helpful, it needs to be given in a concerned and supportive way and to include both positive and negative observations. It's good to remember that people often dislike feedback if it is negative. The effective supervisor can reduce the stress on the research student by employing certain communication strategies so that student completes the study on time and feel satisfied, while at the same time the supervisor achieves the goals expected from the student.

3. Giving and Receiving Feedback

Research indicated that to maximize the effect of feedback, attention must be paid to the psychology of giving and receiving feedback (Rae and Cochrane (2008). Mutch (2003 P25) contended that "the giving of feedback on assessed work is a social practice that demands attention to not only the text but also to condition of production, distribution, and reception ". The importance of the way of giving feedback is that student's self-esteem has the potential to be damaged by feedback. This is supported by Weaver's study (2006) on how students vary in their attitudes to receiving feedback. She argued that the way in which comments are worded in a written feedback is ultimately shaped by tutors values, beliefs, and understanding for the nature of the message conveyed. Further, self-esteem is affected by receiving negative or unexpected feedback especially for student with low self-confidence which tends to take all feedback as a judgment of ability. This makes the student feel beaten and may think of leaving the study. Therefore, it is important for the supervisor to have an understanding of each student's needs before providing feedback.

The constructive feedback will be most helpful when used to develop the current performance of the student. If the student remains open minded when receiving this sort of feedback, s (he) will feel more confident in openly discussing research, issues, and challenges with the supervisor and will help break down barriers and encourage productivity. When students perceive feedback as not personal, they will tend more to accept it and being able to integrate it into future work which is a powerful skill that will be of great benefit for the student in the future career life. On the other side if the supervisor be able to receive feedback, this points supervisor's ability to create effective communication with the student. As the most commonly reported difficulties for the research student relate to communication difficulties with supervisor, maintaining good communication

strategies can help avoid some of the more distressing situations in which students and supervisors can find themselves. When students feel confident that they can offer feedback without consequences they will feel that supervisor listen to them, value their opinions which increase their confidence and help student to grow in areas of weaknesses. Studies in the nature of the relationship between supervisor and student (Sutton, 2009) affirm the importance for both tutors and students to enter into a meaningful and effective academic dialog through which students can effectively provide feedback by identifying strength and weakness in tutors' practice. He argued that dialog relationship encourages students to compare their own performance with that ideal and enables them to diagnose their own strength and weakness. Through dialog students can receive formative feedback which emphasizes the strengths of student's work and offers suggestions for improvement.

4. Strategies for Giving Feedback

Certain strategies are important in giving feedback. Supervisor should present his concern objectively not emotionally and without judgment. Focus on the problem not the student. Ask questions and listen to understand what is being said and help student to understand how to improve his/her work. Negative feedback is person focused and could be disappointing instead of encouraging. Positive constructive feedback is problem focused and seeks way to improve performance. In giving feedback, especially when assessing written work the purpose should be clear, vague comments may leave the student confused and not able to know what to do. Supervisors should mention work that is being done well in addition to any series shortcoming that needs to be overcome. In that, supervisor needs to be specific about the errors that were made, what should be done to correct them, and the expected results. Supervisor better listen to student, make sure the student has opportunity to talk about his perspective on this constructive feedback, to ask questions to clarify what the supervisor is talking about and then offer suggestions of corrective action. The student on the other hand should be prepared to receive supervisor's constructive criticism in a positive way. Student should check attitude, recognize that supervisor's feedback is not a personal attack. It should be viewed as part of learning experience. Student should listen carefully to understand the message especially if it appears to be negative and critical, then reflect back the message to the supervisor to clear up any misunderstanding before it becomes more complicated. For this, student may need to clarify the feedback by asking questions. Student is expected to accept praise with appreciation, considering that positive, encouraging feedback is an indicator of a healthy relationship with the supervisor. Then student should use positive feedback as motivator to strengthen what is already being done.

5. Conclusion

Supervision is a complex role especially if it involves supervising postgraduate students. The importance of feedback in the supervisor - research student relationship has been analyzed in different studies that confirmed the effect of constructive feedback on the student that receives it in timely manner. Constructive feedback focuses the strength and weakness of the student research not the student himself. It regularly offers suggestions for improvement and needs to be given in a concerned and supportive way by discussing both positive and negative sides of the student research. For the supervisor to be helpful to the student, there are certain communication strategies that the supervisor may employ to reduce the stress on the research student. It is important that the supervisor be able to listen to the student and help him understand how to improve

his/her work. Feedback from the supervisor as comments on a written work should be clear because vagueness leaves the student confused about what to do. It is important that both student and supervisor involve in discussions and provide feedback to each other's. Student is expected to accept praise with appreciation, considering that positive, encouraging feedback is an indicator of a healthy relationship with the supervisor.

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Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilim doğasına ilişkin görüşlerinin belirlenmesi

Munise Seçkin Kapucu³

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi

Özet. Bu araştırmada fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırma 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde Eskişehir’de bulunan bir üniversitede yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan 81 fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Veriler Lederman, Scharwartz, Abd-El-Khalick ve Bell (2001) tarafından geliştirilen VNOS-C anketi ile toplanmıştır. Veriler araştırmacı ve beraberinde iki uzman tarafından analiz edilmiştir. Anketlere verilen cevaplar “yetersiz”, “kabul edilebilir” ve “bilgili”, olmak üzere üç kategoride sınıflandırılmıştır. VNOS-C anketinden elde edilen sonuçlar incelendiğinde fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin değişken olması (BD1), bilimsel bilginin üretiminde gözlem ve çıkarımın farklı olması (BD3) ve bilimsel bilginin öznel olması (BD5) ile ilgili görüşleri arasında sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Ayrıca fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası ile ilgili çoğu temada yetersiz bakış açısına sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerini geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülen önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Bilimin Doğası, Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adayları, VNOS-C Anketi

Finding out the Views of Science Preservice Teachers about the Nature of Science

Abstract. Purpose of this study is to find out the opinions of science preservice teachers about the nature of science. Case study patterns, which is one of the qualitative research patterns, has been used in this study. The study has been performed in a university that is located in Eskişehir, during the fall semester of 2013-2014 academic year. 81 the science preservice teachers in 1st and 4th class have participated to the survey. Data has been gathered using VNOS-C questionnaire developed by Lederman, Scharwartz, Abd-El-Khalick and Bell (2001). The data has been analyzed with researcher and two experts. The opinions of the science preservice teachers about the nature of the science were categorized as “naïve”, “has merit” and “informed”. Data obtained from the interviews have been evaluated by using “Descriptive Analysis”. Based on the evaluation of the findings obtained from VNOS-C questionnaire, there were significant differences between the grades of the students according to the themes of the tentative nature of scientific knowledge (BD1), difference between observation and deduction in the production of scientific knowledge (BD3), and subjectivity of scientific knowledge (BD5). In addition the perspective of most of the science pre-service teachers was found to be insufficient in terms of the majority of the themes related with the nature of the science. According to the results of the research there are some recommendations which will contribute to the development of preservice science teachers’ views about the nature of science.

Keywords: Nature of Science, Pre-service Science Teachers, VNOS-C Questionnaire

Giriş

³ Dr. Munise Seçkin Kapucu. İletişim: Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, İlköğretim Bölümü, Meşelik Yerleşkesi, 26480 Eskişehir. Elektronik Posta:muniseseckin@hotmail.com. Tel:+90 222 2393750/1673 Fax: +90 222 2293124

Bilimin doğasının anlaşılması bilimsel okur-yazarlığın en önemli ön şartlarından biridir (McComas, Clough ve Almazroa, 2000). Bu sebeple “bilimin doğasının anlaşılması” fen bilgisi programlarının en önemli hedefleri arasında yer almaktadır (Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı [MEB], 2005; National Research Council [NRC], 1996; American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS], 1990, 1993, 1994; National Science Teacher Association (NSTA), 1982; 1990). Bilimsel okur-yazarlık ile ilgili çeşitli tanımlar yapılmıştır (AAAS, 1990; NRC, 1996). Bu tanımlardan en yaygın olarak kullanılanı, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) (1990) tarafından yapılan, “bilimsel okur-yazarlık bilgiye ulaşma ve bilgiyi kullanma becerisidir” şeklindeki tanımdır. Öğrenci okullarda aldığı fen eğitimi ve öğretimi sonunda, bilimin doğasını günümüzdeki anlayışla tutarlı olarak açıklayabilmelidir. Bu bağlamda 1960’lı yılların başından beri okul öncesinden ortaöğretimin sonuna kadar tüm öğrencilerin ve öğretmenlerin tutarlı bir bilim anlayışına sahip olması için çalışmalar yapılmaktadır (Lederman, Abd-El-Khalick, Bell, ve Schwartz, 2002).

Bilimin doğası; bilimsel bilginin ve bilim insanlarının karakteristik özelliklerini, bilimsel yayınları, toplumun bilimi, bilimin toplumu nasıl etkilediği gibi konuları içermektedir (Doğan, 2005). Driver, Leach, Millar ve Scott (1996) tarafından bilimin doğasının öğrencilere öğretilmesi için beş neden ileri sürülmüştür. Bunlar; bilimin doğasının insanların bilimi, bilimin ürünlerini ve günlük yaşamda karşılaşılan yöntemlerini anlamasını sağlayabildiği; insanların bilimle ilgili sorunlar hakkındaki tartışmalara ve karar verme süreçlerine katılmasına

yardımcı olabildiği; insanların bilimsel kültüre değer vermelerini sağlayabildiği; insanların bilimsel toplumun normlarını anlamalarını sağlayabildiği ve fen konu alanının daha etkin bir şekilde öğrenilmesine yardımcı olabildiği şeklinde sıralanmıştır. Bilimin doğasının tanımı hakkında araştırmacılar ve eğitimciler ortak bir karara varamasalar da, bilimin doğasının bazı unsurları hakkında hem fikirlerdir. Bireylerin başarabilecekleri seviyede bazı unsurlar ileri sürülmüştür (Abd-El-Khalick, Bell ve Lederman, 1998). Bu unsurlar; bilimsel bilginin kesin olmadığı (değişime maruz olduğu); deneylere dayalı olduğu (doğal dünyanın gözlenmesiyle ortaya çıktığı ve/veya onlara dayalı olduğu); öznel olduğu (bilim insanlarının geçmiş yaşantılarından, deneyimlerinden ve önyargılarından etkilendiği); kısmen insan hayâl gücünün ve yaratıcılığının bir ürünü olduğu (açıklamaların icat edilmesini içerdiği); sosyal ve kültürel olarak kurulduğu; gözlem ve çıkarım arasındaki fark; bilimsel teori ve yasa arasındaki ilişki olarak belirtilmiştir (Abd-El-Khalick ve diğ., 1998).

Öğretmenler bilimin ve bilimsel bilginin doğası ile ilgili, öğrencilere uygun şekilde rehberlik ederek onları bilimsel girişimler için yönlendirmelidirler. Öğrenciler ne kadar çok bilimsel girişimlerde bulunurlarsa, o kadar çok düşünmeye vakit ayıracakları için, karşılaştıkları toplumsal ve bilimsel olayları da bilimsel düşünceyle yaklaşarak değerlendireceklerdir. Eğer öğretmenler gereken bilim ve teknolojiyi kullanma bilgisini ve bunun toplumla ilişkisini, öğrencilerine aktarabilirlerse, öğrencilerin bilimsel düşünme yeteneklerinin gelişmesine de katkıda bulunacaklardır (Zeidler, Walker, Ackett, Simmons, 2000). Öğrenciler

bilimi ve bilimsel bilginin doğasını, geleneksel bilim anlayışındaki gibi basit epistemolojik inanışlar ve metotlara dayalı süreçler olarak anlamamalı, bunun yerine bilimi canlı, ilgi çekici, gereksinimleri gidermek için yapılan bir olgu olarak, bilim insanlarını da deneyler ile çalışan, kendilerine has, dikkat çekici özelliklerine önem vererek değerlendiren çağdaş bilim anlayışına sahip olarak yetiştirilmelidir (NRS, 1996; Shapin, 1996). Fen branşı öğretmenlerinin görevi; öğrencilerin bilimin ve bilimsel bilginin özelliklerini doğru bir şekilde öğrenmelerine rehberlik etmek olmalıdır (Wong, 2002). Öğretmenlerin çağdaş bilim anlayışına sahip olarak bilimin doğasını en iyi şekilde kavraması, uygulayacakları öğretim programları ve ders işleme stratejilerini de buna uygun olarak yürütmelerine imkân sağlayacaktır.

Lederman (1992) yılında yapmış olduğu literatür taraması sonucunda bilimin doğası ile ilişkili araştırmaları öğrencilerin bilimin doğasına ilişkin görüşlerinin araştırılması, öğrencilerin bilimin doğasına ilişkin görüşlerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik program geliştirme, öğretmenlerin bilimin doğasına ilişkin görüşlerinin araştırılması, öğretmenlerin bilimin doğasına ilişkin görüşlerinin sınıf uygulamalarına ve öğrenci görüşlerine etkisinin araştırılması olmak üzere dört ana başlıkta sınıflandırmaktadır. Araştırmalara göre öğretmenlerin bilimin doğasını doğru bir şekilde uygulaması ve öğrencilerin bilime karşı olumlu tutum geliştirmelerini sağlaması durumunda öğrencilerin fen derslerindeki başarıları artmaktadır (Brickhouse, 1992; Moore 1973; Moore ve Foy, 1997). Bu nedenle birçok araştırmacı, öğretmenlerin bilimin doğasının anlaşılmasında ve fen derslerindeki başarının artmasında önemli bir etken olduğunu düşünerek araştırmalarında öğretmenlere odaklanmaktadır. Bilimin doğasının algılanması uzun yıllardır bilimsel okuryazarlığın en önemli bileşenlerinden birisi olarak görülmesine rağmen, araştırmalar öğrencilerin bu konuda yeterli bir anlayışa sahip olmadıklarını göstermektedir. Bu konuda yetersizliğin en önemli nedeni, eğitim-öğretimden sorumlu olan öğretmenler olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bu durum dikkatlerin öğretmenler üzerine yoğunlaşmasına neden olmuş ve onların bilimin doğası ile ilgili görüşleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu konudaki araştırmalar hala devam etmektedir (Lederman, 2007).

Bilimin doğası ve onun özümsemesi gerekliliğinin farkına varan YÖK (Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu) eğitim fakültelerinin programlarına Bilimin Doğası ve Bilim Tarihi derslerini eklemiştir. 2006-2007 eğitim-öğretim yılından itibaren Eğitim Fakültelerinde Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenliği Anabilim Dalları'nda Bilimin Doğası ve Bilim Tarihi derslerine zorunlu ders olarak yer verilmiştir. Bu dersle birlikte öğretmen adaylarına bilimin doğası hakkında temel bir takım anlayışların kazandırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Böylece öğretmen adayları mezun olduktan sonra görev alacakları okullarda bu bilgi ve görüşleri öğrencilerine aktaracakları varsayılmaktadır (Aslan, 2009). Bu nedenle öğretmen yetiştirme programlarına alınan bu dersin amacına ne kadar ulaştığının araştırılması ve öğretmen adayları üzerindeki etkinliğinin anlaşılması önem kazanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte bilimin doğasının öğrenciler tarafından daha iyi anlaşılmasında öğretmenlerin rolü göz ardı edilemez bir gerçektir. Öğretmenlerin öğrencilere bu konuda yardımcı olabilmeleri için kendilerinin çağdaş bilimin doğası anlayışına sahip olmaları ve bu konuda kavram yanılgılarına sahip olmamaları gerekmektedir. Öğretmenlerin ve öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası anlayışları tespit edilerek, görülen eksiklikler

giderilmesi gerekmektedir. İlköğretim fen ve teknoloji programlarındaki değişikliklerle birlikte; yükseköğretimde de, bir takım düzenlemelere gidilmiştir. Bu düzenlemelerden birisi, öğretmen adaylarının bilimin tarihi ve doğası konusunda daha donanımlı hale getirmektir. Öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin saptanması öğretmen eğitimi programlarının tekrar gözden geçirilmesi ve yeni yetiştirilecek öğretmenlerin eğitimlerine katkı sağlaması açısından oldukça önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu genel amaç doğrultusunda aşağıdaki soruya cevap aranmıştır.

1. Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğasına temalarına ilişkin görüşleri sınıf düzeyine göre değişmekte midir?

Yöntem

Araştırmanın Deseni

Bilimin doğasına yönelik fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının görüşleri derinlemesine ve ayrıntılı bir şekilde ele alındığı için bu çalışmada çalışmaya konu olan durumun bütüncül olarak yorumlanabilmesi amacıyla “durum çalışması” nitel araştırma yöntemi olarak kullanılmıştır. Bir konunun, bir olayın ya da bir kişinin ayrıntılı olarak incelendiği durum çalışmasında zengin ve detaylı veri elde edilir (Patton, 1987; Bogdan ve Biklen, 1998).

Çalışma Grubu

2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde Eskişehir’de bulunan bir üniversitede yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubu seçilirken amaçlı örneklem yöntemlerinden amaçlı ve kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan 81 fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğretmen adaylarının %84’ü kadın, %16’sı erkektir. Öğretmen adaylarının %50.6’sı birinci sınıf ve %49.4’ü dördüncü sınıf öğrencisidir.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Günümüzde en çok kullanılan ve farklı gruplar için ayrı ayrı hazırlanan ve açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan Bilimin Doğası Hakkında Görüşler Anketi (Views of Nature of Science) olarak bilinen VNOS serisi anketleridir (Metin, 2009). Veriler Lederman, Scharwartz, Abd-El-Khalick ve Bell (2001) tarafından geliştirilen VNOS-C anketi ile toplanmıştır. Anket, Bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası, bilimsel bilginin doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması, gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası, bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı, bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı hakkında öğretmen adaylarının düşüncelerini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlayan açık uçlu sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Anketin orijinali on sorudan oluşmaktadır. Doğan (2005) tarafından yedinci soru, altıncı soruyla aynı bilimin doğası özelliğini sorgulayıcı olması ve adaylarda tekrar hissi uyandıracakı düşüncesiyle çıkarılmıştır. Bu sorunun yerine öğretmen adaylarının teori ve kanunlar konusundaki görüşlerini daha ayrıntılı sorgulayan iki soru (4. ve 5.

sorular) eklenmiştir. Böylece anketteki toplam soru sayısı 11 olmuştur. Doğan (2005) tarafından yapılandırılan ankete Ek-1’de yer verilmiştir.

Verilerin Analizi

Veriler araştırmacı ve beraberinde iki uzman tarafından analiz edilmiştir. Anketlere verilen cevaplar “yetersiz”, “kabul edilebilir” ve “bilgili”, olmak üzere üç kategoride sınıflandırılmıştır. Araştırmanın diğer alt problemleri için analiz öncesinde anketin içerisindeki bilimin doğası özellikleriyle ilgili öğretmen adaylarının belirttikleri görüşler, “Yetersiz” (Naive), “Kabul Edilebilir” (Have Merit) ve “Bilgili” (Informed) olarak sınıflandırılarak SPSS 21.0 paket programına kodlanmış ve daha sonra analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu sınıflama daha önce Abd-El-Khalick, Bell ve Schwartz (2002) ve Doğan ve Abd-El-Khalick (2008) tarafından da kullanılmıştır. Bu sınıflamada “Yetersiz” bakış açısı; bilimin doğasına uygun olmayan, geleneksel (pozitivist) bakış açısını göstermektedir. “Kabul Edilebilir”; bilimin doğası bakış açısı yansıtmamasına rağmen makul, uygun ifadeleri göstermektedir. “Bilgili” (post pozitivist) ise bilimin doğası bakış açısını yansıtan, çağdaş ifadeleri yansıtmaktadır.

Anket sorularının büyük bir çoğunluğu, tek başına bir bilimin doğası özelliğini konusunda görüşlerin belirleyici nitelikte değildir. Bu nedenle anketler soru bazında değerlendirilmemiştir. Her bir bilimin doğası özelliği için anketler bir bütün olarak okunmuş ve beraberinde betimsel analizleri yapılmıştır. Anket maddeleriyle ölçülmek istenen yedi bilimin doğası özelliği, Tablo 1’de de gösterilen soru numaralarına karşılık verilen cevaplara göre analiz edilmiştir.

Tablo 1. VNOS-C Anketinin İçerdiği Bilimin Doğası Temaları

Anket Sorularıyla Hedeflenen Bilimin Doğası Özellikleri	Anketteki soru karşılığı
Bilimsel Bilginin Değişebilir Doğası	1-7
Bilimsel Bilginin Doğası Deney ve Gözlemlerden Elde Edilmiş Verilere Dayalıdır	1-2-3
Gözlemler, Çıkarımlar ve Bilimde Teorik Başlıklar	1-8
Bilimsel Bilginin Yaratıcı Doğası	1-11
Bilimsel Bilginin Sübjektif Yapısı	1-9
Bilimsel Teoriler ve Kanunlar	1-4-5-6
Bilimsel Bilginin Sosyal ve Kültürel Yapısı	1-10

Bu araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının VNOS-C anketine verdikleri yanıtlardan alıntı yapılmıştır. Katılımcıların kimliklerinin gizli kalması amacıyla araştırma sırasında öğretmen adayları kodlanmışlardır. Öğretmen adaylarının VNOS-E anketine verdikleri yanıtlar [VNOS-C-1-10] (S.7), [VNOS-C-4-10] (S.7) şeklinde kodlanmıştır. VNOS-C’den sonra yazılan ilk numara öğretmen adayının sınıf düzeyini belirtirken sonraki numara öğretmen adayının anket numarasını belirtmektedir. Parantez içinde verilen numara ise soru numarası hakkında bilgi vermektedir.

Çalışmada nitel verilerin çokluğu ve VNOS-C anketinin açık uçlu sorulardan oluşması nedeniyle anketin değerlendirilmesi araştırmacı ve araştırmadan bağımsız bir kişi tarafından yapılmıştır. İki değerlendirmeci arasındaki karşılaştırmalı uyuşmanın güvenilirliğini hesaplamak için *Cohen Kappa* katsayısına bakılmıştır. Elde edilen Cohen Kappa katsayısı iki değerlendirmeci arasında önemli derecede uyuşma olduğunu göstermektedir [$k=0,78$] (Cohen, 1960).

Bulgular

Bu başlık altında uygulamada kullanılan VNOS-C anketinin soruları incelenerek, fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki bakış açıları tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Her soru ve seçeneğin öğretmen adaylarının farklı bakış açısından yola çıkılarak geliştirildiği için VNOS-C anketinde doğru ya da yanlış seçenek yoktur. VNOS-C anketinin maddeleri bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası, bilimsel bilginin doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması, gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası, bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı, bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı hakkında öğretmen adaylarının düşüncelerini ölçmeye yöneliktir. VNOS-C anketinden elde edilen veriler kodlanamıyor, yetersiz, kabul edilebilir ve bilgili olmak üzere 4 kategoriye göre kodlanmış ancak yetersiz, kabul edilebilir ve bilgili olmak üzere 3 kategoriye göre analize alınmıştır. Burada Lederman, Abd-El-Khalick, Bell ve Schwartz (2002)'in yapmış olduğu sınıflama kullanılmıştır. VNOS-C anketine ilişkin analizler 81 veri üzerinden gerçekleştirilmiştir. Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarına uygulanan anketin son test sonuçları bilimin doğası temalarına göre betimsel analizleri yapılmıştır. Her bir bilimin doğası için yapılan betimsel analizlere ilişkin yüzde frekans dağılımı sonuçları Tablo 2'de verilmiştir.

Tablo 2. Bilimin Doğası Temalarına İlişkin Öğretmen Adaylarının Puanlarının Yüzde Frekans Dağılımı

BDT	Sınıf Düzeyi	Yetersiz		Kabul Edilebilir		Bilgili		Toplam	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BD1	1.sınıf	5	12.2	32	78.0	4	9.8	41	100
	4.sınıf	17	42.5	21	52.5	2	5.0	40	100
BD2	1.sınıf	25	61.0	15	36.6	1	2.4	41	100
	4.sınıf	25	80.6	6	19.4	-	-	40	100
BD3	1.sınıf	21	53.8	16	41.0	2	5.1	41	100
	4.sınıf	30	81.1	7	18.9	-	-	40	100
BD4	1.sınıf	18	43.9	20	48.8	3	7.3	41	100

	4.sınıf	13	33.3	24	61.5	2	5.1	40	100
BD5	1.sınıf	15	37.5	24	60.0	1	2.5	41	100
	4.sınıf	23	65.7	12	34.3	-	-	40	100
BD6	1.sınıf	28	68.3	11	26.8	2	4.9	41	100
	4.sınıf	29	74.4	10	25.6	-	-	40	100
BD7	1.sınıf	32	78.0	7	17.1	2	4.9	41	100
	4.sınıf	29	76.3	8	21.1	1	2.6	40	100

Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının sınıf düzeyine göre bilimin doğası temaları hakkında görüşleri arasında anlamlı bir fark olup olmadığını belirlemek için Mann Whitney U-testi yapılmıştır. Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçlarına göre 1. ve 4. sınıf fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğasının üç teması bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası (BD1), gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD3), bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı (BD5) hakkında son test düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık varken dört temasında bilimsel bilginin doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması (BD2), bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası (BD4), bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD6), bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı (BD7) istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık yoktur.

Tablo 3: Bilimin Doğası Temaları ile İlgili Öğretmen Adaylarının Puanlarının Mann Whitney U-Testi Sonuçları

BDT	Sınıf Düzeyi	n	Sıra Ortalaması	Sıra Toplamı	U	p
BD1	1.sınıf	41	47.30	1939.50	561.500	.004*
	4.sınıf	40	34.54	1381.50		
BD2	1.sınıf	41	39.62	1624.50	507.500	.069
	4.sınıf	31	32.37	1003.50		
BD3	1.sınıf	39	43.72	1705.00	518.000	.010*
	4.sınıf	37	33.00	1221.00		
BD4	1.sınıf	41	38.83	1592.00	731.000	.454
	4.sınıf	39	42.26	1648.00		
BD5	1.sınıf	40	43.09	1723.50	496.500	.013*
	4.sınıf	35	32.19	1126.50		
BD6	1.sınıf	41	41.93	1719.00	741.000	.475
	4.sınıf	39	39.00	1521.00		
BD7	1.sınıf	41	39.78	1631.00	770.000	.904
	4.sınıf	38	40.24	1529.00		

*p<0.05

Aşağıda her bir bilimin doğası temasında bulunan kategoriler incelenmiştir ve en çok ifade edilen görüşler alıntılarla desteklenmiştir.

Bilimsel Bilginin Değişebilir Doğası ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarına İlişkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası ile ilgili % 12'sinin yetersiz, büyük çoğunluğunun (%78) kabul edilebilir, %10'unun ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise %43'ünün yetersiz, büyük çoğunluğunun (%53) kabul edilebilir, %5'inin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1 ve 7. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara kabul edilebilir kategorisinde verilen cevaplar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Bir teori belli yönlerden kanıtlanamıyorsa ve başka biri daha açıklayıcı ve mantığa yatan veriler öne sürerse o kabul edilir. [VNOS-C-1-8] (S.7).

Evet deęişebilir. Eęer bu konu hakkında aksine bir sonu bulunursa ve deneylerle ok kez ispatlanırsa deęiřir. [VNOS-C-4-13] (S.7).

Birinci ve drdnc sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuları Tablo 3'te verilmiřtir. Buna gre birinci sınıf ve drdnc sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin deęiřken olması hakkındaki grřleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuřtur ($U=561.500$, $p<.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındıęında, birinci sınıfta okuyan ğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin deęiřebilir doęası hakkındaki grřlerinin daha olumlu olduęu grlmektedir.

Bilimsel Bilginin Doęası Deney ve Gzlemlerden Elde Edilmiř Verilere Dayalı Olması ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi ğretmen Adaylarına İliřkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin doęası deney ve gzlemlerden elde edilmiř verilere dayalı olması ile ilgili byk oęunluęunun (%61) yetersiz, %37'sinin kabul edilebilir, %2'sinin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduęu tespit edilmiřtir. Bilimsel bilginin doęası deney ve gzlemlerden elde edilmiř verilere dayalıdır ile ilgili drdnc sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının ise byk oęunluęunun (%81) yetersiz, %19'unun kabul edilebilir kategorisinde olduęu tespit edilmiřtir. Bilgili kategorisinde yer alan ęrenci bulunmamaktadır (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve grřme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1, 2 ve 3. soruya fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının vermiř oldukları cevaplar incelenmiřtir. Bu sorulara yetersiz kategorisinde verilen cevaplar ařaęıda yer almaktadır.

Bilim dzenli ve sistematik bir řekilde ilerleyen bilgilerdir. [VNOS-C-1-8] (S.1).

Doęada, gnlk yařantıda olsun biyolojik, fizyolojik tepkilerin nedenini arařtıran olgudur. [VNOS-C-4-10] (S.1).

Birinci ve drdnc sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuları Tablo 3'te verilmiřtir. Buna gre birinci sınıf ve drdnc sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin doęası deney ve gzlemlerden elde edilmiř verilere dayalı olması hakkındaki grřleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıřtır ($U=507.500$, $p>.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındıęında, birinci sınıfta okuyan ğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin doęası deney ve gzlemlerden elde edilmiř verilere dayalı olması hakkındaki grřlerinin daha olumlu olduęu grlmektedir.

Gzlemler, ıkarımların Birbirinden Farklı Trden Bilgiler Olması ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi ğretmen Adaylarına İliřkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi ğretmen adaylarının gzlemler ve ıkarımların birbirinden farklı trden bilgiler olması ile ilgili byk oęunluęunun (%54) yetersiz, %41'inin kabul edilebilir, %5'inin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduęu tespit edilmiřtir. Gzlemler ve ıkarımların birbirinden farklı trden bilgiler olması

hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise büyük çoğunluğunun (%81) yetersiz, %19'unun kabul edilebilir kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilgili kategorisinde yer alan öğrenci bulunmamaktadır (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1 ve 8. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara yetersiz kategorisinde verilen cevaplar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

% 98 kadar yüksek derecede emindirler diye düşünüyorum fakat her şeyin tamamen bilinmediğini açıklanmadığını düşünüyorum. [VNOS-C-1-13] (S.8).

%100 emindirler. Çünkü günümüze kadar bilim insanları bu konu üzerinde milyarlarca araştırma ve deney yapmışlardır. Artık bu bilgi kanunlaşmıştır diyebiliriz. [VNOS-C-4-26] (S.8).

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Buna göre birinci sınıf ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının gözlemler ve çıkarımların birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması hakkındaki görüşleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur ($U=518.000$, $p<.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındığında, birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının Bilimsel bilginin gözlemler ve çıkarımlar içermesi hakkındaki görüşlerinin daha olumlu olduğu görülmektedir.

Bilimsel Bilginin Yaratıcı Doğası ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarına İlişkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası ilgili % 44'ünün yetersiz, büyük çoğunluğunun (%49) kabul edilebilir, %7'sinin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise %33'ünün yetersiz, büyük çoğunluğunun (%62) kabul edilebilir, %5'inin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1 ve 11. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara kabul edilebilir kategorisinde verilen cevaplar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Hayal gücü kullanır çünkü bir düşünceye cevap ararken olabilecek tüm ihtimalleri düşünmek zorundadır. Planlama aşamasında hayal gücünü kullanıp o yönde araştırma yaparlar. [VNOS-C-1-29] (S.11).

Gözlem yapma ve planlama aşamasında hayal gücünü ve yorumlamalarını kullanırlar. [VNOS-C-4-33] (S.11).

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Buna göre birinci sınıf ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası hakkındaki görüşleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur ($U=731.000$, $p>.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındığında, birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin daha olumlu olduğu görülmektedir.

Bilimsel Bilginin Öznel (Subjektif) Yapısı ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarına İlişkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı ile ilgili % 38'inin yetersiz, büyük çoğunluğunun (%60) kabul edilebilir, %3'ünün ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise büyük çoğunluğunun (%66) yetersiz, %34'ünün kabul edilebilir kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilgili kategorisinde yer alan öğrenci bulunmamaktadır (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1 ve 7. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının kabul edilebilir ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının yetersiz kategorisinde verdikleri cevap örnekleri aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Her iki bilim insanı ayrı düşüncelere sahiptir. Gözlemlere dayanmaktadır. [VNOS-C-1-32] (S.9).

Ayrı yerlerde çalışma yapmış olabilirler. [VNOS-C-4-10] (S.9).

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Buna göre birinci sınıf ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı hakkındaki görüşleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur ($U=496.500$, $p<.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındığında, birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı hakkındaki görüşlerinin daha olumlu olduğu görülmektedir.

Bilimsel Teoriler ve Kanunların Birbirinden Farklı Türden Bilgiler Olması ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarına İlişkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel teoriler ve kanunların birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması ile ilgili büyük çoğunluğunun (% 68) yetersiz, %27'sinin kabul edilebilir, %5'inin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilimsel teoriler ve kanunların birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise büyük çoğunluğunun (%74) yetersiz, %26'sının kabul edilebilir kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilgili kategorisinde yer alan öğrenci bulunmamaktadır (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1, 4, 5 ve 6. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara yetersiz kategorisinde verilen cevaplar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Bence fark yoktur ama teori genellikle fizik kimya biyoloji gibi alanlarda kullanılırken kanun ise daha gündelik hukuki alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. [VNOS-C-1-18] (S.6).

Bilimsel teorinin geçerliği daha kanıtlanamamıştır. İleriki zamanlarda bu bilgi değiştirebilecek bilgilere yer verilebilir. Bilimsel kanunda konusu değiştirilebilecek bir bilgi daha yoktur. [VNOS-C-4-21] (S.6).

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Buna göre birinci sınıf ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen

adaylarının bilimsel teoriler ve kanunların birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması hakkındaki görüşleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur ($U=741.000$, $p>.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındığında, birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel teoriler ve kanunların birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması hakkındaki görüşlerinin daha olumlu olduğu görülmektedir.

Bilimsel Bilginin Sosyal ve Kültürel Yapısı ile İlgili Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarına İlişkin Bulgular

Birinci sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı ile ilgili büyük çoğunluğunun (%78) yetersiz, %17'sinin kabul edilebilir, %5'inin ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı hakkında dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının ise büyük çoğunluğunun (%76) yetersiz, %21 kabul edilebilir, %3'ünün ise bilgili kategorisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Tablo 2). VNOS-C ve görüşme sorularında bu tema altında yer alan 1 ve 10. soruya fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının vermiş oldukları cevaplar incelenmiştir. Bu sorulara yetersiz kategorisinde verilen cevaplar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Bilim evrenseldir. Çünkü herkes tarafından kabul edilir. [VNOS-C-1-11] (S.10).

Bugün modern atom teorisi bütün dünya tarafından kabul görür, evrenseldir. Çünkü atomun ulaşılan en son teorisi budur. Yörelere göre farklılık gösterecek değil yani. [VNOS-C-4-24] (S.10).

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının puanlarına uygulanan Mann Whitney U-testi sonuçları Tablo 3'te verilmiştir. Buna göre birinci sınıf ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı hakkındaki görüşleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur ($U=770.000$, $p>.05$). Sıra ortalamaları dikkate alındığında, birinci sınıfta okuyan öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı hakkındaki görüşlerinin daha olumlu olduğu görülmektedir.

Tartışma, Sonuç ve Öneriler

Bu çalışmada fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bilimin doğası ile ilgili alt problemler; bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası, bilimsel bilginin doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması, gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası, bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı, bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması, bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı olmak üzere yedi alt boyutta incelenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğasıyla ilgili görüşlerinin incelenmesi için VNOS-C anketi kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası (BD1), gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD3) ve bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı (BD5) ile ilgili görüşleri arasında sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Bu farklılık birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin lehinedir. Ayrıca birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkında sahip oldukları görüşler değerlendirildiğinde öğretmen adaylarının büyük çoğunluğunun bilimsel bilginin

doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması (BD2), gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD3), bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD6) ve bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı (BD7) ile ilgili yetersiz, bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası (BD1) ve bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası (BD4) ile ilgili kabul edilebilir kategorisinde olduğu görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte bilgili kategorisinde bulunan öğrencilerin bu araştırmada incelenen yedi bilimin doğasında çok az sayıda olduğu görülmektedir. Öğrencilerini fen ve teknoloji okuryazarı bireyler olarak yetiştirmeyi amaçlayan bir öğretim programının bu amaca ulaşabilmesi için öğretmen adaylarının lisansta aldıkları derslerin tekrar gözden geçirilmesine ve bilimin doğası öğretimi ile zenginleştirilmesine ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. Yapılan birçok çalışmada fen öğretmenlerinin bilimin doğasıyla ilgili çok sayıda zayıf görüşlere sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir (Abd-El-Khalick, Bell ve Lederman, 1998; Akerson, Morrison ve McDuffie, 2006; Ayvaci ve Nas, 2010; Yakmacı, 1998;). Bulgular öğretmen adaylarıyla yapılan birçok çalışma ile benzerlik göstermektedir (Macaroğlu, Tasar ve Cataloglu, 1998; Oyman, 2002; Yalçın, Kahraman, Açışlı ve Yılmaz, 2010).

Araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin geliştirilmesine ve yapılacak araştırmalara katkı sağlayacağı düşünülen önerilere yer verilmiştir. Fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası (BD1), gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD3) ve bilimsel bilginin öznel yapısı (BD5) ile ilgili görüşleri arasında sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Bu farklılık birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin lehinedir. Bu durum öğretmen adaylarının aldıkları derslerin bilimin doğası ile ilgili temaları kazandırmada yetersiz olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu nedenle öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkındaki görüşlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacak dersler öğretmen yetiştirme programlarında yer almalı ya da bilim tarihi, bilim felsefesi, bilimin doğası gibi mevcut dersler yeniden gözden geçirilmelidir.

Birinci ve dördüncü sınıfta okuyan fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının bilimin doğası hakkında sahip oldukları görüşler değerlendirildiğinde öğretmen adaylarının büyük çoğunluğunun bilimsel bilginin doğası deney ve gözlemlerden elde edilmiş verilere dayalı olması (BD2), gözlem ve çıkarım birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD3), bilimsel teoriler ve kanunlar birbirinden farklı türden bilgiler olması (BD6) ve bilimsel bilginin sosyal ve kültürel yapısı (BD7) ile ilgili yetersiz olduğu görülmektedir. Öğrencilerin bilimsel bilginin değişebilir doğası (BD1) ve bilimsel bilginin yaratıcı doğası (BD4) ile ilgili bilimin doğası temalarının kabul edilebilir düzeyde olduğu görülmektedir. Ancak bu temalarla ilgili öğrencilerin görüşlerinin bir üst kategoriye taşıyabilmek için bu temalara gerekli vurgu yapılmalıdır.

Öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun bilimin doğasının bütün unsurlarında bilgili düzeyde görüşlere sahip olmamaları lisans derslerinin bilimin doğası öğretimine hizmet etmediğini göstermektedir. Öğrencileri fen ve teknoloji okuryazarı bireyler olarak yetiştirmeyi amaçlayan bir öğretim programının bu amaca ulaşabilmesi için öğretmen eğitimlerinin tekrar gözden geçirilmesine ve bilimin doğası öğretimi ile zenginleştirilmesine ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmada yedi bilimin doğası teması ile ilgili öğretmen adaylarının görüşleri

incelenmiş ve VNOS-C anketi kullanılmıştır. Farklı üniversite, bölüm ve sınıf düzeylerindeki öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerinin incelendiği ve farklı veri toplama araçlarının kullanıldığı çalışmalar yapılabilir.

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Fourlang-social networking infrastructure for teaching languages

Ismail Duru, Bilal Akçay

*Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İstanbul
iduru@yildiz.edu.tr, mail@bilalakcay.com*

ABSTRACT

Languages are becoming extinct at twice the rate of endangered mammals and four times the rate of endangered birds. If this trend continues, the world of the future could be dominated by a dozen or fewer languages. Even higher rates of linguistic devastation suggests that as many as 90 percent of languages could become moribund or extinct by 2100.

For many decades, academic scholars have collected speech samples, especially from older native speakers. Interviews and stories are recorded and then carefully transcribed and annotated. A distinction needs to be made between two goals of collecting and annotating language

FourLang project tries to solve primary education problem for small local language groups informally (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 2) and to create a worldwide network to help humanity by serving their cultural treasury to all people on the world. (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 8) also promotes gender equality and empower women by providing online education possibilities. (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 3)

INTRODUCTION

Languages are becoming extinct at twice the rate of endangered mammals and four times the rate of endangered birds. If this trend continues, the world of the future could be dominated by a dozen or fewer languages. [1]

Even higher rates of linguistic devastation suggests that as many as 90 percent of languages could become moribund or extinct by 2100. [2]

UNESCO's online Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger categorizes 2500 languages in five levels of endangerment: unsafe, definitely endangered, severely endangered, critically endangered and extinct. [3]

Languages belong to mankind's heritage. When a language dies, knowledge goes with it. Just like losing information on how a computer file format is interpreted - the data is lost for you. When we lose the vocabulary, we lose the access to the

treasure of meanings that help explain the world around us. [4]

Keys to the survival of human kind may be held by the smaller speech communities of the world. These keys will be lost as languages and cultures die. For example, the world of medicine potentially suffers when we no longer understand the healing properties of natural plants and minerals found in South American rain forests of Indonesian jungles. [4]

Northern Australia experienced an outbreak of severe skin ulcers that resisted conventional treatment. Aborigines had a lotion derived from a local medicinal plant that would cure the ulcers. The doctors who learnt that and applied the lotion, managed to cure the ulcers. [3]

Particularly, the communities who are losing their members will benefit with this solution. The increasing use of their own indigenous language is an important part of maintaining identity and cultural heritage. [5]

But for all humankind, languages provide key insights into their cultures, history and development. They can provide access to ideas and value-sets we would otherwise be unfamiliar with. [4]

1. STUDIES AND PROJECTS FOR ENDANGERED LANGUAGES

For many decades, academic scholars have collected speech samples, especially from older native speakers. Interviews and stories are recorded and then carefully transcribed and annotated. [5]

A distinction needs to be made between two goals of collecting and annotating language [5]:

Compiling information for archival purposes and to be available for any unforeseen future uses

Collecting samples for immediate distribution in the communities

In most communities with endangered languages, the second case is the most important; the ability to distribute a small amount of useful information to communities today is more important than documenting work for unknown future publications. A culture or a language can never be reduced to its artifacts while it is being lived. [5]

Scientists say that social media networks, video sharing platforms and also even short message technologies can have important effects in local language preservations.

Limited time and resources in many of these local communities makes the distinction between collecting and distributing even more important.

FourLang helps bridge the gap between these goals. [5]

There are some global initiatives like [The Rosetta Project](#)[6], [SIL International](#)[7] and some community projects like [First Voices](#)[8] and [Global Lives](#)[9]. The projects are usually for archival purposes. Our project is a unique solution with both archival and social media features.

2. FOURLANG PROJECT

2.1 PURPOSE

FourLang project tries to solve primary education problem for small local language groups informally (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 2) and to create a worldwide network to help humanity by serving their cultural treasury to all people on the world. (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 8) also promotes gender equality and empower women by providing online education possibilities. (UN Millenium Development Goals Nr. 3) [10]

2.2 TECHNOLOGIES

FourLang project utilizes core Microsoft technologies like ASP.Net, WCF, Silverlight etc. Also uses jQuery based functions for front-end capabilities. The project contains an XML Web service layer to provide APIs for mobile clients.

Our solution covers the unique ways for languages utilizing the “wisdom of the crowds” and social media to create a persisting result. It provides an easy to use user interface similar to Microsoft Windows 8 Metro and an extensible framework for non-technical users.

2.3 MODULES

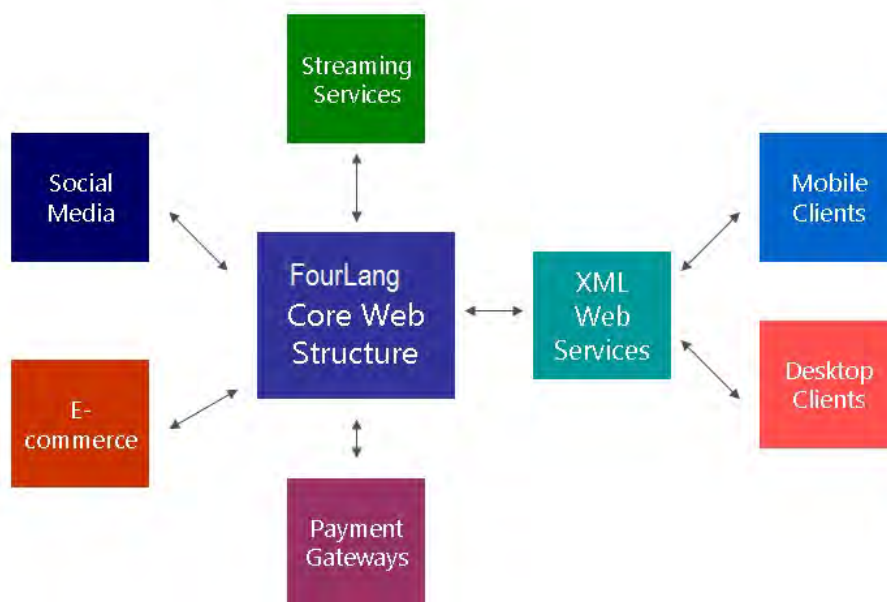


Table.1 Fourlang Core Web Structure

FourLang consists of several modules for living a language:

- A hosted multi-language, multi-site infrastructure provides same features for each community with separate logins and front ends. It implements user contributable language resource files for new languages. Community sites can be accessible by sub domains.
- A special content management system which makes easier to create, share and archive vocabulary, articles, news and other language specific properties. Each item can have images, audio and video attachments. Images can be tagged interactively and linked to other content. So, creating an interactive picture dictionary becomes easy. Videos and sound recordings can have transcripts. Includes a virtual keyboard which can be used for easier input.
- An integrated translation system which makes content items translatable to many languages. A multi-language dictionary can be created by users. Translations are accessible on same page
- Social media features like commenting, sharing, rating, news feed, dynamic tagging and classification of content, groups, pages. Accessing other social media services like Facebook, Twitter etc. will be provided also. A single sign-on mechanism will be integrated to let people join easier.
- Integration with payment gateways which allows sponsorship for communities and donations to each one or any member of them. An e-store feature will be developed or 3rd party e-commerce applications will be enabled for personal or community incomes.

- An API for mobile or desktop clients which will be developed by us and volunteers.
- A learning management system will be implemented to allow communities start courses. Video streaming and web conferencing services integrations will be provided for trainings.

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2.2 MULTILINGUAL CONTENT STRUCTURE

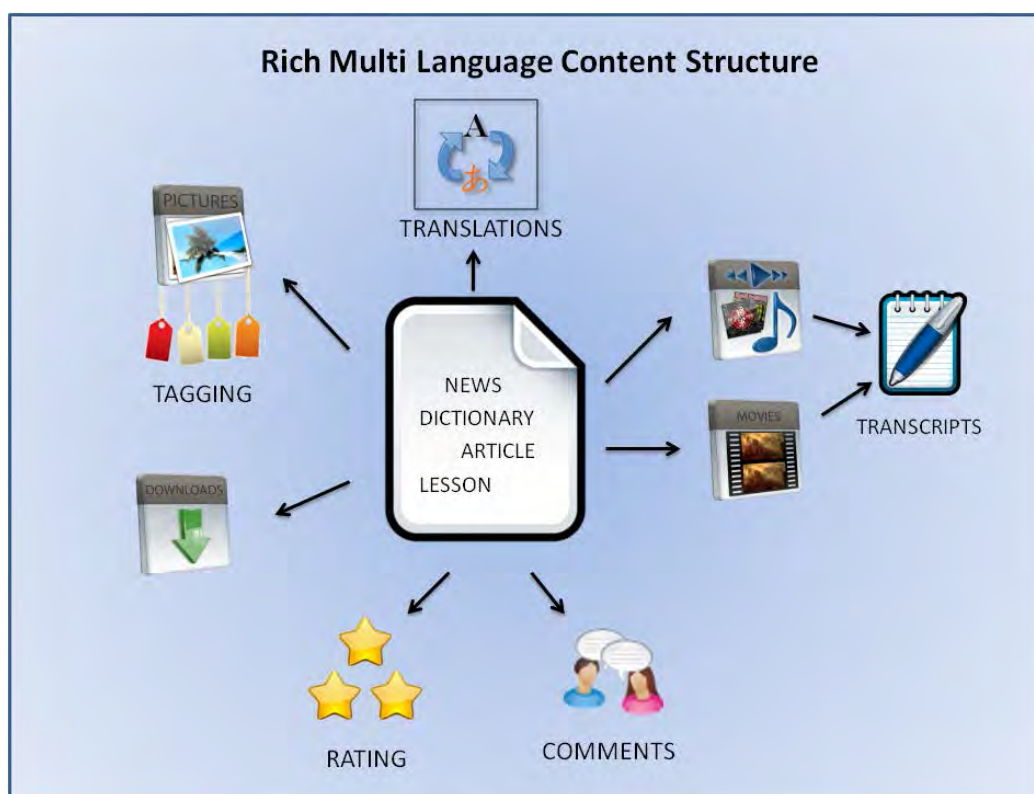


Table 2. Fourlang Rich Multi Language Content Structure

Both content management systems and social media are gaining momentum these days. A web based solution which serves a number of tools to create content and share them is the key idea of our project. Also, our project can be moved to cloud systems like Windows Azure.

FourLang is an easy to use web application. Most people from local language groups have Internet access at work or at home. Even they live on different parts of the world; they can access our web site easily and contribute. Our future mobile clients will provide our solution on phones or tablets. So, we believe that our project help languages to be used commonly and kept alive.

FourLang Project makes the language learning phase more enjoyable by using the gaming technology which is really popular nowadays. The games in the content of the site are prepared for different age group users and has enhanced with virtual keyboard to make the using easier.

Fourlang, uses implementation of technology and social media into education leading to a generation of students lacking in social skills that are required to survive in the workplace.

FourLang is an easy to use web application. Most people from local language groups have Internet access at work or at home. Even they live on different parts

of the world; they can access our web site easily and contribute. Our future mobile clients will provide our solution on phones or tablets. So, we believe that our project help languages to be used commonly and kept alive.

CONCLUSION

Our project can be used by speakers of endangered languages, academicians, supporters, volunteers and everyone interested in.

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Geotechnical situation that affirm that the social service is "Cornerstone of higher education"

Gabriel Moreno Pecero

Morenop@Unam.Mx

ABSTRACT: The paper writes an innovative solution in a geotechnical situation which had **the involvement of civil engineering students** who performed their service, and at follow them in their professional activity is that on their average, professional quality has a higher than normal level, which can affirm that the teaching works best **using a teaching-learning process** in which the **active participation of students**, build on them not only remember what is taught but more importantly and transcendent is that the student achieved the **"learn"**. We conclude that it is appropriate to accept the desirability of changes in the teaching-learning process currently employed, using actions such as those relating to "Social Service" in this way respond fully to become "cornerstone of higher education.

1. INTRODUCTION

When thinking about what happened in the engineering and geotechnical specifically in the last fifty years, it is recognized that the way in which it is exercised, has changed, consistent with those that have happened, are happening and expected to happen in the world. An example that can demonstrate this fact is the perception of the philosophy that Karl Terzaghi, "father of modern soil mechanics," he wrote his first two books precisely graduates:

- Theoretical Soil Mechanics (1) and
- Soil Mechanics in Engineering practice, the latter written with Ralph B. Peck. (2)

Reading books to perceive clearly the changed, the first book with an eminently theoretical, the second linking, crimping, the theoretical aspects with practical denominated, those for engineering application.

Another example, of course, is the positive influence it has experienced and experiencing the Geotechnics with the use of the application of computing and advances in geotechnical situations that has allowed employment quickly, complex theoretical methods in determining alternative solutions to those situations.

All scored above is framed in recognition that geotechnical engineering is splendid opportunity to address the mechanics of natural formations including the soil, whose complexity is acknowledged to be large, with methods that help to crumble such complexity and consequently closer to understanding and hence better exercise engineering application.

The paper makes the proposal overwhelmingly generate by the government sector institutions, the productive sector and very important in the higher education and in the latter of its authorities, academics and students, a very important action : Social Service in this manner is considered to be responding to the achievement of getting a better education of the engineering professional.

2. PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING.

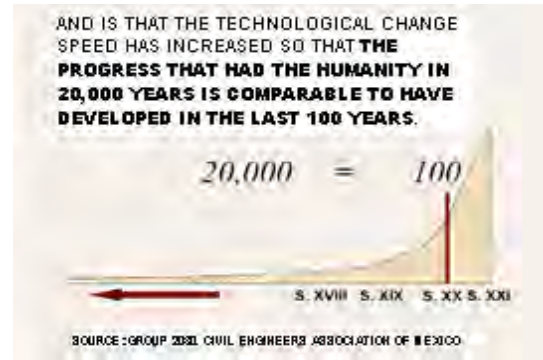
For a geotechnical engineer is necessary and appropriate to be possessor of **knowledge**, and have **skills** to apply them, framed in an **attitude** that gives full satisfaction of their work. Satisfaction through the experience achieved in each of the engineering works that are involved, quality, meaning the ability you have to demand more, channeled and engineering works will prove increasingly functional, safer , cheaper, and more in harmony with the environment. The detailed analysis of what leads surely noted the determination of the direction and goal of Mexican engineering.

3. ATTITUDE

It is pertinent to reflect on the order of priority should be given to the three aforementioned characteristics obviously recognizing that both, **knowledge** and **skill** are essential, but they are not given full account unless geotechnical engineers with a **attitude** leading to the overall quality. For this reason it is proposed in this paper that learning-teaching of geotechnical engineering in the context of achieving in students as primarily an **attitude** convinced and **full**, that translates into accepting that this procedure will lead to practice the profession with satisfaction.

It is recognized that as noted above in attitudes subjective and consequently exits than is usual in this type of papers. Somewhat to justify this form of writing is related what happened in April of this year of 2012 in the United Nations Organization (UN) (3), in an atmosphere of economists who have well-earned reputation for acting in a world wholly material; finally recognized that human beings it aims to be happy and questioned the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of it and to start the process that would clarify the matter was decided to conduct a survey for which, with the help psychologists, was prepared and administered a questionnaire that included questions among which, for the purposes of the paper, which shows are you happy with the activity carried out in the framework of the implementation of their profession? How much do you feel that the things you do in life are worthwhile?

The results (4) no longer surprising as Mexico and other countries of the so-called emerging economies, with a rating were conceptualized as the happy (Fig.1), so the paper pays special attention to develop engineering Geotechnical **attitude** leading to works to bring relief to those who made and therefore, as noted, contribute to improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the country in which they achieve this. OECD currently working on the development of a general framework for measuring welfare to be ready by late 2012.



is



Figure 1. Displays the scale of countries in relation to happiness.

4. KNOWLEDGE

Prospective studies (5) state that the estimate on the speed with which they develop the knowledge to suggest that knowledge now doubles every 20 years but it is expected that by 2020 every 6 months to multiply

which leads to the assertion that the progress that mankind was at twenty thousand years (until the twentieth century) by an increasing rate of technological change is comparable to that which has developed in the last 100 years (Fig. 2).

As an example it has found that it took 10 years to decipher the 2% of the human genome and only 5 years for coding the remaining 98% (Fig. 3).

Figure 2. Rapid advancement of technological knowledge

Figure 3. Example of rapid advancement of knowledge.

In the case of geotechnical remembered as the first third of the twentieth century determined the design load capacity of a soil, which penetrates measuring it an iron barretón of certain dimensions when dropped from a given height; Now technological advancement of knowledge allows a capacity closer to reality to do it in a more rational way, based on research conducted in the laboratory using mechanisms and field exploration methods, improved.

The advancement of computer technology has been and is an element that contributes to improving the application of geotechnical engineering to promote the use of complex theories, who because they needed time to yield results, which did not harmonize with that required by the advancement of engineering work in question.

A related computation is now having the opportunity to have abundant and updated information (internet) geotechnical issues very quickly. The abundant adjective is appropriate pondering precisely because it can lead to decline and if necessary to rescind, knowledge and in this regard recalls the phrase that expresses this in a concise and accurate "information overload just with knowledge"

So in today's world where information is generous, where it is known that the emergence of new technologies is increasingly rapid, it is necessary to have clearly in response to what students should learn skills?, About the author of this paper believes that special emphasis should be given to the fact that students have great clarity, sharpness, to understand and learn the "**concepts**" that generally do not change in a short time, accepting course must also meet the general theories that address geotechnical rushing relatively everyday situations. And that this procedure is most appropriate in the case of undergraduate studies.

5. SKILL

If now writes about the potential enrichment must have engineering students and engineers of course, to apply the knowledge that they know and understand, that is, on their **ability**, is to recognize that this requires doing what is intended achieve, ie on the goal that is necessary to obtain and certainly the strategy to achieve it.

The rationale for defining the goal is to be simple if it raises the fact that what is intended in the future, in the short term, is to have the best engineers and quality to be the best you can objectify whether to participate in a tender International is winning because his proposal is more functional, cheaper, safer and more harmonious with the environment than other bidders and recognizes that achievement can be if the above proposal is an **innovation** so then can answer the question of **what is the direction of Mexican engineering?, innovation.**

The procedure or strategy for the target set is certainly establish priority, since the Mexican



had you

engineering world faces a growing importance is manifested every day, it is enough to observe that the graph in relates the change in per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in developing countries, to increase their infrastructure and in the case of Mexico know that quantification was made a few years ago found that 55.4% of its GDP is the product of engineering work (Fig. 4). (May)

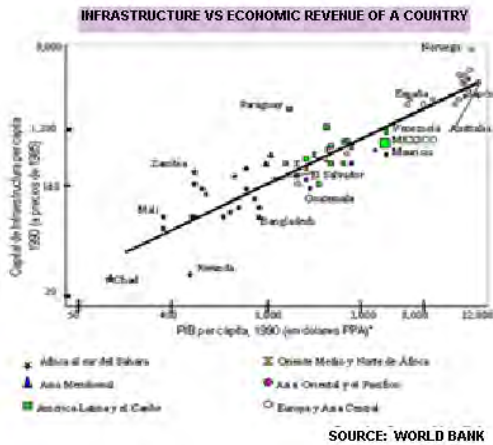


Figure 4. Shows the variation of GDP per capita in terms of capital for infrastructure in each country.

The importance of engineering in achieving Mexican nationals provide a quality of life better every day, has to give priority to education and in her the upper and particularly to civil reiterates why it is important to set the goal and certainly the way to get it, for the latter is taken into account that in these times we live the era called "**knowledge**". It is recognized that capital continues to be necessary but it is accepted that it no longer occupies the first place he had before but now it is **knowledge** that should be prioritized continuously enrich, also taking into account that it is required to innovate, it can be concluded that the efforts made to strengthen and fruitful education should focus on developing **innovative talent** of the students, in this case engineering.

Figure 5. Wanted talent.



The response so far has been to meet the need annotated (**innovative talent**) can qualify through the information that appears repeatedly in the media.

And of course a daily task of learning engineering is fruition the five pillars of higher education: infrastructure, regulations, plans and programs of study, **teachers and students**. A detailed analysis of each of the columns and the proposed changes to them to obtain the sought, it is essential and will be the subject of another paper, but it is appropriate to indicate that all this leads to even better meet, with the primary function of education or the "**students learn**".

This raises the question, **How can students learn** To answer to it has been proposed and have been carried out, various methods, it is necessary to select one or create

a new one, to undertake this task should be invoked as indicated by experience and it indicates that it is necessary to take into account as noted in the following sentence colloquial

If you say something I forget

If you teach me, I probably remember

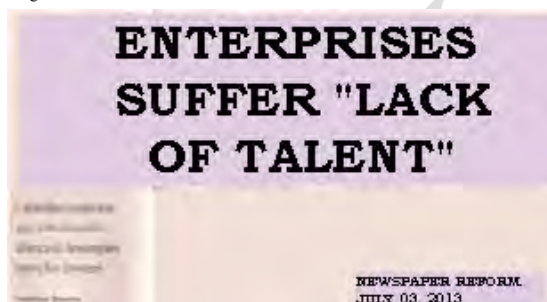
but if I get involved, I'm sure I will learn

So the answer to the question lies in **generating actions in which the student is involved**, this will have employee learning mechanisms such as the use of engineering **projects** to ensure that students develop teamwork generally, also **Professional stays** calls in which students live with daily engineers apply engineering and even the **technical visits**, the results are relatively satisfactory, but it is to recognize that you definitely need to improve as evidenced by comments made by the productive sector country and can be seen from the results listed in the table in Figure 7.

The main cause detected, as noted in the table, is the **lack of experience** that is otherwise expressed **lack of knowledge and ability** to relate **theory to engineering application**, this fact had already been noted for six years (2006) by the World Bank who launched an appeal to higher education institutions to establish mechanisms in degree, that decrease or the best the annulled.

When getting into the knowledge of the reasons that encourage this case is, among others, the student generally receives the study and learning of engineering in a segmented, for example learns separately Geotechnical Structural Analysis and professional practice is that knowledge must be integrated to be applied.

Figure 7.



The following cause detected as recorded corresponds to the lack of something very important: lack of job skills, to delve into his knowledge is found to be the **lack of knowledge and ability to work in teams** are noted other important causes all but in this paper highlights two, who occupy sixth and seventh places, the first indicates "**does not have the right values**", its analysis falls into a **lack of attitude** as her attitude, is based precisely on values

that can defined as that which is decided to do already own whole life is devoted.

The cause listed on the seventh call corresponds to the lack of **communication skills**.

It is now necessary to find a mechanism that allows a satisfactory response to all statements made. The proposal in this regard is made in this paper is the result of the experience gained by the author of the paper for more than ten years of carrying it out and to verify their effectiveness and efficiency through the results that are exhibiting engineering students have benefited from such a mechanism, many engineers are now developing their profession shaped by other satisfactory. (6) (7).

The proposal is called in Mexico: **Social Service**.

6. SOCIAL SERVICE

The questions that immediately arise are:

How social service helps build better engineers?

Why in such formation highlights the geotechnical engineers and its innovation?

At its inception the Social Service focused to do in underserved communities of Mexican society, many of them rural and in that sense was established as an institution in the Republic of Mexico, a fact that certainly does not happen in other Latin American countries.

SOCIAL SERVICE is conceptualized as one mechanism to work by improving the quality of life for citizens of Mexico, and in them the most vulnerable; contributes to the positive development of the country but also the Social Service equips engineers when in Students stage is done, of knowledge, skills and important way to an attitude of service, all of which leads them to become better professionals and to experience satisfaction and pride to realize it.

This last point can be illustrated by finding that this procedure involves the student generating it:

- **Learn to** apply the knowledge linking theory with practice.
- **Learning to** integrate knowledge.
- **Learning to** interact in interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary teams. Composed of students, teachers, professionals in the public and private sector.
- **Learning to** communicate the proposals make techniques quality (economics, safe, functional and harmonious with the environment) including scope and responsibilities of communities, municipal, state and federal authorities and their institutions of higher education.
- **Learning to** communicate with organizations made up of people with different culture
- **Learning to** be more confident in themselves and therefore have more to greater self-esteem.
- **Learning to** strengthen their decision to become an engineer.
- **Learning to** experience full satisfaction or learn to serve society as a professional part and individual.
- **Learning to** strengthen the image of the institution of higher education to help solve problems in national interest.
- **Learning to** visualize to build a competitive engineering company serving the base of the population pyramid in Mexico, which will be realized by the end of their undergraduate studies.
- **The development of** the written part of your ex professional men based on what was done in Social Service (Case of the Faculty of Engineering at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México).

Moreover Reflection Social Service Group Direct Application to the Company on where to take the Social Service led to three occupations: **Diffusion, Linking and Research**, under the responsibility of teachers Juan Manuel Castillo Miranda (Broadcast) Arnulfo Ortiz Gomez (Research) and Gerardo Medina Espinoza (Bonding).

In the years that you have to come with performing the Social Service proposed approach has highlighted the Geotechnical as a part of civil engineering extremely generous in achieving as noted earlier, it framed the

tendency to innovate pushed to achieve alternative engineering solution to situations consistent with the economy and culture of the communities.

The following pictures show different activities undertaken by students with teachers conducting Sandra Ugarte Bailon, Gerardo Espinoza and Arnulfo Medina Ortiz Gomez, with the coordination of the undersigned, all of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Tlapa The place is called "Heart of the Mountain", in the State of Guerrero. The community made up mostly of immigrants of different ethnicities: Mixtec, Zapotec, Amuzgos, Nahuatl, among others, requested the executive project of a school and a community center. Teachers regard Ugarte commented Bailon and Medina Espinoza:

"Besides the unfavorable social status is reflected in the scarcity or lack of public services, the weather does not help much when using common construction materials such as concrete, block and brick that are conventional materials and also involve a cost and weight inappropriate for the situation.

Given the extreme weather, especially heat, we chose to use materials such as adobe, mud, straw (cob), natural stone, straw, wood, etc. which would lead to an additional cost and also promote freshness into classrooms and ensure the protection of students from inclement weather".



Photo 1. Current School.



Photo 3. Model of the hillside made by students.



Photo 4. Working as a team.



Photo 6. Research laboratory.



Photo 8. Research laboratory.



Photo 9. Research laboratory.

Moreover, the condition of the site intended for the establishment of the school is most disadvantageous in terms of the steepness and uneven.

Research was conducted by students led by the teacher Arnulfo Ortiz Gomez to design and build a retaining wall on a slope inclination of about 60° to the horizontal, with which a filling be achieved with horizontal upper surface on which structures will support the school and community center. The wall is designed to be constructed with materials from the same place and the filling, but the presence of this element of the site which gives the filler increased shear strength, which considerably reduces the thrust and consequently the wall is at a cost consistent with the economics of the play.

Teachers led the students mentioned in conducting a study to provide alternative solutions proposed on the water supply under the current problems in the area of water scarcity and lack, and efficient use of electrical energy.

7. CONCLUSIONS

1. It is recognized that Mexico each day requires more and better engineers.
2. It recognizes that this is a priority to generate changes in education, especially in the upper and particularly in the corresponding engineering.
3. Changes must occur in each of the columns of higher education infrastructure, regulations, plans and programs of study, students and teachers.
4. We analyze the urgent need for changes that lead to students "learning" in order to ensure that they are quality engineers
5. It is established that the mechanism selected do to achieve the objective must "involve" the student, in engineering.
6. It highlights the importance of the skills and knowledge students possess an attitude of service.

7. We conclude that the mechanism proved to meet the requirements is for the Social Service.
8. It is recommended that Mexican engineering falls within the culture of innovation.
9. Examples are given positive results of the activity linked to Social Service, which is distinguished as the Geotechnical Engineering enriching action than it is getting.
10. Mechanism is selected Social Service as one of those who have proven to be best engineers led.
11. We conclude that in this way the Social Service stands as a cornerstone of higher education, particularly engineering.

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Girişimci ve yenilikçi üniversite olmanın sırrı: Üniversitelerin misyon, vizyon ve değerleri girişimcilik özelliklerini ne kadar tetiklemektedir?

The key to become an entrepreneur and innovative university:
how do the mission, vision statements and values of universities affect
the entrepreneurship of a university?

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Volkan Çiçek, Prof. Dr. Fatih Töremen

Zirve Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi

Özet

Bu çalışmada Forbes Dergisinin sıralamış olduğu Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinin En Girişimci 20 Üniversitesinin ve internet ortamında misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri en çok görüntülenmiş olan belli başlı diğer üniversitelerin Misyon, Vizyon ve Değerlerinde Girişimcilik ile İlgili Yapılan Atıflar incelenmiş ve üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyonlarıyla girişimcilik özellikleri arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığı incelenmiştir.

Toplam 38 üniversitenin misyon, vizyon ve değerleri incelendiğinde, kaliteli hizmet sağlamak, sağlık ve güvenlik, yeniliklere merhaba diyebileceğimiz bir ortam oluşturmak, takım çalışması ve bireysellik, dünyanın en zor problemlerini çözmeye talip olmak, kafa ve el birliği, öğrencilerin kapasitelerinin en üst mertebesine çıkabilmeleri için uygun ortam hazırlanmak, yaratıcılık ve inovasyon, tartışma ve eleştirel düşünce, yaşam boyu öğrenme, girişimcilik ruhu, mühendislik, fen bilimleri ve matematik alanlarında inovasyon, orjinal araştırmalar, hayal gücü, teknoloji transferinin artırılması, topluma hizmet, inovatiflik ve yaratıcılık, liderler yetiştirmek, kritik toplum meselelerini çözmek, toplumu incelemek, eleştirel düşünce, öğrenme aşkı, orjinal fikirlere yatırım ve üniversite dışı ile etkileşim gibi yenilikçilik ve girişimciliği tetikleyen bir çok kavrama önemli oranlarda atf yaptıkları görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite, Girişimcilik, Yenilikçilik, Vizyon, Misyon, Değerler, Slogan

Abstract

In this study, the references made to the entrepreneurship in the mission, vision statements and values of the 20 most entrepreneur universities determined by Forbes magazine in 2012 and 18 other renowned universities whose mission and vision statements had the most hits on internet are investigated for the presence of a correlation in between.

As a result, it is found that there is a significant amount of reference to the qualities that make up the entrepreneurship in the mission, vision statements and values of these universities. Among such qualities are, innovativeness, leadership, lifelong learning, inquiry based education based on solving real life problems, having high expectations from students and provide them with what they need so that they can realize their potentials, technology transfer and public service.

Key Words: University, Entrepreneurship, Innovativeness, Vision, Mission, Values, Motto

GİRİŞ

Türkiye Bilimsel Teknik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) tarafından 2012 yılında düzenlenmeye başlanan ve içinde bulunduğumuz 2013 yılı içerisinde de ikinci defa açıklanan Türkiye'nin en girişimci ve yenilikçi ilk 50 üniversitesi sıralaması, girişimcilik ve yenilikçiliğin üniversitelerimizin gündemlerine daha da fazlaca girmesini sağladı (TÜBİTAK, 2012). Bir üniversitenin girişimci ve yenilikçi hedeflemesi, o üniversitenin daha yenilikçi ve girişimci olma ihtimalini artıracak ve bu türden bir hedefin de misyon, vizyon ve

değerlerinde ifade edilmesi ise üniversitenin bu hedefini hitap ettiği kesime yayma ve içselleştirme yolunda attığı bir adım olacaktır.

Batı dünyasının tanınmış üniversitelerinin misyon ve vizyon ifadelerine baktığımızda ise Türkiye'deki üniversitelere kıyasla daha fazla çeşitlilik içerdiklerini söylemek mümkün. Bunda başat etkenin üniversite çeşitliliği olduğu açıkça görülmektedir. Örneğin Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde ve benzeri şekilde daha çok Batı Avrupa'da ve kıta Avustralyasında 2 yıllık, 4 yıllık, özel, vakıf, devlet, kilise veya dini, kız veya erkek, etnik azınlığa hitap eden, tarım ağırlıklı, teknik veya diğer konularda özelleşmiş üniversitelere rastlamak mümkün. Bunların dışında örneğin 4 senelik lisans eğitimi sunan üniversiteler arasında da sınıflamalar yapılmakta ki; bu sınıflamanın misyon ve vizyon ifadelerine de yansıdığını ve üniversitelerin yenilikçi ve girişimci olma özelliklerini de etkilediğini görüyoruz. Genel manada beşeri bilimler dallarında lisans eğitimine odaklanmış ve öğrenci odaklı bir anlayışı benimseyen üniversitelerin, ki bu kurumlar daha çok kolej (college) olarak anılıyorlar, yenilikçilik ve girişimcilik sıralamalarında üst sıralamalarda yer almaları bir tesadüf değil. Buna karşılık yine 4 senelik lisans eğitimi vermeleriyle birlikte birçok dalda eğitim veren ve çoğu dalda master ve doktora programlarını da sunan kitlesel üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyonları da farklılık arz etmekte.

Bu bilgiler ışığında, bu bölümde, yukarıda bahsi geçen türlerdeki bazı üniversiteler ile beraber, Forbes dergisinin açıkladığı Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinin en girişimci 20 üniversitesinin misyon, vizyon, değerler ve var ise 'motto' veya sloganları yenilikçilik ve girişimcilik kriterleri açısından incelenecektir (Forbes, 2012). Bu sayede, yazarların bir diğer çalışması olan ve TÜBİTAK tarafından 2013 yılında en yenilikçi ve girişimci üniversiteler olarak belirlenen 50 üniversitenin misyon, vizyon ifadeleri ve değerlerinde yenilikçiliğe ve girişimciliğe yapılan atıfların karşılaştırılabilmesi öngörülmektedir.

ARAŞTIRMANIN AMACI

Bu araştırmada, Forbes Dergisinin sıralamış olduğu Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinin En Girişimci 20 Üniversitesinin ve ve internet ortamında misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri en çok görüntülenmiş olan belli başlı diğer üniversitelerin Misyon, Vizyon ve Değerlerinde Girişimcilik ile İlgili Yapılan Atıflar incelenmiş ve üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyonlarıyla girişimcilik özellikleri arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığı değerlendirilmiştir.

ARAŞTIRMA YÖNTEMİ

Araştırmada betimleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Betimleme yöntemi olayların, objelerin, varlıkların, kurumların, grupların ve çeşitli alanların "ne" olduğunu betimlemeye, açıklamaya çalışır. Bu tür araştırmalar, mevcut olayların, daha önceki olay ve koşullarla ilişkilerini de göz önünde bulundurarak, durumlar arasındaki etkileşimi açıklamayı hedefler.

BULGULAR

Forbes Dergisi 2012 Yılı En Girişimci 20 Üniversite Sıralamasına Giren Üniversiteler

1. Stanford Üniversitesi

Özel bir üniversite olan Stanford Üniversitesi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 6. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında

da dünyada 2. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Misyonda farklı olarak bütçe ve çevre sorumluluğu içerisinde ifadesi geçmekte. Yani üniversitenin bütçe yönetimine atıfta bulunulmakta. Vizyonda ise farklı olarak her bir müşterinin ayrı ayrı kişisel ihtiyaçlarını anlayarak ve bu ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda kendi görev ve sorumluluklarımızı gerekirse tekrar tanımlayarak ve bu doğrultuda personelimizin yetki alanlarını gerektiği ölçüde genişletip onlardan şeffaflık beklemek suretiyle müşterilere kaliteli hizmet sağlamak ifadesi geçiyor. Bu kaliteli hizmette “seamless service” ibaresi ile ifade ediliyor ki bu da sadece müşterinin minimum ihtiyaçlarını karşılamayı değil onun ötesini de kapsayan bir ifade. Burada kendi sağlık ve güvenlik anlayışlarının ülkede model olarak ele alınması hedefinden bahsediliyor. Yine sadece başarılı olunabilecek değil, zayıf olduğumuz alanları da öğrenebileceğimiz ve bu minvalde yeniliklere merhaba diyebileceğimiz bir ortam oluşturmak ibaresi ile yenilikçiliğe farklı bir tanım getirilmiş. Misyonda sağlık, güvenlik ve çevre hassasiyeti birçok defa tekrarlanmaktadır. Değerler kategorisinde ise çok kültürlülüğe, takım çalışmasına ve bireyselliğe vurgu göze çarpmakta (Stanford University, 2013).

2. Massachusetts Teknoloji Enstitüsü (MIT)

Matematik, fen ve mühendislik alanlarında özel bir araştırma üniversitesi olarak adlandırılan Massachusetts Üniversitesi, Stanford Üniversitesi gibi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 6. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). En son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında ise dünyada 5. sırada yer almakta. Misyonda ifadesinde üniversitenin türü gereği fen ve teknolojiye özel atıf yapılmakta ve 21. yüzyıl üniversitesi olma hedefi konmaktadır. Yine dünyanın en zor problemlerini çözmeye talip olarak ABD’ye ve dünyaya hizmet öngörülmekte. Üniversitenin Latince “Mens at manus” sloganı ise kafa ve el birliğini ifade etmekte (MIT, 2013).

3. Harvard Üniversitesi

Özel Harvard üniversitesi Amerikanın en eski ve dünyanın en çok bağış alan üniversitesi olarak en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 1. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 4. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Harvard Üniversitesi misyon ifadesinden önce bu misyon ifadesinin sadece lisans eğitimi kapsadığı ve araştırma kuruluşlarının, yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarının ve diğer tüm kurumlarının misyonlarını içermediği ifade edilmiş. Lisans eğitimi içeren kısmının misyonu ise 1650 yılındaki kurulduğundaki ifadeye dayandırılarak 4 senelik program sonucunda mezun olacak olan öğrencilerin özellikleri anlatılmış. Bu özellikler arasında takım çalışmasına, yaşam boyu öğrenmeye, öğrencilerin kapasitelerinin en üst mertebesine çıkabilmeleri için uygun ortam hazırlanmasına ve de kendi fiilerinin sorumluluğunu alabilme yetisine vurgu yapılması dikkat çekici (Examples of Mission Statements, 2013; Harvard University, 2013).

4. California Teknoloji Enstitüsü Üniversitesi (CALTECH)

Caltech Üniversitesi, MIT Üniversitesi gibi fen ve teknoloji alanında eğitim veren her üç öğrenciye bir öğretim üyesinin düştüğü özel bir üniversitedir. En son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 10. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 1. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Caltech Üniversitesi bir teknoloji üniversitesi olarak misyonunda MIT Üniversitesine benzer şekilde fen bilimleri ve teknoloji alanındaki en zor ve temel problemleri çözmeyi kendine hedef edinmekte. Bununla beraber yaratıcı bireyler yetiştirmeye de atıfta bulunmakta (CALTECH, 2013).

5. California, Berkeley ve 8. California, Los Angeles Üniversiteleri

Her ikisi de bir devlet üniversitesi olan Kaliforniya Üniversitesinin kampüsleri olan bu iki üniversiteden California, Berkeley en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 21. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 9. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). California, Los Angeles ise en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 24. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 13. sırada yer almakta. Her iki kurum da Kaliforniya devlet üniversitesinin farklı kampüsleri olduklarından misyon ve vizyon için çatı kurum olan Kaliforniya Üniversitesi'ne gönderme yapmışlar. Yaklaşık bir sayfalık Kaliforniya Üniversitesinin misyonunda ise çok kültürlülüğe atıfta bulunularak, lisans öğrencilerinin dahi bir bilim adamları ya da alimler topluluğunun bir parçası olduğu ifade edilmekte. Buluş, yaratıcılık ve inovasyon kelimeleri kalın harflerle yazılmış bir alt başlığı oluşturmuşar misyon ifadesi içinde. Burada toplumun ihtiyaçlarına çözüm bulmaya da atıf yapılmış. Misyon ifadesi içindeki üçüncü alt başlık, toplumla bütünleşme olarak ele alınmış ve burada içinde bulunulan şehirin çok kültürlülüğüne ve dinamikliğine atıfta bulunularak üniversitenin yerel ve global ölçekte işbirlikleri aradığından bahsedilmiş. En son cümlede de sunulan eğitim, araştırma ve hizmetlerin hizmet sunulan kişinin bunu başkalarını zenginleştirmeyi ve geliştirmeyi sonuç vermesinin amaçlandığından ve bu birlikteliğin inovasyonu beslediğinden bahsedilmektedir. Değerler kategorisi altında yine ilk paragrafta buluş yapmaya, yaratıcılığa ve inovasyonla beraber takım çalışmasına, tartışma ve eleştirel düşünceye atıf var. Yine çok kültürlülüğün mükemmeliyetin bir boyutu olduğunu ifade ile ona atıf var. Bununla birlikte diğer farklılık oluşturan etmenlerle birlikte hangi ülke vatandaşı olduğunun dahi ayrımcılığa sebebiyet veremeyeceği ifade edilmiş. Sloganı ise İngilizce olarak eğitim, araştırma ve hizmet olarak ifade edilmiş (University of California, 2013).

6. Pennsylvania Üniversitesi

Özel bir üniversite olan Pennsylvania Üniversitesi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 8. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 15. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Misyonunda Amerikan demokrasisinin doğum yeri olan Pennsylvania eyaletinin üniversite olduğuna atıf var ve misyonunun üniversitenin kurucusu Benjamin Franklin'in misyonu olduğu ifade ediliyor. Lisansüstü eğitime vurgu var. Üniversitenin her zaman yeni işbirlikleri arayışında olmak suretiyle ve buluş yapma hedefini canlı tutarak girişimci olduğu ifade edilmiş. Dünyanın değişmesine bağlı olarak yaşam boyu öğrenmeye atıfta bulunulmuş. Bir şehir üniversite olduğu ve çok kültürlülüğün takdir edildiği ifade edilmiş ve en son şehir, eyalet ve bölgeye karşı olan sorumlulukları ile beraber Batı Pennsylvania ya da katkı sunma hedefinin olduğu ifade edilmiş. Yine mezunlarla olan ilişkiye özel atıfta bulunulmuş. Üniversitenin motto'su yani sloganı "Leges sine moribus vanae" ki "ahlaki değerler olmadan kanunlar bir işe yaramazlar" demek (University of Pennsylvania, 2013).

7. Dartmouth Koleji

Dartmouth Koleji en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 10. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 124. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Akademik yılı 4'e bölen bu kolejde aynı zamanda en eski öğrenci kulübü bulunmakta. Kısa misyonunda yaşam boyu öğrenmeye ve sorumluluk sahibi liderliğe atıf var. Değerlerinde ise öncelikle takım çalışmasına, öğretim üyelerinin öğrencilerini eğitmedeki

adanmışlıklarına, ve çok kültürlülüğünün eğitim kalitesini artırdığını ve dolayısıyla çok kültürlülüğü kucakladığına atıf var (Dartmouth College, 2010).

9. Princeton Üniversitesi

ABD de öğrencilere ilk defa karşılıklı yerine karşılıksız burs veren üniversite olarak bilinen Princeton Üniversitesi özel bir üniversite olup en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 1. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 6. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Misyonunda ise dünyanın önde gelen araştırma üniversitelerinden biri olmanın yanında en iyi lisans eğitimi veren üniversite olmak gibi bir hedefe vurgu var. Buluş yapmaya ve bu konuda lisans üstü eğitimin önemine vurgudan sonra yine diğer önde gelen araştırma üniversiteleri arasında lisans eğitime verdiği önemle farklı olmaya ve genel manada çok kültürlülüğe atıfla beraber en son cümle de üniversitenin sloganı “Princeton milletinin ve bütün milletlerin hizmetindedir” (Princeton University, 2013), şeklindedir.

10. Haverford Koleji

Haverford Koleji beşeri ilimler eğitimi veren özel bir üniversitedir. Amerikanın ve dünyanın genel sıralamada en iyi olan üniversiteler sıralamasında olmayan üniversite kolejler ve en iyi beşeri ilimler kolejleri sıralamalarında kendine yer bulmuş 1000 civarında öğrencisi olan küçük bir üniversitedir. Misyonunda üniversitenin bulunduğu coğrafi konuma ve içinde bulunulan toplum yapısına değinildikten sonra, üniversitenin kuruluşunda var olan ve bir Protestan Hıristiyanlık mezhebi olan Quaker’lığa atıfta bulunulmuş ve yaratıcılığa, takım çalışmasına, öğrenmeye olan aşka ve sevgiye dikat çekilmiştir. Yüksek ilkeliliğin Haverford Kolejinin filigranı yani Haverford Koleji eğitiminin temel unsuru olduğu ifade edilmiş ve bunun bir şeref kodu olduğu ve mezunların yaşamlarında da yansıtıldığı ifade edilmektedir. Ayrıca, lisans öğrencilerinin öğretim üyelerinin araştırmalarına dahil edildiğinden ve öğrencilerin sosyal adalet problemlerine var olan üç tane, Beşeri İlimler, Barış ve Dünya Vatandaşlığı ve Tabiat İlimleri Araştırma merkezleri aracılığıyla bağlandığından bahsedilmektedir (Haverford College, 2013).

11. Yale Üniversitesi

Özel bir üniversite olan Yale Üniversitesi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 3. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 11. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Misyonunda bir araştırma üniversitesi olduğunun altı çizilmekte ve dünyanın her yerinden en yetenekli erkek ve bayan öğrencilerin bulunarak eğitilmesi hedeflerinin olduğu ifade edilmekte (Yale University, 2013).

12. Babson Koleji

Küçük bir özel kolej (üniversite) olan Babson Koleji tek cümlelik misyonunda dünyanın her yerinde büyük ekonomik ve sosyal değerler yaratacak girişimci liderler yetiştirme hedefi doğrudan ifade edilmiş. Amerikan üniversitelerinde fazla karşılaşılmayan vizyon ifadesinde ise girişimci düşünce ve harekette dünya çapında bilinen bir üniversite olmak ifade edilmiş ve girişimcilik tanımlanmış. Bu şekilde girişimcilik ifadesi 1 cümlelik misyonda bir, 3 cümlelik vizyonda 4 defa kendine yer bulmuş (Babson College, 2013).

13. *Brown Üniversitesi*

Özel bir üniversite olan Brown Üniversitesi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 15. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 51. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Kısa misyonunda takım çalışmasına ve faydacılığa atıfta bulunulmuş (Brown University, 2013).

14. *Northwestern Üniversitesi*

Özel bir üniversite olan Northwestern Üniversitesi en son US News Amerikadaki en iyi üniversiteler sıralamasında 12. ve en son Thomson Reuters Times dünyadaki en iyi yüksek öğrenim kurumları sıralamasında da dünyada 19. sırada yer almakta (US News, 2013; Times Higher Education, 2013). Çok kısa misyonunda inovatif araştırmacılığa ve çok kültürlülüğe atıfta bulunulmuş (Northwestern University, 2013).

15. *Harvey Mudd Koleji*

Özel bir kolej olan Harvey Mudd Koleji misyonunda mühendis, sayısal alanlardaki bilim adamları ve matematikçilerin kendi alanlarıyla birlikte beşeri bilimlerde de iyi eğitilmesi ve dolayısıyla kendi alanlarında lider olduklarında bunun topluma olan etkisini anlama yetilerinden bahsedilmekte. Vizyonları ise herbiri tek satırlık 6 madde olarak özetlenmekte ve ilki özellikle mühendislik, fen bilimleri ve matematik alanlarında inovasyonu içermekte (Harvey Mudd College, 2013).

16. *Swarthmore Koleji*

Özel bir kolej olan Swarthmore Koleji misyonunda öğrencilerin dengeli bir hayatı olan ve sorumluluk sahibi vatandaşlar olarak yetiştirileceği ve bu yapılırken bu kolejin kendisine uygun yöntemleri ile yapılacağı belirtilmektedir (Swarthmore College, 2013).

17. *Claremont McKenna Koleji*

Özel bir kolej olan Claremont Koleji misyonunda kolejnin türüne yani beşeri bilimlerde lisans eğitimi veren bir okul olduğuna atıf yapıldıktan sonra öğrencilerin iş ve kamu dünyasında sorumlu vatandaş ve liderler olarak yetiştirileceğinden bahsedilmektedir. Uzmanlaşılan alanlar olarak ekonomi ve siyaset bilimleri zikredilmekte ve öğretim üyelerinin öğrencilerle öğrencilerin eleştirel bakış açılarını geliştirecek şekilde verimli lisans eğitimi vermeye adanmış olmalarından bahsedilmektedir (Claremont McKenna College, 2013).

18. *Amherst Koleji*

Özel Amherst Koleji misyonunda istisnai potansiyele sahip her çeşit öğrenciyi eğitir ki bu öğrenciler prensipli ve amaçlı bir şekilde yaşasınlar ibaresinden sonra çok kültürlülüğe, beşeri bilimler odaklı eğitime ve mezunlarının liderlik-öğrenme ilişkine vurgu yapılmaktadır (Amherst College, 2013).

19. Williams Koleji

Özel Williams Koleji misyonunda akademik eğitim, karakter ve vatandaşlık eğitimini de içeren beşeri bilimler eğitimine vurgu yapıldıktan sonra eğitimle öğrencilerin elde etmesi planlanan bu akademik, vatandaşlık ve karakter değerleri tanımlanmakta ve örnek verilmekte. Bu örnekler akademik değerler için açık görüşlülük objektiflik iken, vatandaşlık ve karakter değeri için ise başkalarını düşünme olarak ele alınmakta. Sonrasında mezunlara ve velilere de atıf yapılmakta ve akademik kadrodan bahsedilirken sanatçılar da bu kategoriye dahil edilmektedir (Williams College, 2013).

20. Hampshire Koleji

Özel bir kolej olan Hampshire Koleji misyonunda eğitilen öğrencilerde elde edilmesi amaçlanan kalite olarak günümüzün komplikeleşen dünyasını anlamayı ve sonrasında sorumlu şekilde komplikeleşen yeni dünya prosesine katılımcılık olarak ifade etmekte. Burada kolejnin kendisinin koyduğu kurallar ve aksiyonlarıyla öğrencilerden nasıl bir sorumlu ve yaratıcı davranış beklediği konusunda bir model teşkil ettiğini söylemektedir. Sonraki paragrafta beşeri bilimler koleji olmasına atıf yapıldıktan sonra yaratıcı kelimesine bir defa daha atıf yapıp öğrencilerde yaşam boyu öğrenme ve kendi entellektüel birikimlerine güvenmenin amaçlandığı ifade edilmekte. Sonrasında sosyal adaleti ve diğerlerinin iyiliğini geliştirme eksenli bir hayat yaşamının teşvik edildiği ifade edilip bunun çok disiplinli, çok kültürlü bir ortamda öğrencilerin her birine özel, öğrencilerin kendilerinin başlattığı ve orjinal araştırmalarında bulunduğu eğitim programlarıyla kampüs içi ve dışında gerçekleştirilmeye çalışıldığı belirtilmiştir. Dolayısıyla öğrencilerinin farklılıklar ve çeşitliliklerle karşılaşp bunları öğrenerek beraberce herkesle yaşamayı öğrendikleri ifade edilmiştir (Hampshire College, 2013).

İnternet Ortamında Misyon Ve Vizyon İfadeleri En Çok Görüntülenmiş Olan Belli Başlı Diğer Bazı Dünya Üniversitelerinin Misyon, Vizyon Ve Değerlerinde Girişimcilik İle İlgili Yapılan Atıflar

2012 yılının en girişimci 20 okulu, ki bunların ilk kısmını oluşturan grup en iyi okul sıralamalarında da en üstte olan okullar iken, ikinci kısım bu sıralamalara giremeyecek kadar küçük özel beşeri bilimler kolejleri idi.

1. Georgetown Üniversitesi

Diğer bazı popüler üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri incelendiğinde ise örneğin Özel Georgetown Üniversitesi misyonunda Hıristiyan gelenekleri ışığında beşeri bilimler eğitimi verildiği ifade edilip, beşeri bilimlerden kastın Güzel Sanatlar, sosyal bilimler, dil bilimleri ve temel fen bilimleri olduğu belirtilmektedir. Kolejnin öğrencilerine yaşama sevincini, hayal gücünü, yaşam boyu öğrenmeyi, Tanrıya ve insanlığa hizmeti ve şu iletişim çağında çok kültürlülüğe ve çok çeşitliliğe saygıyı aşlamaya çalıştığını ifade etmekte (Examples of Mission Statements, 2013).

2. Pennsylvania Devlet (Penn State) Üniversitesi

Pennsylvania Devlet Üniversitesi ise misyonunda araştırma ağırlıklı çok kampüslü bir devlet üniversitesi olup eyalet, ülke ve dünya genelinden öğrencileri eğitip bireylerin ve toplumların sağlık ve yaşamlarını eğitim, araştırma ve hizmetler yoluyla iyileştirmeye çalıştığını; bunun için endüstri, diğer eğitim ve tarım kurumları ile işbirliği içinde çalıştıklarını ifade etmekte (Examples of Mission Statements, 2013).

Uzaktan eğitimin faaliyetlerinin önemli bir kısmını oluşturduğu Phoenix Üniversitesi ise misyonunda bu durumla paralel olarak amacının öğrencilerin yüksek öğretim olanaklarına kavuşmalarını sağladıklarını ifade etmekte (Examples of Mission Statements, 2013).

3. *Columbia Üniversitesi*

Columbia Üniversitesi ise misyonunda lisans ve lisans üstü eğitime ve dünyanın en önemli araştırma merkezlerinden biri olmasına ve New York şehrinde bulunmasına atıfta yapılıp, eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin New York şehri genelinde olduğuna atıf yapılmakta ve global ölçekteki dünya problemleri ile ilgili eğitim ve araştırmalara destek için çok kültürlü ve uluslararası öğrenci ve öğretim üyesi popülasyonu olmasına çalışıldığı ifade etmekte (Examples of Mission Statements, 2013).

4. *Oregon Devlet Üniversitesi*

Oregon Devlet Üniversitesi ise misyonunda araştırma üniversitesi ve okul öncesinden 12. sınıfa kadar uyumlu eğitimi amaçlayan P-12 sistemi ile uyumlu olduğunu ifadeden sonra eyaletin, ülkenin ve dünyanın gelişimine katkıda bulunmanın amaçlandığı ve bunun için mezunlarının global ölçekteki ekonomide rekabet edebilir ve akademik mükemmellikte olmalarının sağlanmaya çalışıldığı ifade edilmiştir. Akademik mükemmeliyetin ise Oregon Devlet Üniversitesi özelinde sürdürülebilir ekosistemler, insan sağlığı ve ekonomik büyüme ve sosyal gelişimi alanlarında olduğunu belirtmektedir. Kısa vizyonunda ise Oregon eyaletine en iyi şekilde hizmet için Amerikanın en iyi 10 üniversitesi arasına grime hedefi konmuştur. Bunun içinde amaçlar kısmında özel kaynaklardan gelen bağışların, işbirliklerinin, araştırma fonlarının ve teknoloji transferinin artırılması ve bu elde edilen kaynakların verimli şekilde amaca uygun yatırıma dönüşmesi hedef edilmiştir (Oregon State University, 2013).

5. *Wake Forest Üniversitesi*

Wake Forest Üniversitesi önce ifade edilen vizyonunda beşeri bilimler alanındaki lisans eğitimi yönüyle araştırma üniversitesi olmanın entegrasyonuna ve ahlaki değerler ve hizmet etmeye adanmışlığa vurgu yapılmıştır. Misyonunda ise ilaveten üniversiteler arası sporların faydasına, üniversitenin dini altyapısı dolayısıyla dinin doğruyu aramak için metot olarak kullanılabilmesi ve bunun akademik bağımsızlık ve laik düşünceyle beraber yapılabileceği, dolayısıyla dini çeşitliliğin kucaklandığı ifade edilmekte. Ülke geneline de hitap etmekle birlikte oldukça fazla şekilde Kuzey Carolina eyaleti karakteri taşıdığı ve insan ruhunu kaldıracak bir yer olmaya çalışıldığı ifade edilmekte (Wake Forest University Strategic Plan, 2013).

6. *Pepperdine Üniversitesi*

Pepperdine Üniversitesi misyonunda ise ilk olarak bir Hıristiyan Üniversitesi olarak akademik yetkinlik ve Hıristiyan değerlere bağlılığın amaçlandığı ifade edilmekte. Sonrasında vizyonda ise dini ve fenni bilimlerin imtizaç ettiği ve mezunlarının tüm dünyada amaçlı bir yaşam sürüp hizmet eksenli liderler olmalarının amaçlandığı belirtilmektedir. Yine öğrencilerinin kültürleri etkileyip değiştirmelerinden ve mezunlarının Hıristiyan değerlerinin onlara bir hediyesi olarak diğer insanlara diğer gamkaranane yani kendilerini kurban edecek şekilde hizmet etmelerini bir ahlaki sorumluluk olarak görmeleri ifade edilmektedir. Mottoları ise “özgür şekilde aldığımız nimeti siz de başkalarına verin” ifadesidir. Ek olarak tasdik ifadesi olarak adlandırılan başlıkta “Tanrının İsada zuhur ettiği, eğitimin dinden ayrıştırılamayacağı ve hangi disiplinde olursa olsun doğrunun araştırılacağı ve ruhi adanmışlığının da zaten akademik

mükemmeliyeti gerektirdiği, özgürlüğün dini, entelektüel veya ekonomik özgürlük diye ayıramayacağı ve bilginin sonuçta hizmet eksenli bir yaşamı çağırdığı ifade edilmektedir (Pepperdine University, 2013).

7. *Illinois Üniversitesi*

Illinois Üniversitesi'nin misyonunda devlet üniversitesi olmaya atf var. Vizyonda ise öncelikle İllinoi eyalet vatandaşlığına daha sonra ABD ye ve dünyaya hizmete atf var. Vizyonda üniversitenin uzmanlaşması hedeflenen alanlar olarak 5 kategori sunulmuş ve bunlardan ekonominin gelişmesinin özellikle altı çizilmiş. Diğer liderliğin hedeflendiği alanlar ise toplumla bütünleşme ve topluma hizmet alanları, sanat ve kültür dalları, ve bunlarla beraber global girişimcilik ve de athletics yani spor dalları olarak ifade edilmiş. Yine 5 madde olarak verilen değerler arasında ise yaptığımız fiillerin mesulü olma, kucaklayıcı olma, vatandaşlık değerleri, inovatiflik ve yaratıcılık ifade edilmektedir (University of Illinois, 2013).

8. *San Diego Üniversitesi*

San Diego Üniversitesi misyonunda üniversitenin Katolik Üniversitesi olduğu eğiteceği liderlerin şefkatli, merhametli ve etik değerlere uyan liderler olacağını ifade etmekte. Vizyonda ise yine aynı ifadeyle beraber rekabetçi, değişken ve komplike günümüz dünyasına uyan liderler yetiştirmekten bahsedilmekte. 5 madde olarak verilen değerler ise Katolik değerler çerçevesinde etik değerler, şefkat ve merhamet, topluma hizmet, bilgi ve akademik yetkinlik olarak ifade edilmektedir (University of San Diego, 2013).

9. *Mississippi Devlet Üniversitesi*

Mississippi Devlet Üniversitesinin önce belirtilen vizyonda üniversitenin şeffaf ve ulaşılabilir lider bir devlet-araştırma olması hedefleniyor. Yine içinde bulunulan Mississippi eyaleti ile her alanda tam entegrasyon içinde olunacağı belirtiliyor. Misyonda ise yine devlet üniversitesi olduğu vurgulandıktan sonra önce eyaletteki her kesimin ulaşabileceği bir üniversite olunmasından bahsedilmekte. Daha sonra üniversitede var olan belli başlı lisans ve lisans üstü programları sıralanmakta. Eyaletteki endüstri, kamu ve sivil toplum kuruluşları ile ilişkiye yine atıfta bulunulmakta. 4. paragrafta yine eyalet vatandaşlarının üniversite kaynaklarından nasıl faydalanacağı anlatılmakta. En son paragrafta ise çok çeşitlilik, liderlik, vatandaşlık ve hizmet değerleri gibi değerlere ayrı bir değerler kategorisi yerine misyon içinde vurgu yapılmaktadır (Mississippi State University, 2013).

10. *Belmont Devlet Üniversitesi*

Belmont State Üniversitesi'nin önce ifade edilen tek cümlelik vizyonda hedef Hıristiyan bir topluma hizmet veren beşeri bilimler alanında eğitim veren üniversiteler arasında lider bir konuma gelmek olarak ifade edilmekte. Misyonda ise öğrenci odaklı Hıristiyan bir üniversite olduğu ve değişik temellerden gelmiş kız ve erkek öğrencilerinin disipline edilmiş bir zeka ile birlikte şefkat, cesaret ve inançla dünyayla bütünleşip onu değiştirebilecek yetide eğitileceği ifade edilmekte. Bundan sonra gelen 5 paragrafta ise bu 5 özellik tanımlanmaktadır (Belmont State University, 2013).

11. *Washington Üniversitesi St. Louis Tıp Okulu*

Washington Üniversitesi St. Louis Tıp Okulu'nun tek cümlelik misyonunda insan sağlığının yaratıcı araştırmalar, mükemmel klinik bakım ve biomedikal alanda yarının liderlerini eğitmeye geliştirilmeye çalışılacağından bahsedilmekte iken bunun nasıl yapılacağı anlatıldığı ve bir bakıma değerleri de içeren vizyonda ise bunun çeşitlilik, biomedikalda yeniliklere öncelik etmek, etik değerlere bağlılık gibi özellikler sayesinde başarılacağı ifade edilmektedir (Washington University in St. Louis, 2013).

12. *Walden Üniversitesi*

Walden Üniversitesinin genelgeçer ifadelerin yer aldığı tek cümlelik misyon ifadesinden sonra yine tek cümlelik vizyonda 21. yüzyılda bilginin kritik toplum meselelerini çözmede işe yarayıp yaramadığına ve global dünyayı daha iyi bir yer haline getirip getirmediğine göre sınıflandırılacağı ifade edilmiş ve üstü kapalı olarak mezunlarının bu şekilde eğitileceği ifade edilmiştir (Walden University, 2013).

13. *Drake Üniversitesi*

Drake Üniversitesi'nin kısa iki cümlelik misyonunda öğrencilerin anlamlı birer hayat yaşamalarını sonuç verecek ve sorumluluk sahibi global dünya vatandaşları olmalarını sağlayacak bir eğitim verildiği ve Drake Üniversitesinde öğrenci, hoca personel herkesin beraber öğrendiği ve farkının bu olduğu ifade edilmiş. Tek cümlelik vizyonda ise ABD ortabati bölgesinde lider ve karşılaştırma yapılan bir üniversite olmanın amaçlandığı ifade edilmiştir (Drake University, 2013).

14. *Santa Clara Üniversitesi*

Santa Clara Üniversite'sinin önce ifade edilen tek cümlelik misyonunda, vizyonlarının İsevi Katolik gelenekler altında bir insanın tam insan hale gelmesinin amaçlandığı, bunun için öğrenci odaklı ve içinde bulunulan Silikon vadisi ile iletişim halinde bir eğitim politikası izlendiği ifade edilmiş. Tek cümlelik vizyonda ise inanç, şuur ve merhamet sahibi yetkin liderlerin ve vatandaşların daha insancıl, adaletli ve sürdürülebilir bir dünya inşa etmeleri için eğitilmeleri vizyon olarak ifade edilmiş. Değerler kategorisindeki 7 değer ise akademik yetkinlik, herşeyde doğruyu, iyiliği ve güzeli arama duygusu, işbirliği ve iletişim halinde öğrenme, öğrencilere adanmışlık, başkalarına hizmet, toplumu öncelemek ve çeşitlilik ve bütün bu 6 değeri içinde barındıran İsevi Katolik ruh olarak ifade edilmiştir (Santa Clara University, 2013).

15. *Kanada McMaster Üniversitesi*

Kanada McMaster Üniversitesi misyonunda genel bir misyon ortaya konularak yaratıcılık, inovasyon, eleştirel düşünceye, kişisel gelişime, öğrenme aşkına ve takım çalışmasına atıf yapılarak içinde bulunulan toplumun kültürel, sosyal ve ekonomik ihtiyaçlarına hizmet edildiği ifade edilmiş. Tek satırlık vizyonda ise uluslararası alanda tanınacak kadar yaratıcı ve inovatif olmak hedeflenmiştir (McMaster University, 2013).

16. *Tennessee Knoxville Üniversitesi*

Tennessee Knoxville Üniversitesi misyonunda ise eyalete hizmete ve araştırma odaklı devlet üniversitesi olduğuna vurgu yapıldıktan sonra yaratıcı değerlere, çevreyle ilişkiye verilen önem ifade edilmiş ve üniversitenin Carnegie sınıflamasında sadece araştırma üniversitesi olarak değil çok yüksek derecede araştırma yapılan bir yer olduğu şeklinde sınıflamaya tabi tutulduğunda bahisle lisans öğrencilerinin de oldukça az bir kısmının üniversitelerinden başka üniversitelere transfer olduklarını ifadeyle misyonda genel manada üniversitenin güçlü olduğu noktalar ifade edilmiş. Vizyon ise üç maddeye; değer üretimi, orjinal fikirler ve liderlik, ayrılarak tanımlanmış. Değer üretimi topluma hizmet eksenli değer üretimi olarak, orjinal fikirler ise yaratıcılık, inovasyon vb. aktivitelerin artırılması, liderlik ise yetkin ve etik liderler yetiştirmek olarak tarif edilmiş. Değer kategorisinde ise 8 değer arasında çok kültürlülük, çok çeşitlilik, etik değerler, araştırma ruhu, şeffaflık veri eksenli karar verme, kaynakları etkin kullanma sayılmıştır (University of Tennessee at Knoxville, 2013).

17. Carnegie Mellon Üniversitesi

Carnegie Mellon Üniversitesi'nin önce ifade edilen tek cümlelik vizyonda disiplinlerarası, inovatif, problem çözmeye dayalı anlayışlarıyla toplumun değişen sorunlarına çözüm bulma hedefi koyulmuş. Misyonunda ise genelgeçer ifadeler yanında takım çalışmasına, etik değerlere de atıf yapılmış ve bunun için üniversitenin çok kültürlü ve aynı zamanda küçük ebatlarda olup yaratıcılığın, kişisel ve mesleki gelişimin ortamının hazırlandığı ifade edilmiştir (Carnegie Mellon University, 2013).

18. Virginia Teknoloji Üniversitesi

Virginia Teknoloji Üniversitesi'nin misyonunda bir devlet üniversitesi olduğu ve eyalete, millete ve devlete hizmet edileceği ifade edildikten sonra buluş odaklı olunmaya ve üniversite dışı ile etkileşime atıfta bulunmuş. Çok daha uzun olan vizyon ise üç maddeye ayrılmış; bunlardan birinci madde kendinin farkında olmak maddesi ki burada değişen toplum koşullarında Virginia Tech gibi bir Amerikan araştırma üniversitesinin nereye doğru gittiği ve gideceğinin felsefi bir tartışması yapılmış. İkinci madde Virginia Tech kültürü olup burada Virginia Tech'i farklı kılan değerler anlatılmış. Üçüncü madde ise üniversite rektörünün hedeflerini içermekte ve oldukça uzun bir pasaj. İlk olarak üniversitenin tarihi gelişimi anlatılmakta ve sonrasında amaçlar ifade edildikten sonra en sonunda 6 madde olarak özetlenmekte. Bunlar; önümüzdeki 10 senelik dönem için;

- Virginia Tech'in araştırma harcamalarının ikiye katlanarak senelik 540 milyon doların üzerine çıkması,
- Eğitim programlarının kalitesinin artması ki bunu ülke çapında rekabet gerektiren bursları alan öğrenci sayılarıyla ve milli araştırma akademilerine kabul edilen öğretim üyeleri sayıları gibi verilerle test edecekler,
- Girişimci bir kültürün muhafaza edilmesi ki bu da üniversitenin gelirlerini çeşitlendirmek için kamuyla ve özel sektörle yapılacak ortaklıkları ve değişen çevreye kurumsal manada adaptasyonu ifade etmekte.
- Öğrenci ve öğretim üyeleri için ileri çalışma ve araştırma olanaklarını artıracak işbirliklerine gitme suretiyle ülke ve dünya çapında bilinirliklerinin artması
- Çok çeşitlilik, liderlik gibi değerleri salık verecek kurumsal bir kültürün oluşturulması
- Mezunlardan üniversiteinin temsil ettiği diğer başka ikincil kuruluşlardan alınan desteğin sürdürülmesi

şeklinde sıralanmıştır (Virginia Tech University, 2013).

SONUÇ

Araştırmada Forbes Dergisinin sıralamış olduğu Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinin En Girişimci 20 Üniversitesinin ve Dünyanın en iyi üniversiteleri olarak sıralanan bunun dışındaki 18 üniversitenin Misyon, Vizyon ve Değerlerinde Girişimcilik ile İlgili Yapılan Atıflar incelenmiş ve üniversitelerin misyon ve vizyonlarıyla girişimcilik özellikleri arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığı incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda öne çıkan atfların kaliteli hizmet sağlamak, sağlık ve güvenlik, yeniliklere merhaba diyebileceğimiz bir ortam oluşturmak, takım çalışması ve bireysellik, dünyanın en zor problemlerini çözmeye talip olmak, kafa ve el birliği, öğrencilerin kapasitelerinin en üst mertebesine çıkabilmeleri için uygun ortam hazırlanmak, yaratıcılık ve inovasyon, tartışma ve eleştirel düşünce, yaşam boyu öğrenme, girişimcilik ruhu, mühendislik, fen bilimleri ve matematik alanlarında inovasyon, orjinal araştırmalar, hayal gücü, teknoloji transferinin artırılması, topluma hizmet, inovatiflik ve yaratıcılık, liderler yetiştirmek, kritik toplum meselelerini çözmek, toplumu öncelemek, eleştirel düşünce, öğrenme aşkı, orjinal fikirlere yatırım ve üniversite dışı ile etkileşim gibi kavramlar olduğu görülmektedir.

Bu atıflardan hareketle üniversitelerin geliştirmiş oldukları vizyon, misyon ve değerlerin onları

en girişimci ve yenilikçi olmaya ittiğini, vizyonun paylaşılan vizyon haline geldiği için üniversite paydaşlarının vizyonu gerçekleştirmek için çaba sarfettikleri ve hedeflerine ulaştıkları söylenebilir. Öte yandan üniversite paydaşlarının üniversite misyonunda belirledikleri inovatif yaklaşımları yerine getirmek için çaba göstermiş oldukları görülmektedir. Buna paralel bu 37 üniversitenin değerler kategorisi altında sıralamış olduğu değerlerin de onları yenilikçi ve girişimci üniversite sıralamalarında yukarılara taşımada çok önemli bir fonksiyon icra ettiği söylenebilir.

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Good teaching practices of music teachers in secondary education: a multiple case study

Julio Hurtado, Vicent Fontelles

*Universitat de València, Carrer dels Tarongers, 4, 46021 Valencia (Spain)
julio.hurtado@uv.es, vicent.fontelles@uv.es*

ABSTRACT. In this work we show the most significant features of our research which has been accomplished with the collaboration of the Research and Scientific Policy Department of the University of Valencia. It has been elaborated following a case study methodology, and it analyses the practice of six secondary school teachers who have been able to wake up their student's interest by using an innovative and contextualized methodology that provokes a significant learning.

Instruments for data recompilation have been: in-depth interview, non-intervened observation and the analysis of the multimedia documents produced during their lessons. From the analysis of these data we have reached to the following conclusions among others: firstly, independently of the socio-cultural context and even using different methodologies, these teachers are obtaining good results due to their personal implication in the development of students-based activities; and, secondly, teachers' vocation and motivation are the basis for a good teaching professionalization.

KEYWORDS: Good practice, secondary, music teaching

1. INTRODUCTION

In this articles I will briefly describe the Research Project called "Good Teaching Practices of Music Teachers in Secondary Education: a Multiple Case-study", which has been financed by the Vice-president of Research and Scientific Policy of the University of Valencia (Spain).

This study surged from the necessity detected by our group of teachers of the Secondary Master Degree to have more knowledge on the practices fulfilled by those teachers of secondary that had a long and consolidated trajectory, in order to show them later to their students of the mentioned degree. This way, we could be closer to the teaching reality at the same time we would have a bank of didactical resources to be part of the different subjects included in the specialty of music.

By means of this Master Degree, students graduated in different fields are trained to be teachers in the secondary education stage. In it, there is a specialization to be teacher of music for high schools, and the main part of these students comes from the Superior Conservatory studies. Nevertheless, training received at the conservatory is oriented to the musical creation or interpretation but it is not valid for teaching. If we add that secondary stage is compulsory for all the teenagers, training at the conservatory is even less adjusted to this educative context.

2. THE CONTEXT

2.1 University of Valencia

The University of Valencia of today is the outcome of more than five centuries of history that have led to the accumulation of knowledge and unique documentary treasures, making it one of the top Spanish universities. In the thirteenth century, higher education was established in the city of Valencia thanks to King James I of Aragon who, in 1245, had obtained a Studium Generale institution from Pope Innocent IV. However, not until 30 October 1499 did the Juries of Valencia draw up the Constitutions of what was to become the first University of Valencia: a university authorized by the Papal Bull on 23 January 1501, signed by the valencian Pope Alexander VI and by the royal privilege of Ferdinand II the Catholic. It was granted on 16 February 1502.

For more than 500 years, the development of the University of Valencia has run in parallel with the development of the city and has been an inextricable part of its urban fabric, creating spaces for teaching, research, creation and dissemination of culture and science as well as knowledge transfer. Initially dedicated to the studies of medicine, humanities, theology and law, the past two decades have suffered an accelerated process of transformation and growth, incomparable to earlier periods. This significant effort has turned the University of Valencia into a modern, global university. It has become a leader in the application of new technologies, connected to important international scientific and teaching networks.

The University of Valencia has become one to the top five scientific centers in Spain thanks to the wide range of teaching and research activities offered in all areas of knowledge (basic sciences and engineering, health sciences, educational sciences, humanities and social sciences, economics and law) and its commitment to excellence.

2.2 The Master's Degree

The current legal regulations in Spain establish that in order to access to the regulated professions of professor in the different fields of secondary education, the students must have a graduate, or equivalent, qualification, and a pedagogical and educational training with the master's degree level. The Master's Degree in Secondary Education Teaching by the University of Valencia provides this professional authorization required by the educational Administration to practice the previously mentioned professions in secondary education public and private centers. This master's degree is structured in different specialties corresponding to the current specialties of the secondary education.

The Master's Degree provides both a basic training to the teaching practice in the secondary levels of the educational system, and a specific training to one of the areas in which the previously mentioned professions are structured. The qualification also includes a work placement period in educational centers.

All classes, including the tutorials for the practicum and for the Master's degree final project, are taught by the teaching staff of the corresponding university department. If more teaching staff is needed, the call for new places will be published in the DOCV (Official Journal of the Valencia's Community). The information about these places is available on the Human Resources (PDI) website of the University. Teaching staff from the secondary schools –within the framework of schools and tutors determined by the Valencia's Department for Education– and from the corresponding departments of the University will participate in the tutorials for the practicum. The regulations for postgraduate studies confer the Master's Academic Coordinating Committee the competence to approve the teaching staff who will participate in the Master's degree.

3. THEORETICAL FRAME

Broadly and very synthetically speaking, we built the theoretical framework on the basis of the different existing opinions about what was the degree required for teaching music in secondary and baccalaureate degree in this specialty faculty, whether through a degree disciplines of musicology or history and the science of music or Conservatory. Other possibilities in the public service since they can also choose another specialty graduates, whenever they pass tests in the competition specific opposition to this field of knowledge and acquire specialty music (Oriol, 2005) following. Adaptation to the European convergence process and according to the proposals submitted by the Conference of deans and directors of education and teaching this training is done through the Master Teacher of secondary education, which lasts one academic year with a load of 60 ECTS credits and common to all the specialty generic subjects and specific materials for each specialty. Despite the increase in workload of the specialty in this new proposal, different authors (Yanes, 1998) agree that it is still insufficient for the internalization of the teaching skills needed to approach the task of teaching music in secondary education successfully.

4. METHODOLOGICAL FRAME

Our research work is framed within the qualitative methodology, which according to Taylor and Bogdan (1986) is a way of addressing the empirical world in an inductive way, in which the researcher or researchers see the stage and the people from a holistic perspective. In particular we have used the methodology of a case-study (Stake 1998), since by studying an individual in an intense and detailed manner, it offers an extraordinary depth in the study. It is increasing the number of authors who defend its undisputed scientific validity (Yin, 2003 or Kemp, 1993), as it is a very appropriate approach to reveal the diversity and richness of the human behaviour, which is more difficult to study from other methodological approaches.

Besides, this case-study is multiple as we selected 6 cases: three female teachers and three male teachers of different socio-cultural contexts and with different teaching styles. Finally, based on the analysis of the content and the testimonies of the six protagonists we drawn up two reports about the characteristics of each one, and later we made a video which should be projected to the master of secondary students in the master classes as examples of good professional practice.

5. PHASES OF THE PROJECT

The research process was divided into six phases which I will briefly describe below:

Phase A: in this phase we sent a questionnaire to the music teachers of 50 secondary educational centers and high schools of Valencia. Then, taking into account their answers, we selected a group of 10 teachers and reviewed in depth the answers about their teaching practices, so finally we decided to choose three female teachers and three male teachers, who seemed the most outstanding by their activities and the diverse characteristics offered in their practices, diversity that constituted one of the main keys of our study.

Phase B: the authorization to access in the centers. We contacted with the management teams and the selected teachers, and ask them permission to carry out the direct observance and the rest of phases for our research

inside their schools. As we did not find any obstacles to do it, we immediately arranged the dates for the first interviews and for the process of obtaining evidences.

Phase C: in this phase we maintained personal interviews with each of the protagonists of the cases that we had selected and visited them at their centers in order to watch them at work. Although we were not allowed by the Ministry of Education to record these observations, these teachers gave us their own recordings, which were publicity owned, to use them as examples of their practices. Then, we analyzed all their educational materials, including the decoration of the classrooms, and asked them all the documentation they could give us, such as concert programs, posters of activities and others. In this sense, they again offered us their support and facilitated what we needed. In this phase we also maintained semi-structured interviews with the students.

Phase D: Once the evidences had been collected and the video-interviews recorded, we turned to the prescription of the audios and videos for the analysis of information obtained in the sense described by Dezin (1989). With the descriptive and interpretative reports in our hands, we went back to the centers in order to compare the information we had and receive the teachers' approval of the content.

Phase E: Having the permission of all the protagonists, we passed to assemble the audiovisual file.

Phase F: Lastly, we are broadcasting the results of this project by means of publications in education magazines and specialized journals, and at the same time, we are presenting it in congresses and workshops around the world.

6. INSTRUMENTS

The first instrument used was the questionnaire, built by researchers with the help of a team of professional experts for validation. This questionnaire intends to get information from those teachers with the specialty of music who are teaching in secondary schools. The processing of data was carried out with the help of a quantitative analysis program, SPSS, which enabled us to segment and recalculate the data in each of the proposed parameters. After the different phases, expressed above, once we have selected the six protagonists of our cases, we used as instruments for collecting information:

- a) in-depth interviews which are one of the instruments most used in qualitative research techniques, a very useful method to collect data that cannot be reached by the observation or questionnaires (Blaxter 2008)
- b) the analysis of documents such as schedules, magazines, posters of classes, programs of concerts...
- c) audio and video recordings of images and assertions of the protagonists in order to make an analysis of content and one rear audiovisual document

7. RESULTS OBTAINED

The procedures, used to obtain the information, the analysis and the audiovisual file, have brought us a large amount of qualitative data that have allowed us to describe different variables of each of the cases as well as comparisons to understand the events experienced by the protagonists of the cases.

7.1 Particular features of the cases

When each of the cases and its most important features are described, it must be pointed out that, of course, in each case we found many common points both in their methodological and didactic aspects, and that our intention was to remark their distinctiveness in order to understand much better their idiosyncrasy, because, in our opinion, it transcends the individual peculiarities of the music teachers in general. The order followed in the following exposition does not respond to any hierarchical or qualitative criteria, it is a descriptive process indeed:

Case number 1: a teacher whose teaching practices are based in the student's corporal development. He does not guide them, on the contrary, students research the sounds and how it is produced on their own by recording and reproducing it again and again. This teacher uses many sources and elements from the information technologies (TICs).

Case number 2: a female teacher who produces her own musicals in an interdisciplinary and cooperative way with the rest of teachers of her school in order to develop the principles of the connivance plan of the educative centre where she they are working. This way, she offers models of reference to face the quotidian conflicts of a multicultural student body by means of musical activities.

Case number 3: a teacher that arranges musical themes previously selected by his pupils; he adapts those songs to the musical and technical level of his students so these themes can be played with the instruments of his school. During his lessons, he develops the required technique in order to play new orchestrations based on the themes that his pupils like the most, which are later shown in concerts offered both at the school and outside.

Case number 4: a female teacher who basically develops, in all her lessons, a musical sensitiveness through the movement, in order to make a repertory with the student's orchestra and the chorus of her school. With this activity, she does not only approach the contents of the curriculum in music teaching but besides they participate in all the parties that are celebrated at the school. At the same time, one of her goals is to participate in all the musical events that take place in her city which are organized by different public and private institutions, so her pupils can develop their social skills by means of these musical meetings and scholar events.

Case number 5: a teacher who uses the Valencia's traditional music to approach the contents of the music language at the same time that he reflects about the music and the human being evolution, the cultural melt and the human identity, as music is fundamental for any transformation.

Case number 6: a female teacher that uses the chorus and the orchestra of her school as tools for her program. She considers music at the school must be professional music. Therefore students have to experience the

diverse emotions and reactions that music produces in other ambits. Feeling the music outside the classroom is the best way to study, to understand and to love music. To do that, year by year the contents of her lessons are adapted to the level of her pupils.

In all these cases we also had the opportunity to interview some of the students, whose declarations were added to the observing and analyzing documentary evidence and videos collected for analysis of the activities and the behavior of the participants.

7.2. Common general features

Main conclusions of our project made us to find out those characteristics in the teaching practices which were common to the six teachers, despite being so different among them:

- a) Their initial training: they all had their first relation with music when they were very young; it was a complementary activity to their compulsory education and they all were motivated by members of their family.
- b) Their prompt vocation to be teachers of music: They all have in common that, at the time they were studying music in the Conservatory as a professional activity, they felt the necessity of teaching music with a method that was different to that they were learning, so they leaned towards teaching instead of being professional musicians as they had being prepared at the Conservatory.
- c) The meaning of “teaching music” in Secondary: playing music in order to understand it. This is a common characteristic to the majority of the methodologies in the XX century such as Dalcroze, Orf or Willems. Music has to be lived and explored in order to intellectualize it later. All the protagonists of our research follow this line.
- d) The importance and dedication given to their professional activity at the high school: It is part of their life’s project and makes them to feel complete both as human beings and as teachers who are committed with the society.
- e) Their altruist spirit, their capacity to work in a team and be leaders that are continuously developing new educative projects.
- f) The way they consider teaching: a horizontal scheme where teacher and student work together towards a common finish without any kind of hierarchy.
- g) Their empathy with teenagers and their knowledge about the psychological factors that evolve young people, and their good relationship with them both inside and outside their classroom.

7.3 Concept of the didactic of music

There are other characteristics, more linked to their musical education, which are common to these teachers too:

a) They all use and give importance to the different functions of the musical education, such as the sense-motor, the audio-perceptive, the cognitive, the ideational and the denotative. This means that there are different ways to understand and fulfill the educative program contents.

b) They all consider that students must be approached to the knowledge of the music language basic elements. For that, they start from their own compositions and no-conventional graphics in order to reach this level.

c) It is essential for them to teach all the procedural blocks of musical education, that is, movement, dance, instrumentation, voice... but each teacher give more emphasis to one or other depending on their previous knowledge and experience.

d) Finally, they all share what it is done into the music classroom with their colleagues in similar activities and also with the rest of the educative sphere. Therefore, they offer concerts to other students and teachers and also to the student's families.

8. CONCLUSIONS

As we have observed through the documental evidences and the analysis of the data obtained during the whole researching process, we can affirm the following:

a) Teachers feel completely satisfied when their educative labor is accepted by the student body and the rest of the educative community.

b) At the same time, the educative community appreciates this type of musical practices that are contextualized with their environment and produce shared activities.

c) Teaching music at high schools must be useful for students to know the multiple possibilities they can find at a musical level, not only as music lovers or enthusiastic public in the future, but also as a way to work as professionals by means of the different jobs related to the music industry.

d) Students enjoy much more those activities that are translated into significant learning. Staging of musical activities motivates them and increases their interest to learn and participate in the classroom.

e) Music turns into a powerful tool for global education, education for the citizens, human being values and fundamental rights, etc.

f) Music, in the XXI century, may be understood as a basic subject whereas it can be used as the axis to access to the whole knowledge and contents included into the curriculum in order to generate a significant learning.

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High stake testing at the entrance To higher education in Turkey

Ali Baykal

*Bahcesehir University, Istanbul
ali.baykal@bahcesehir.edu.tr*

ABSTRACT

In Turkey the imbalance between supply and demand for tertiary education is the main reason for having the Student Selection Examination (SSPE) at the entrance. SSPE is being criticized by everyone but it is acknowledged by the whole society for some thirty years. The resources allocated to higher education are very low. Therefore it is obligatory to select the most capable students to make the investment most efficient. Student success at school of course is a very important factor, but there is some evidence that it is not as predictive as SSPE. The reliability of SSPE battery is quite high. A selection test is not supposed to cover the whole domain of all subject matter areas. The main purpose of SSPE is not to appraise present competencies but to predict the future performance. SSPE must be maintained as a fair balance for justice rather than a jack of all trades.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to delineate some critical aspects of Student Selection Examination (SSPE) at the entrance to higher education (osym.gov.tr). Selecting and sorting is very intricate and delicate task for everybody but especially for educators. No matter what the reason is it is very hard to discriminate among people. To begin with we can admit that such an examination is a merciless, a cruel elimination mechanism. It perpetuates the inequality in education favoring the rich over the poor, the male over the female, the urban over the rural. It is a fact that those who possess the resources become more successful in this exam. It is a fact that there are gaps between schools, towns, regions, with regard to the performance in the exam. The aim of the exam is not to make them even, but to distinguish between the equals as well.

Reasons for Student Selection

The exam is a means of assessment and the aim of the assessment is not to change the reality, but to depict it as it is! The success or the failure at the exam is not the reason of inequality, but its consequence. The reasons behind the inequality are factors that have been created, and ongoing for years before the exam.

Why are we then still obliged to maintain this apparatus?

What are the compelling forces for making such tough discriminations between young people every year?

In general, there are two reasons for the system of selection:

1. There may be prerequisites or minimum entry requirements for the educational program. For example, no conservatory would admit someone with a hearing disability, no matter what the quota is. Some visual capabilities may be required at the entrance to the schools where they train aircraft captains. Shortly whenever or wherever there are minimum requirements for admittance then we have to have a selection program.

2. Another reason why we have to select is because there is imbalance between the supply and demand. No one can accommodate in a small room a larger audience than its capacity. Each year, Turkey can admit three-to-four hundred thousands school graduates to tertiary education. The demand is around one and a half million.

Facts and Figures from Turkey

Some indicators of the resources that Turkey allocates to education can be seen in Figure 1.

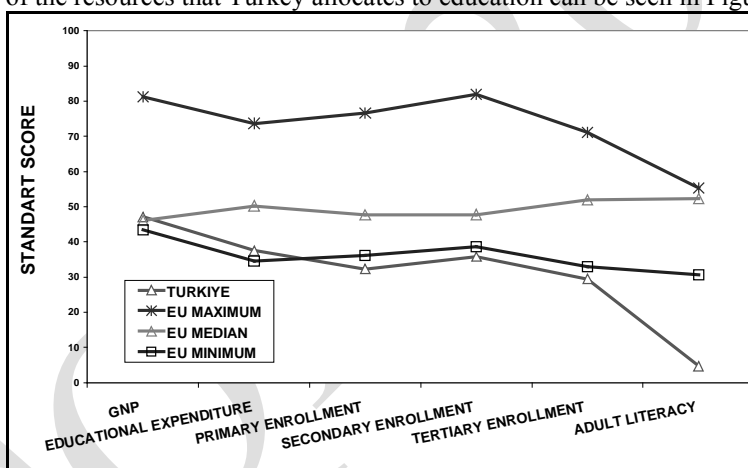


Figure 1: Turkey and EU: Educational Indicators (Baykal,)

The money allocated to education can be seen here. We can see basic education schooling, secondary education, schooling at tertiary education level, and finally adult literacy in Turkey. As can be seen in the graph Turkey is around the minimum level in each indicator within the European countries. Whereas Turkey is among the first 20 big economies of the world in terms of GDP (PWIF 2003). Obviously Turkey fails to supply sufficient resources for tertiary education to meet the demand. Figure 2 illustrates the student inflow at the entrance to higher education in Turkey until recently.

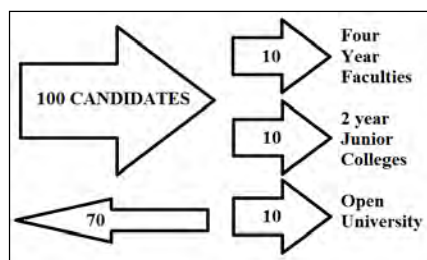


Figure 2: Student Inflow at the Entrance to Higher Education in Turkey

Does this demand cause a cram at the entrance to the higher education institutions? First of all cram is a misleading portrayal. There is not a big demand for higher education in Turkey. When we look at the potential population and the numbers of the applicants in Table 1 we can see that this is not the case. The percentage of potential in total population is 7.6% between ages 19 to 22. Percentage of applicants is only 2.4.

Table 1: Potential Population at the Entrance to Higher Education in Turkey

Years	Age 19-22	Applicants	Ratio
2010	5450	1513	0,28
2011	5390	1692	0,31
2012	5372	1895	0,35

Recently more than 5 million people are at an age to enter the university. And we have applications of 1,5 million. Almost half of them are trying their chances repeatedly every year. So, there is no such crowding in the demand. Only 1 to 1.5 million apply to enter. But since the facilities are limited, so is the possibility to get through. Out of 1000 students who finish the elementary school 70 only are able to complete the university in the next ten years. The enrollment at formal higher educational institutions is above 50 % in highly evolved countries and 20% in developing countries. In Turkey, the supply for education in general and higher education in particular, is so limited that there is a crowd of young population before the higher education. In any case, it is better for them than to form a crowd at soccer stadiums, in smoky cafes, unskilled labor recruitment markets, noisy discos, or extremist sects. Enigmatically, as if this were a negative attitude, there are talks of restricting the demand for higher education.

EXPECTED vs. OBSERVED PHENOMENA

Even if selection is mandatory aren't there alternatives to the exam? There are some as follows:

- a. If the future of the country and of the society can be gambled applicants might be selected by draws, or lotteries,

- b. If there was no risk of power struggle between the ruling class in the society and the academic administration applicants can be admitted by recommendation letters,
- c. if it doesn't hurt the feelings of justice quotas at the universities can be sold at auctions,
- d. if there was no fear of corruption, and bribery the students could have been admitted on the basis of grade point average attained at the secondary level.

All of the above have been tested and renounced in a variety of situations. We ended up to have an examination after each disappointment.

What are the desirable attributes of an selection and placement examinations? To what extent SSPE satisfies the criteria to be met?

In general there are three qualities for the accountability of a testing procedure: Reliability, validity and practicality. By reliability we do not just refer to the honesty of the people who take the exam, and of the people who organize the exam, but especially to the extent that measurement is free from random error. There are different types of reliability. Within the scope of this paper key reliability, scorer reliability, and the internal reliability of the test will be emphasized. Key reliability is the consistency between the answer keys prepared by the experts. This can be assured before the multiple choice exams. Scorer reliability is the consistency between the scores given by different scorers. This is also perfect in multiple choice exams. In essay exams however if we have 150 experts who evaluate the questions that we prepare, we'd have different answers from every single one of them. In scoring essays "halo effect" is an unavoidable source of error. Halo effect is something to do with the perception of people. It is not something that has to do with dishonesty. Each perceived stimulation usually affects the next one. For example, when we push our hand in hot water and then take it out and put it into warm water, we perceive it to be colder than it actually is. Halo effect applies to scoring essays. Every paper scored affects the score of the next paper. An average paper looks better after a poor one, or the same average response looks worse than it really is if it had been scored after a good one. To sum up scorer reliability is very low in scoring in written and oral exams. It is also very expensive, time taking and difficult to score essays and performance.

Objectivity

Objectivity in scoring examinations is very important in Turkey. Why? The Economist Magazine published a Pocket World in Figures 2003. One of the indicators about development and quality of life. is corruption perception. Unfortunately, Turkey ranks very bad in the perception of corruption, whether or not we have corruption, that's something to be questioned. But in Turkey, when we carry out, for example, a written examination, there has always been a sense, a perception that there is some kind of negative discrimination.

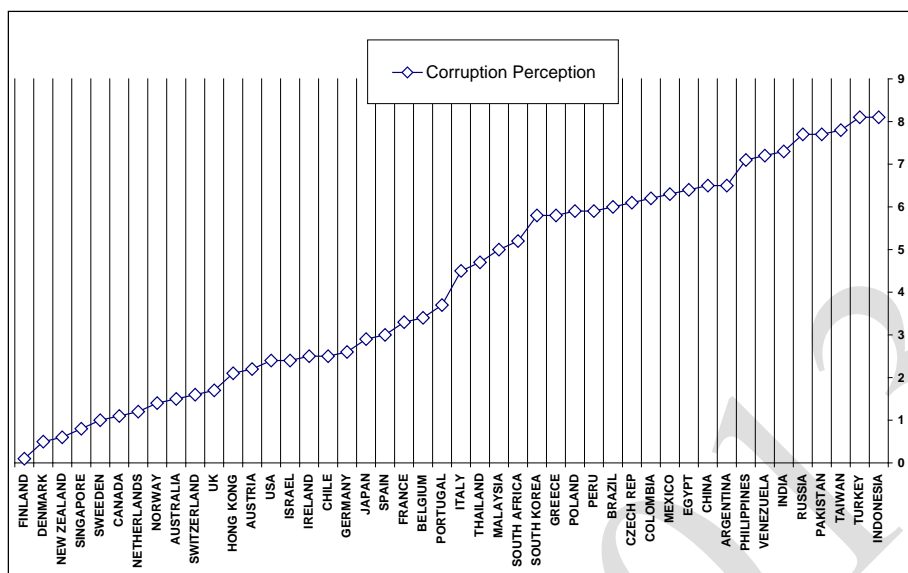


Figure 3: Corruption Perception Index in the Biggest Economies of the World (PWIF; 2003)

Intersubject reliability

There are different methods and formulas to compute the internal consistency of scores obtained with a multiple choice test. Inter-subject reliability is something that ranks between 1 and 0. If it is zero it means that the scores are totally random, but the closer it gets to 1 it becomes more and more free from randomness, haphazardness. An internal consistency formula is known as KR-21 developed by Kuder and Richardson (Thorndike; 1988).

Table 2: KR-21 Reliability Coefficients of SSPE
Components Given in Different Years

Tests / Years	2010	2011	2012
Turkish	0,852	0,820	0,860
Hist/Geog/Psych	0,804	0,723	0,738
Math	0,815	0,715	0,733
Phys/Chem/Bio	0,657	0,622	0,567
English	0,940	0,963	0,969

Most of the reliabilities are quite high and all of them are satisfactory. Even the one which is 0.567 in natural sciences for the year 2012 is acceptable. This lower value can be explained by the attitude to sciences especially towards biology which is beyond our scope today.

Construct Validity

Another important test quality is construct validity. What should SSPE measure? What is SSPE really measuring? The closer we get what is intended to be measured, the higher the construct validity will be. For example, I want to measure intelligence but I am measuring factual information; I want to measure creativity but I am actually measuring disobedience. For example, in Mathematics tests, there are implications of language, because you want to measure the ways of thinking, I mean the abstraction abilities of students, and you also have to measure the ability to understand verbal expressions. Figure 4 illustrates the construct validity.

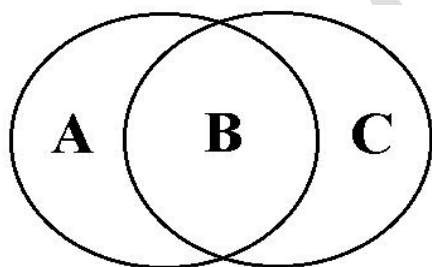


Figure 4: Relevancy Between What is Intended to be Measured and What is Really Measured

In Figure 4 area A+B is the set of competencies which are purported to be measured. Area C+B is the set of elements which have been measured in reality. In other words we have elements which couldn't have been measured although we wanted to (A), and there are some undesired leaks (C) which should not have been included. Area C is the extent to which we measure what we want to measure (construct validity). In real practice we can not claim that SSPE measures creativity. Creativity means originality, flexibility, and divergence. These competencies cannot be measured with multiple choice items which eventually converge upon predetermined keyed responses. We can neither say that SSPE measures the ability to synthesize and the ability to make deductions. Recently the learning outcomes, products of learning are described by the behaviors of the students as a part of Bologna process. This is something we borrowed from the US, and since 1964 we have been pursuing as well. We are looking at the level of education and trying to measure education based on the behavioral outputs of the students. And that is the basis on which Student Selection and Placement Center (SSPC) prepares the examinations. Therefore, as I said before, analysis-synthesis, comprehension, skills to find out a preset answers can be measured to some extent. Open ended questions such as "what can you do with a pencil" or "what can you do with a single brick" are divergent questions that require original answers can not be measured by this examination. We have to accept this. But luckily most of the competencies to be measured are correlated with the ones which cannot be measured. Table 4 displays a classification of examples of relevant and irrelevant measures in SSPE.

Table 4: Summative Analysis of Construct Validity in SSPE

	UNDESIRABLE	DESIRABLE
Dimensions have been measured	A: Income, gender, chance success	B: Knowledge, comprehension, Analysis
Dimensions could not have been measured	D: Weight, height, eye color	C: Creativity, synthesis, physical skills

Content validity

Content validity is the extent to which the items sampled in the test represents the total population of items in the content domain. Content domain has two dimensions: The construct or the sub-constructs such as comprehension, applications, analysis, creativity etc. constitute the first dimension. Second one is the subject matter area such as physics, chemistry and sub-topics in any of those... Desired competencies can be plotted within the cells of the crosstabulation of these two dimensions. We can also set the competencies to be measured on this grid. It is practically impossible to include all of the items covering all of the performance levels and the whole domain of subject matter area. Due to so many constraints limited number of questions can be asked in SSPE. First of all affective traits, psycho-motor skills, and some mental abilities such as creativity, synthesis cannot be measured within the practical limits of SSPE. Memory skills are not relevant to a selection test. Some higher level mental constructs (e.g. comprehension, application, analysis, evaluation etc.) which are converging to a keyed response are being tested. Subject matter areas covered in SSPE are the classical course content such as Turkish, maths, physical and social sciences, and humanities. Shortly we cannot say that the content validity of SSPE is high. As a matter of fact it is not supposed to be high. It is not possible to maximize all of the desirable attributes simultaneously. What is essential is to maximize the quality which is relevant to the main purpose. The main purpose of SSPE is not to appraise present competencies but to predict the future performance.

Curricular validity

A special kind of content validity is the curricular validity. To what extent is the content of SSPE compatible with the high school curriculum? How coherent is it with the curriculum to be set up for the future? Theoretically SSPE is neither bound with high school curriculum nor it can be in accordance with the gigantic curricula in higher education. Instead some potential aptitudes and/or attitudes can be measured. But when such tool constructs are used as the criterion of selection they turn out to be the aims. Some years ago the general ability batteries had been used in the university entrance examinations. Right after this practice private tutorial organizations (dersane) appeared all over the country to train for "general ability". Inequality among applicants increased and interest in curricular topics decreased. Since so many students cannot afford individualized training for non-school themes it is rational to keep SSPE content within the boundaries of high-school curriculum. Therefore items in SSPE must be constructed in such a way to measure higher level cognitive competencies relevant to the most recent curricular content. That's what is being done by SSPC rather inelegantly though.

Face validity

Face validity is the degree of acceptability of an exam by the people who are involved in it. No matter how reliable, valid and practical in essence an exam must look appropriate to its audience. Although SSPE is being criticized by everyone it is acknowledged by the whole society for some thirty years. Nowadays some keep accusing the practice of measuring a three-year high school education in three hours? First of all, the length of time of the evaluation process does not necessarily have to be proportional to the dimensions of the entity to be measured. A baby takes nine months to grow before birth, but its weight and size can be determined in seconds, its color and sex can be told immediately. Inflation develops during the whole year but you can evaluate it in a very short period of time. The preparation of a dish may take hours, but the taste is manifest in the first few bites. The tasting of the aged wine does not take years!

There is no rule such as the longer the period of the exam the more accurate the measurements will be. Measurement is reduction of data. The simpler and the shorter it is the more precise it can be. The validity and reliability of the measurement depends on the system and tools, and not on the duration. Secondly, SSPE is not a final exam or a curriculum evaluation for the high school education. The aim is not to measure the past performance, but to estimate the future. This is the most important feature that SSPE should have, and it is called predictive validity.

Predictive validity

Since the resources allocated to education are low we are obliged to select the most capable students in order to make the investment in tertiary education most efficient. This can be done through an examination or through another process if it had been possible. The statistical correlation between predictor (SSPE) and the criterion (e.g. GPA at the university) is a simple measure of “predictive validity”. Figure 5 illustrates the correlational thinking graphically. The points which constitute the ellipsis are individual applicants. The abscissa and the ordinate of any point are the measures of SSPE score and GPA of a particular applicant respectively.

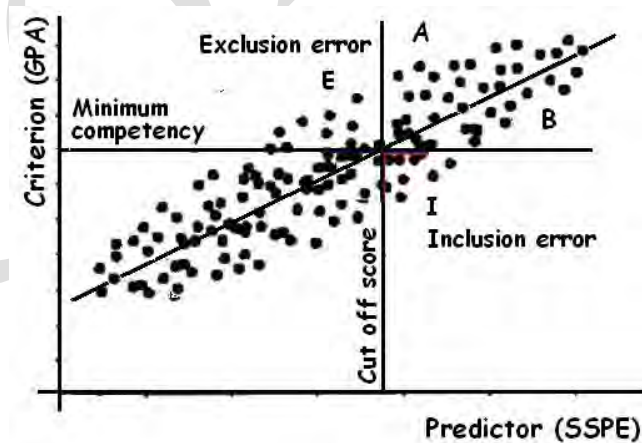


Figure 5: Hypothetical Illustration of Predictive Validity of SSPE
(Turgut, 1975; Guilford&Fruchter, 1978)

In practice cut off score is not predetermined by SSPE but it is the minimum score qualified for entrance to the last slot in the quota. The applicants below the “cut off score” are eliminated in SSPE. Therefore the GPA

scores of those on the left side of the vertical line are not known. Area E are the students who would have been likely to be successful at the university but eliminated in SSPE. Therefore it represents the degree of exclusion error. Area I represents the inclusion error. Because these are the ones who were thought to have been successful in higher education but they disappointed SSPE. In area A there are the students who are more successful than expected; and in area B there are the ones who are less successful than expected. In case of perfect prediction the ellipsis collapses along the inclined line which means that the correlation is +1.00. In case of zero correlation prediction line disappears and elliptical distribution becomes a circular scattergram which indicates sheer randomness. Negative correlation implies significant prediction but in the opposite direction. There are many observations which has shown that SSPE predicts more significantly than expected. Due to the statistical nature of correlation coefficient such studies should be continuously carried out separately for each particular department.

School success of course is very important factor, but there is some evidence that it is not as predictive as SSPE. For instance, the best students of high-schools are not as successful as their schoolmates neither in SSPE nor at the university. We see that the correlation between SSPE and the college GPA is greater than the correlation between high-school GPA and the college GPA. So the high-school GPA is not a very good predictor even in the presence of SSPE. In the absence of SSPE as a sole criterion for entrance it is apt to corrupt abruptly.

Consequential validity

Consequential validity is the attribute expected to have been verified in a selection and placement program. Consequential validity can be inferred from the long term effects of the selection procedures. Most obvious evidence for the consequential validity is the contributions of graduates who had been selected years ago. There are many academicians among us. Many of them are younger than me. Administrators, experts, teachers had been selected by SSPE and had been educated in universities. Those people who are selected by this system have been educating the students, curing the patients, directing the institutions, managing the firms in Turkey for about thirty years. So, despite all of the downfalls, we can say that the Student Selection and Placement Centre is one of the most essential organizations for Turkish society.

CONCLUSION

The selection exam is an evaluation tool like any other tool, it can be improved. It can be made more efficient, more reliable, more valid (Ferrara, 2007). Most of the professionals in this field wish they were able to recommend a better system. But no one was able to come up with a better solution so far. Undoubtedly there are certain corrections that should be made in SSPE. First of all we must stop exploiting SSPE as if it were a Swiss knife. We are trying to use SSPE to make every kind of correction in our educational system. We still hope to make up inequality in education by SSPE. We are trying to control secondary education by SSPE. Since these are the tasks impossible to be accomplished with examinations, SSPE is being judged very severely. SSPE must be maintained as a fair balance for justice rather than a jack of all trades.

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Higher education in Portugal: From expansion to quality assessment

Carlos Sousa Reis, Maria Formosinho, Cristina Costa Lobo

Coimbra University⁴
creis@ipg.pt

Coimbra University¹
mformosinhosanches@gmail.com

Portugalense University¹
ccostalobo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

After presenting a brief description of the Portuguese higher education evolution, since 1974 to the present day, and providing the indispensable legal framework, we discuss its structure, highlighting the actual binary nature that includes universities and polytechnics, public and private. Crucial statistics about the subsystems and the actual study programmes are also given. Finally we present the Portuguese Agency (a.k.a. A3ES) responsible for the assessment and accreditation of the study programmes imparted by Portuguese HEIS. An overview of the work carried out so far by the Agency and its assessment model is also presented.

⁴ Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX da Universidade de Coimbra – CEIS20.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN PORTUGAL:
FROM EXPANSION TO QUALITY ASSESSMENT

1. The evolution of Portuguese higher education in recent decades

The current Portuguese higher education system is a product of modernization, reflecting the dynamics of a complex web of societal transformations (Magalhães, 2004). In fact, Portuguese higher education institutions (HEIS) undergone profound changes for the last 40 years. As a significant expression of this we can refer not only the tremendous increase of young people that applied to higher education, but also the deep impact the process had on how HEIS are being structured and carrying out their mission.

Following the democratization movement, after the 1974 ‘Carnations Revolution’, access to education, hitherto the privilege of a few, was wide open to everybody, as the State sought to create the conditions for equal educational opportunities for all citizens, regardless of gender, economic or social condition (Arroteia, 1996). The principle was enshrined in Article 73 of the Portuguese Constitution that states the following:

1. Everyone has the right to education and culture.
2. The State shall promote the democratization of education and the conditions for education, both at school and elsewhere, to contribute to the development of the personality and the progress of democratic and socialist society.
3. The State shall promote the democratization of culture, encouraging and ensuring access for all citizens, especially workers, to cultural enjoyment and creation, through popular grassroots organizations, associations of culture and recreation, media and other appropriate means.

The expansion of higher education Portuguese system necessarily implies two facets: the growth of the number of students and of HEIS. According to Pordata⁵ in 1980 there were 73.869 higher education students, while in 2012 the number raised to 311.574,

⁵ <http://www.pordata.pt/Portugal/Alunos+matriculados+no+ensino+publico+total+e+por+nivel+de+ensino-1003>

which corresponds to a growth of 421%. Corresponding to this massive demand increase, we watched the proliferation of a rich diversified offer provided by the new state universities or private universities, which began to emerge on a large scale around the eighties. The system developed since then presents a significant variety of organizational structures, size and different legal nature, counting with public institutions – including Open University and military and police institutions of higher education – as well as with private ones, including the concordatary Portuguese Catholic University.

A fundamental aspect to be taken into account pertains the differentiation between universities and polytechnics. Urbano (2011, 97-98) resumes the introducing of the binary system as follows:

The political project based on the expansion and diversification of education, presented by Veiga Simão in the mid-70s, in which the polytechnics would integrate higher education with universities and other institutions of similar educational nature, was an important milestone. Actually, the polytechnic system, a surrogate of higher education short cycles, was then created by the so called Veiga Simão Reform (with Law 5/73 and Decree-Law 402/73). The change became definitively consecrated with the substitution of the designation of ‘short cycle higher education’ by ‘polytechnic higher education’, undertaken by the Decree-Law 513-T/79, which states the new system ‘equal dignity in relation to university’, although assigning to the newcomer specific objectives.

With the Decree-Law 131/80 and the subsequent 303/80 some amendments are introduced to the referred 513-L1/79, in order to correct certain aspects of the polytechnics’ installation system. Finally, the Law 29/80 came to settle the polytechnic education network in Portugal, which integrates 27 schools in 15 national districts. Such network, strongly regionalised, was expected to be a very important factor for local development, once it could supply the trained technicians with the practical preparation for addressing the regional scientific and economic specific needs.

However the legislative framework of the binary construction of higher education, turned out to be the Law on the Bases of the Education System from 1986, which enshrined definitely the polytechnic subsystem. Nevertheless the law eventually provide an ambiguous distinction between the two subsystems of higher education regarding the objective, scientific depth and the theoretical and practical components. Supposedly conceptual education would be left to universities and pragmatic ability to polytechnics. The Law states the following in its Article 11th:

3 - University education provides a solid scientific and cultural preparation as well as technical training that enables to perform professional and cultural activities and to foster the development of the skills to conceive, innovate and produce critical analysis.

4 – Polytechnic education aims to provide a solid cultural and technical training of higher level, as well as to develop the capacity of innovation and critical analysis and of imparting scientific knowledge of theoretical and practical nature and its applications for the pursuit of professional activities.

The least one can say is that the difference, if there is one, is very blurred. Even so it means that along with the explosion of higher education access, Portugal undergone the expansion of training opportunities, arising from the creation of the new polytechnic subsystem but also due to the diversification of courses and departments in classic universities. Besides, bridging the responsiveness gaps of public services, private offering accelerated the process of higher education ‘massification’, bringing Portugal close to the statistical reality of other European countries.

Having surpassed the quantitative leap –which ensured a greater ease of access to higher education, and incorporated the pedagogical changes required by Bologna–, it is now evident a clear new inflection assumed by educational policies governing Portuguese higher education. Once recognized the dysfunctions resulting of an anarchic system growth, the cycle of ‘unlimited expansion’ is now being closed, in favor of a growing concern with the ‘rehabilitation’ and the regulation of ‘supply’ in view of the actual social trends and the labor market demand.

In tune with what has been happening in the rest of Europe, and although we cannot properly speak of a paradigm rupture, we have witnessing a push for settling quality assessment standards in higher education. We can divide the process in two phases: the first one corresponding to an initial system of mutual evaluation among peer institutions; and the second one coinciding with the introduction of an independent Agency in 2007. The main subject of this paper is precisely to describe the system established by the implementation of the referred Agency, however we will start by presenting a sketch of the Portuguese current higher education system.

2. The Portuguese higher education system

According to the latest report from the National Board of Education (Conselho Nacional de Educação, 2012), Portuguese Higher Education Portuguese is currently

maintaining a dynamic transformation, by virtue of the adequacy of their training provision to the Bologna Process, the new legal framework of the organizational and management institutions – established by the Law 62/2007– and the financial constraints that the country's situation imposed on the functioning of higher education institutions. Each of these factors has been forcing HEIS to carry out structural changes, particularly concerning their operation processes, but also regarding the ways of envisaging the fulfillment of their mission.

Figure 2 presents the current higher education Portuguese network by subsystem and institutional nature.

	Public institution	Private institutions	Total
University			
Universities	14	10	24
Universitary institutes	1	2	3
Universitary institutes (not integrated)	5*	25	30
Polytechnic			
Institutes	15	2	17
Schools (not integrated)	6**	53	59
Total	41	92	133

Figure 1: Higher education Portuguese network (Source: Conselho Nacional de Educação, 2012)

**4 military; 1 for police corps*

***One military school (health service)*

Portuguese Higher Education network consists of private establishments belonging to private and cooperative entities, including the concordat education, represented by Catholic University. Currently it comprises universities and polytechnics, in a total of 92 institutions. In 2010/11 the total number of courses in operation was 4222, of which 3321 were imparted by public institutions and the remaining 1121 by private ones (Figure 2). One should notice that overall, the private higher education sector is responsible for more than one quarter (1088 courses) of the existing educational provision. Universities major effort has focus on offering masters courses, whose weight is 54% (1553 courses) in the total existing supply of university education (2883 courses). Yet in public universities,

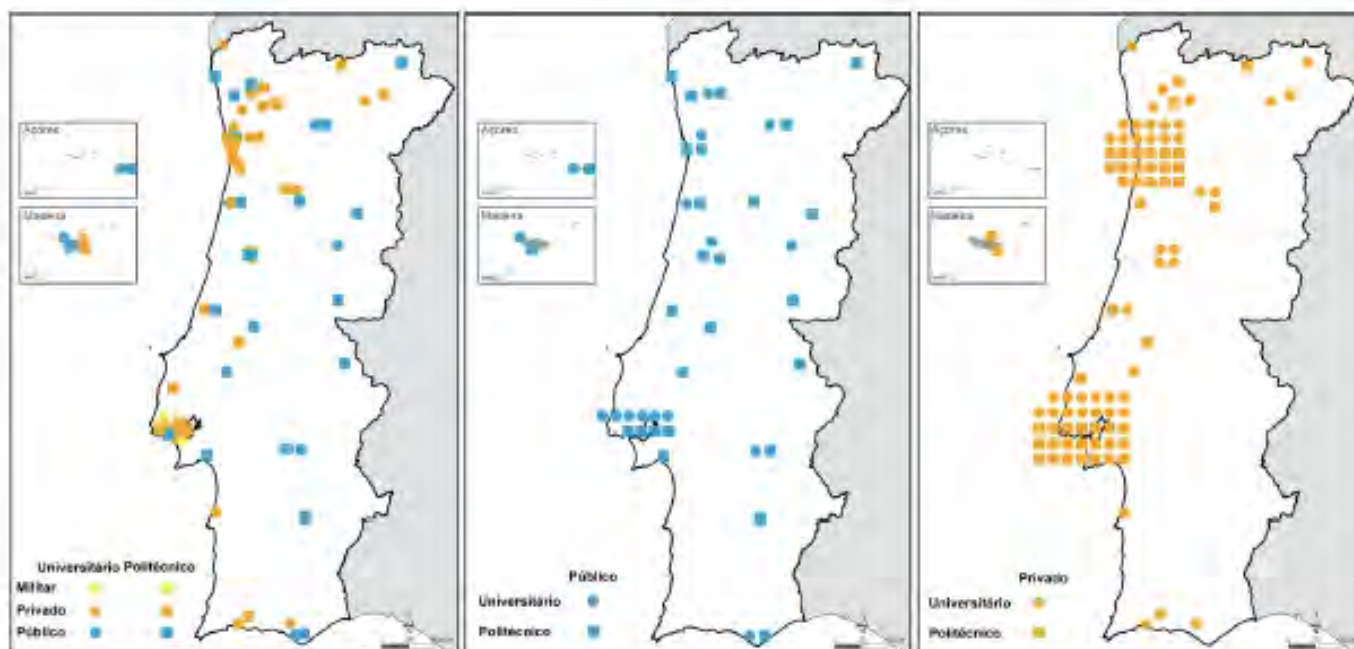
doctoral courses already correspond to about 24%. The figures also show that nearly half (49.3%) of the courses are Masters (2nd cycle), 37.2% of degree (1st cycle) and 13.5% of doctoral (3rd cycle).







Figure 2: 2010-2011 Study cycles by subsystem (Source: A3ES, 2012)

		Licenceship	Master	PhD
Public	Universitary	441	1190	512
	Polytechnic	587	404	-
	Sub-total	1028	1594	512
Private	Universitary	318	363	59
	Polytechnic	225	123	-
	Sub-total	543	486	59
Total		1571	2080	571

It is important that one also consider the geographic distribution of these institutions in order to construct a global perception of the system. Figure 3 gives us an overview of the actual national coverage by the HEIS' Portuguese Network.

Figure 3: 2011 Portuguese network of public and private HEIS (Source: Fonseca & Encarnaçao, 2012, 21)



	University	Polytechnic
Military		
Private		
Public		

A striking conclusion comes up from the analysis of the three maps: as is very well highlighted by Fonseca and Encarnação (2012, 9-10),

Public institutions cover the entire national territory, presenting a more dispersed standard than private ones, which focus on the Lisbon and Porto metropolitan areas and regions, the more populated. Private institutions are concentrated in large urban areas, they are in greater number but of smaller size. The average size of public institutions is about 6,800 students, while in the private sub-system the average size drops to about 920 students per institution.

A main issue, stressed by the National Board of Education, refers to a complementary factor that has been shaping Portuguese higher education system in the last decade: the quality assessment standards push. According to the above quoted report (Conselho Nacional de Educação, 2012, 154),

The restructuring that has been observed in the higher education network, in particular with regard to training provision stems from the evaluation and accreditation of study programmes undertaken by the Agency for Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education (A3ES) that has completed in 2012 the preliminary assessment of the established programmes.

This takes us to consider in detail the referred Agency in order to satisfy our main goal with this paper.

3. The Portuguese higher education quality assurance system

The current legal framework for the Portuguese higher education quality assurance system was defined by the Law 38/2007 of 16 August. Some months later, the Decree-Law 369/2007 of 5 November came to establish and endorsed the statutes of the new Portuguese quality assurance agency, known as *Agência de Avaliação e Acreditação do Ensino*

Superior (A3ES). The later referred diploma that could be considered as the organic chart of the Agency stipulates its legal nature, of a private law foundation –independent both from the government and from higher education institutions –, as well as the fundamental organic structure and the organisational structure of its operational services. Figure 1 presents the main bodies of the Agency: the Board of Trustees, the Management Board, the Audit Committee, the Advisory Council and the Appeals Council.⁶

The Board of Trustees (BT) is composed of five members appointed by the Minister responsible for Higher Education in consultation with the bodies representing higher education institutions, public and private, from university and polytechnic subsystems.⁷ The Board of Trustees appoints the members of the Management Board and the Appeals Council. Aside formulating views and recommendations about the operation of the Management Board, BT has the authority to reviews the Agency's Annual Activity Plan, as well as the Annual Management Report, the budget and the accounting.

The Management Board (MB) is responsible for performing all the necessary actions for fulfilling the Agency's objectives that the statutes do not commit to other bodies. It is stated to be composed by a maximum of 4 executive members and 3 non-executive members, for a 4-year term of office that can be renewed.⁸ MB has the following main competencies: to start any assessment and accreditation procedure; approval of reports resulting from assessment and accreditation procedures; and to make final assessment and accreditation decisions⁹. MB can also decide to adopt the results of assessment or accreditation carried out by other quality assurance bodies, national or foreign, as well as the approval of regulations in the area of quality assurance in higher education.

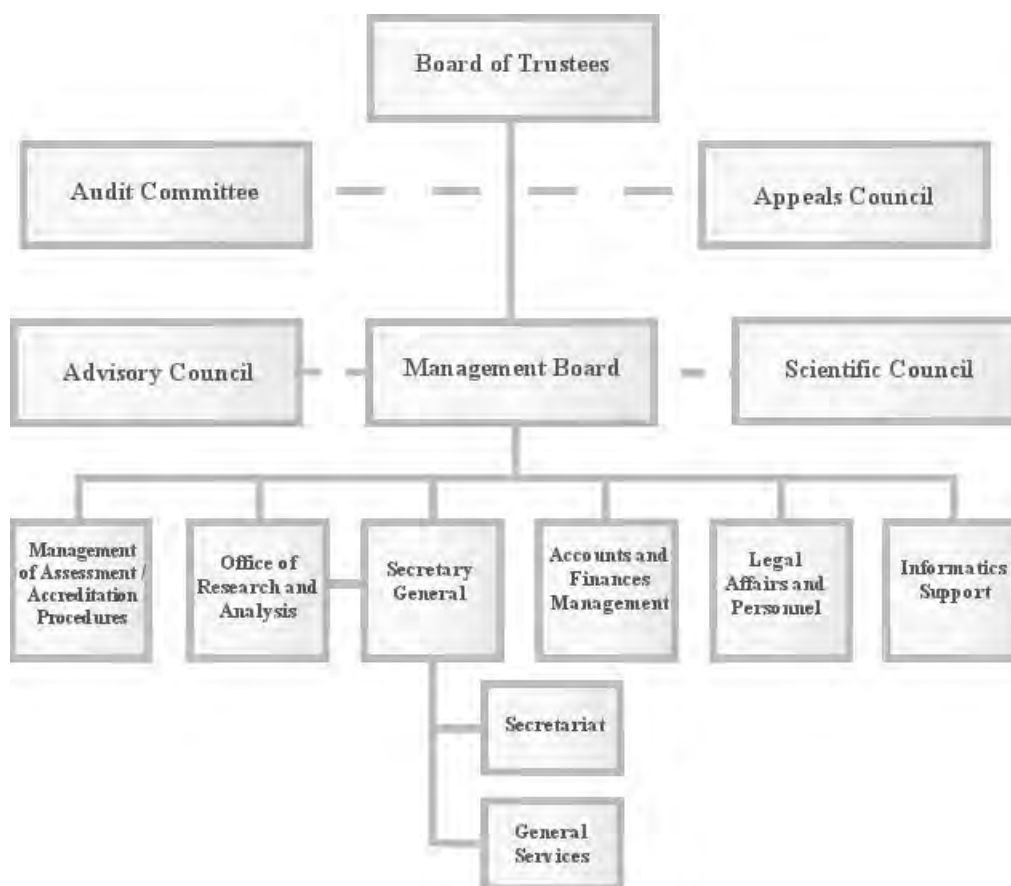
⁶ The members of the Agency's Management Board were appointed in December 2008 and the Agency started its operation in 2009.

⁷ The period in office is five years, which can be extended in a further additional year but cannot be renewed.

⁸ Currently MB is comprised of 4 executive members and 1 non-executive member who were appointed on 18 December 2008 and then re-appointed in 2012 for another term of office.

⁹ MB is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the External Assessment Teams.

Figure 4: A3ES' Organisational Structure (Source: A3ES website)



The Audit Committee has the responsibility of checking the legality, regularity and proper management of the Agency's finances. Of the most relevance for ensuring quality assessment equity, A3ES relies on the Appeals Council, which is responsible for considering the appeals against the decisions of the Management Board on assessment and accreditation.¹⁰

Regarding matters of higher education quality assurance and decisions making, MB can rely on the Advisory Council, which must issue an official opinion on the Agency's annual activity plan and its strategic orientation.¹¹ In addition, the Management Board can

¹⁰ The Appeals Council consists of five members, appointed by the Board of Trustees, with relevant professional experience, without permanent ties to Portuguese higher education institutions, and must include people with experience in foreign counterpart bodies.

¹¹ The membership of the Advisory Council integrates representatives of higher education stakeholders, including the Council of Rectors of Portuguese [Public] Universities; the Coordinating Council of the [Public] Polytechnic Higher Institutions; the Portuguese Association of Private Higher Education; the student unions for higher education, one of them

also take the advices of the Scientific Council, a non-statutory body integrating six foreign experts with recognised international competency in the area of higher education quality assurance (Agência de Avaliação e Acreditação do Ensino Superior, 2013).¹²

The Agency started its activity by implementing a preliminary accreditation system: institutions were simply asked to reorganise their study programmes offer by demonstrating they have sufficient resources to support the ones they wish to maintain. Thus, the responsibility for adjusting the offer of study programmes was passed to HEIS. Study programmes no longer viable should be discontinued.

Some study programmes with indicators above a given threshold were exempt from a full assessment/accreditation and were considered as pre-accredited until the start of the regular accreditation process in the academic year 2011/2012. Those which could produce sufficient evidence that their study programs complied with minimum quality standards went through a formal assessment/accreditation process by external assessment teams that included foreign experts. According to A3ES above quoted report (2013, 19):

The preliminary accreditation process allowed the testing of the assessment/accreditation procedures using a limited number of cases. It also gave a clear sign to institutions and society that the Agency could act in an efficient and effective way by removing study programmes with evident quality problems. This was combined with the implementation of internal quality assurance systems, aiming at promoting consensus between the Agency and its partners regarding a common concept of quality.

As a direct consequence of this process institutions only submitted 4379 programmes to accreditation and decided to remove 883, which represents 20,1% of the 5262 existing study programmes. Until February 2013, the Agency has granted preliminary accreditation to 3 384 programmes, while institutions have by themselves removed 1 457 programmes. Meanwhile, 421 programmes that did neither receive preliminary accreditation nor were removed were submitted to a full assessment/accreditation process with a site visit by an external assessment team and consequently 307 became accredited whereas 114 were not.

representing university higher education and the other representing polytechnic higher education; the existing professional associations; the Council of Associated [Research] Laboratories; associations representing industry, commerce and services and agriculture; trade union confederations; interested ministries; up to five specialists co-opted by the Council itself.

¹² The Scientific Council convenes once a year and produces a report containing its views and recommendations.

The first regular accreditation cycle is underway and will be completed in 2016, when expectedly 3384 study programmes should have been processed.

One way to transmit a general idea of how the process of review and possible approval of a study programme is carried out, can perhaps be made explicit by presenting the script of self-evaluation (a.k.a. ACEF)¹³ submitted by a HEI, which is afterwards discussed with the A3ES experts' team during the on site visit to the concerned institution.

The introductory section of the script asks the proponent to characterise the request: studies cycle, degree, prevailing scientific area, number of ECTS credits required by the degree, duration of the course, access conditions, curriculum framework, cv of the responsible for the course coordination, internships and in service training and existing cooperation protocols, among others.

The first section focus on the description of the general objectives of the course, their consistency with the mission and strategy of the institution and ways of disseminating the objectives for teachers and students.

The second section Relates to the internal organization of the study programme and the existing mechanisms for quality assurance, namely asking for: the description of the organizational structure responsible for the study cycle, including its approval, revision and updating of the syllabus and the distribution of teaching service; the way to ensure the active participation of teachers and students in decision -making processes that affect the process of teaching/learning and quality; the eventual structures and mechanisms of quality assurance for the study programme; the mechanisms responsible for the implementation of quality assurance and its role in the institution; the procedures for collecting information, monitoring and periodic evaluation of the study programme; the discussion and use of evaluation results of the course in the definition of improvement actions.

The third section considers the institutional available material resources and partnerships: the physical facilities allocated to and/or used by the study programme (teaching spaces, libraries, laboratories, computer rooms, etc.); the equipment and material resources used by the study programme (didactic and scientific equipment, materials and ICT); existing partnerships (national and international); the procedures established to

¹³ We used the script for polytechnics, available at http://www.a3es.pt/sites/default/files/Gui%C3%A3o_ACEF_2011_2012_Poli_PT.pdf

promote interagency cooperation; the relationship practices with corporate stakeholders and the public sector.

Section fourth asks for a complete and thorough description of the teaching team assigned to the study program¹⁴, namely: category, degree, scientific area, year that was obtained this degree, institution that conferred this degree, time basis at the institution that submits the proposal, 5 papers in international peer reviewed journals, books or chapters of books, technology development activities, services or relevant training in the study programme area and relevant work experience.

The fifth section pertains the description of the students enrolled and the study programme teaching and learning environments: regarding the former subject it asks for: gender, age, region of origin and socio-economic background (education and employment status of parents), as well as the Study cycle demand; regarding this last subject, it asks for the structures and measures of educational support and counselling on the academic record of students, the measures to promote the integration of students in the academic community, the structures and advice measures on funding opportunities and employment, the use given to the results of surveys about students' satisfaction for improving the teaching/learning process and the structures and measures to promote mobility, including mutual recognition of credits.

Section sixth section focus on the teaching objectives, the curriculum and on each syllabus record. It asks respectively for the following: learning objectives (knowledge, skills and competences) to be developed by students, operational objectives and the measuring of their degree of compliance; the demonstration about how the curriculum meets the Bologna Process principles; the frequency of curriculum revision and how is ensured the scientific updating; how the curriculum ensures the integration of students in scientific research; individual syllabus (teacher in charge and their teaching load for the course, other teachers and their teaching loads for the course, learning objectives – knowledge, skills and competencies to be developed by the students, demonstration of consistency of the syllabus with the objectives of the course, teaching methodologies–

¹⁴ The section also asks for the description of assigned staff.

including evaluation, demonstration of consistency of the teaching methodologies with the learning objectives of the course and main bibliography); methods of teaching/learning.

The seventh section focus on the study programme results: the Graduation efficiency; Employability; Results of scientific, technological and artistic activities; Real contribution to the national, regional and local development in relation to the technological, scientific and cultural domains; Internationalisation level.

The eighth section demands a SWOT analysis of the study programme regarding: the general objectives of the course; the internal organization and quality assurance mechanisms; the material resources and partnerships; the teaching and non-teaching staff; the teaching/learning environments; the processes and results.

The ninth section refers to eventual proposal of measures to improve the study programme, which must provide the following information: general objectives of the course; mechanisms and internal quality assurance organization; material resources and partnerships; teaching and non-teaching staff; teaching/learning environments; processes and results.

Finally the tenth section open up a space for proposing an eventual curricular reformulation by providing the new study plan and respective syllabus.

Someone who has went through the process, which is our case, knows it has some virtues, being one of the more obvious the fact of inducing HEIS to focus on the quality and consistency of their work. Minimum requirements are checked and an effective 'introspection' about the study programme's objectives and processes could be undertaken. Among the major adverse implications we may refer: the enormous amount of time consumed; the bureaucracy increase; and the (perhaps unintended) consequences of focusing in a shallow 'managerialistic' approach to assess teaching and learning, that could miss the essential by insisting in a quantitative and performative obsession (Díaz 2010, 2012a, b & c; Cachapuz, 2009). Among other things, one could ask why teacher education has been left for so late within this process. Only very recently a report from the High Level Group on the Modernisation of Higher Education (European Commission, 2013), entitled *Improving the quality of teaching and learning in Europe's higher education institutions*, came to stress the need to immediately and effectively undertake pedagogical training for

high education teachers. There is a Portuguese saying that states "first of all one must pack the house" and maybe it was this the underlying intention of the planners, however structural changes of education quality are hardly achieved without addressing the referred two aspects simultaneously.

After three years of full operation, A3ES had to correspond to Article 25 of Law 38/2007 that determines a periodic international review of the higher education quality assurance system. In May 2012, the Ministry of Education and Science requested the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) to coordinate the review of the Agency. In Annex 1 we present the SWOT analysis provided by the above quoted report referring to the process. It gives one an insight about the essential achievements so far attained as well as about the gaps to be fulfilled. A main conclusion can be drawn: Portugal is striving to keep up the pace in higher education quality assessment.

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Annex 1: A3ES SWOT Analysis (Source: A3ES, 2013, 41-42)

Strengths	<p>Full operational autonomy and total independence from government and higher education institutions.</p> <p>Clear strategic vision and strong commitment of the Management Board.</p> <p>Well-built and documented assessment/accreditation/certification processes, based on clear regulations, guidelines, norms and information system.</p> <p>Close (informal and formal) interaction with stakeholders.</p> <p>Academic qualifications and expertise of researchers and project coordinators, as well as the internationalisation of the External Assessment Teams.</p> <p>Research activities on quality assurance and integration of their results into ongoing processes.</p> <p>Membership of the Appeals Council, integrating 40% of foreign experts.</p> <p>Added value of the recommendations of the Scientific Council composed of international experts with worldwide reputation.</p> <p>Focus of the different external quality assurance processes on quality enhancement.</p> <p>Internal quality assurance policy and enhancement-led feedback and analysis mechanisms. Commitment towards accountability.</p> <p>Use of an electronic platform in all phases of the quality assurance processes.</p>
Weaknesses	<p>An agreement with the Ministry to administratively “clean-up” the system (i.e., eliminating very low quality programmes in operation) prior to starting the assessment/accreditation cycle was not fulfilled. There was, therefore, the need to put considerable emphasis on low quality programmes, many of which did not comply with minimum standards.</p> <p>Impact of the heavy workload resulting from the need to initially cope with a large number of study programmes to be assessed/ accredited every year.</p> <p>Electronic platform considered to be not yet totally user-friendly by some users, particularly those less acquainted with ICT. Limited use of tools to upload institutional data into the platform.</p> <p>Difficulties in the training/coaching of foreign members of the external assessment teams.</p> <p>Difficulties in recruiting qualified experts in some scientific areas and still insufficient experience of some experts on external quality assurance procedures.</p> <p>Difficulties in recruiting students to act as team members in the external quality assurance processes.</p>
Opportunities	<p>Legal framework enabling a strong independence of the Agency.</p> <p>General awareness on the need to reorganise, improve and rationalise the educational offer in higher education.</p> <p>Commitment of higher education institutions towards the development of internal quality assurance systems and the assessment/accreditation processes conducted by the Agency.</p> <p>Building upon earlier accumulated experience to improve practices and instruments.</p> <p>Tracking of international trends and sharing of best practices in quality assurance, namely within the European Higher Education Area.</p> <p>Possible impact of the Audit Process on the future simplification of the accreditation procedures through a lighter-touch approach.</p>
Threats	<p>Assessment/accreditation processes may be seen as bureaucratic exercises, not contributing effectively to quality enhancement. This could lead to some degeneration of quality culture into bureaucratic formalism, undermining the relationships between the academics, the administrative estate and the agency.</p> <p>The concept and use of learning outcomes, as well as the new teaching/learning paradigm, do not yet fully integrate the academics’ culture.</p> <p>The financial crisis may hinder the capacity of higher education institutions to cope with the implementation of (internal and external) quality assurance requirements.</p> <p>The future lighter-touch approach may have the perverse effect of putting the pressure mainly on the more fragile institutions.</p>

How total quality management can support stem education

Efthimia Staiou¹, Sencer Yeralan¹

¹*Yasar University, Department of Industrial Engineering, Izmir, Turkey
effi.staiou@yasar.edu.tr, sencer.yeralan@yasar.edu.tr*

ABSTRACT: In today's global competitive environment TQM has been acknowledged by industry and services to be a successful managerial strategy in continuously improving organizational performance. During the last 20 years there is a strong debate on whether TQM can be adopted in education. This paper summarizes past experiences in TQM implementation in higher education and discusses issues that need to be faced, in order to recognize the unique aspects of education. Many higher educational institutions have recognized the importance of quality in their field and have begun to apply TQM programs taking advantage of the anticipated benefits that TQM has to offer. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) on the other hand is becoming a very popular concept in education, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom. This paper presents the way the main principles of TQM in higher education can serve the demands and objectives of STEM education.

Key-Words: - Quality, Total Quality Management, TQM, Higher Education, STEM Education.

1 INTRODUCTION

While TQM is generally accepted in industry and service organizations as a successful managerial strategy, its role in higher education, is still under review and somewhat controversial. During the last 20 years there is a strong debate on whether TQM can be adopted in education. TQM's customer orientation creates problems when applied to universities. Specifically, the student, when viewed as a customer, does not fit the traditional classification of a customer, nor does it encompass the traditional properties of a customer.

Although problems exist in TQM in higher education, they have not significantly diminished its applicability, perhaps due to the given need for urgent change in this area. Financial problems and market pressures, which are challenging many higher education institutions, appear to give the main impetus for change. They leave institutions no alternative but to offer "higher quality at a lower cost" – a primary aim of TQM. As a result, higher education institutions have to develop methods to improve their quality. They have to embrace the concepts of TQM as a means of continually improving every aspect of their organizations.

The anticipated results are similar to those experienced in the manufacturing or service sectors. Namely, higher quality services are delivered both to internal and external customers, increased customer satisfaction, higher productivity, and improved student/ staff morale are achieved.

In the past years, several examples show that quality improvement has been one of the most characteristic features of higher education in many countries. By now, TQM has been accepted by many universities and colleges in the higher education world, in the USA, in the UK, in Sweden, in Finland, in India and other countries (Aly & Akpovi, 2001; Kleindorfer, 1994; Owlia & Aspinwall, 1997; Sahney *et al*, 2004; Swift, 1996; Wiklund *et al*, 2003).

Since the late 1990s several organizations in USA, like the National Science Foundation and the National Research Council have started expressing their concerns on the importance of improving undergraduate education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (NSF, 1996, 1998). STEM, the acronym that stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (<http://www.stemedcoalition.org/>) has become a push, started in the United States and spreading over Europe, to promote the value and understanding of the related disciplines and their essential role in addressing today's scientific, social and economic challenges. The urge arises from a perceived deficiency in the West of technically educated people, and thus a wide gap between the United States and developing countries such as China and India. STEM education has its own motives and emphases. Critical is the notion of life-long learning and individual unsupervised learning. These follow the fact that engineering and technologies are in a flux of rapid and frequent change. Unlike some traditional topics, STEM education must be reviewed and updated on a continual basis. This is a common aspect for both TQM and STEM: the need for continuous improvement, which is the cornerstone of TQM is a prerequisite for STEM education. The TQM philosophy, in general, can serve the demands and goals of STEM education. TQM frameworks for education and the supportive tools and techniques applied can support and supplement on STEM goals and approaches to teaching and learning.

2 THE TQM APPROACH IN IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION

The applicability of TQM in higher education has been the debate for many years (Houston, 2007; Srikanthan & Dalrymple, 2003; Stensaasen, 1995; Venkatraman, 2007). As mentioned above, while TQM has been adopted by many organizations world-

wide, its implementation in non-profit organizations, such as higher education institutions, presents more challenges and difficulties than those encountered in business organizations. What are the problems of implementing TQM in higher education? Who is the customer? Can we identify the products? Can we specify a customer-driven definition of quality and introduce a management quality culture based on the industrial model in the education environment? What is the role that the students play in their own learning? Can we control and measure processes related to teaching and learning? These are some of the questions elaborated by many researchers in the recent years (Adrian et al, 1997; Harvey & Knight, 1996; Michael et al, 1997; Prendergast et al, 2001; Sahney et al, 2004; Sirvanci, 2004; Temponi, 2005; Wiklund et al, 2003; Venkatraman, 2007).

2.1 Concepts and Principles of TQM in Higher Education

Several TQM models exist, that present answers to the above questions. These models, based on the teachings of quality gurus, generally involve a number of “principles” or “essential” elements (Arcaro, 1995, Sahney et al, 2004/2). The main concepts and principles of TQM in higher education are presented below in more detail:

- *Focus on the customer.* Among the essential elements of TQM, customer focus is probably the most important, as reflected by the weight assigned to it by various quality award criteria (Sirvanci, 2004). Customer identification in a higher education institution seems to present more difficulties than are encountered in business organizations. For example in one model interpretation, parents and students could be perceived as external customers to the quality system, while in another, they might be perceived as internal customers. At the same time parents act as suppliers also, since they supply the system with “products” – their children- who are influenced respectively by the family environment. With the term *Internal Customers*, in a TQM program in an education institution, we refer to the parents, students, faculty, administration and staff of the institution. On the other hand, with the term *External Customers* we refer to society, businesses, future employers, families and other institutions that the students might continue their studies, and have an interest in the output of the institution's education process. There is a belief that some of these groups are more like stakeholders than customers and perhaps customers of secondary processes rather than customers of the primary process of education. There are also different viewpoints of different interest groups on who the customers are. For example, while most administrators tend to perceive students as the customers, faculty staff resent this metaphor as being too commercial.

Overall it is important to note that without a well-defined customer and customer focus, quality efforts may easily end up in failure. In TQM it is well known that Quality is defined by the customer; Quality is what the customer says it is. This is the reason, that the definition of the educational institution's customer is such an important and necessary task. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that, one of the critical steps in TQM implementation is the step of *customer identification*, where current and potential customers of the organization are determined.

Except of the importance of defining the *customer*, special attention should be paid to the duality of the students', as well as, the instructors' roles in the institution's quality system. Because of this duality of roles, a more intelligent application of TQM in higher education needs a clearer understanding of the fact that the teacher is not only a supplier as the student is not just a customer (Meirovich and Romar, 2006).

- *Commitment.* Top Management's leadership and commitment to quality is also one of the essential elements of TQM. Management's commitment is a prerequisite in order to start any quality initiative. Quality needs a change of culture and given that people resist to changes, management's commitment is an essential element for success. This commitment to quality has to be proven in practice, top leaders need to “walk the walk and talk the talk” in order to teach by example and direct involvement. Commitment to quality can also be proven by the allocation of sufficient resources and time. By the term “resources” we refer to people, tools, training and processes that will boost and promote quality. In education institutions the issue of leadership differs from the typical leadership in a business organization. Presidents, chancellors or deans do not enjoy ultimate authority as the CEOs of business organizations. Depending on the country, the administration and governance of the university might be shared. This leads to diffusion of authority and responsibility, and, as a result the top administration lacks the authority to undertake drastic measures and changes in higher education institutions. University presidents and chancellors, as leaders, can naturally set goals, organizational values and performance expectations. However, since they lack the necessary authority, it is difficult to deploy these values and goals through the layers of the higher education institutions (Sirvanci, 2004).
- *Total involvement.* Another crucial element in TQM in education is the involvement of all interested parties, mentioned above, in the educational reform. Quality is the responsibility of every member of the organization rather than the responsibility of the “administration”, or the equivalent of a quality department in industry. Changes are an outgrowth of faculty involvement rather than those of the university administration. It has to be noted that the involvement of *all* interested parties is a *crucial* element for success.

- *Measurements.* “You cannot improve what you cannot measure” is a well-known saying. Measurement against defined goals is a very important element for the successful implementation of a TQM program in an educational institution. In order to prove success, an institution must define quality objectives, measure the starting point of the quality effort, and use measurements for proving the attainment of improvements. A possible problem that may appear is to focus on problem solving, without, at the same time, measure the effectiveness of these efforts. Accomplishments need to be measured, and furthermore, communicated to the whole of the organization to support continuity in the quality improvement effort.
- *Continuous improvement.* Given the principle “Do something tomorrow better than you did it today”, the goal of every TQM effort is continuous improvement. TQM is a continuous, unending process of improvement. The TQM program should be reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis to ensure goals are still focused and objectives are being met. In the continuous improvement process small improvements are important, as well as, great improvements. Faults and problems are opportunities for further improvement and in no case openings for criticism or judgments. In a TQM program everybody is responsible for preventing and solving problems. TQM is a philosophy of never ending improvements achievable only by people. Furthermore, continuous improvement in academic institutions means exploring the needs and expectations of the institutions’ customer base, re-evaluating the effectiveness of programs and total quality initiatives (Temponi, 2005).

2.2 Implementation Models for TQM in Higher Education

For implementing TQM in higher education, several models exist that present answers to the above mentioned questions. Some of these models are based on:

1. TQM principles and essential elements, described above
2. The teachings of the famous quality gurus (such as Deming, Juran and Crosby), and
3. The existing criteria of the quality awards, such as the Malcome Baldrige National Quality Award (MBNQA) in the USA, the European Quality Award (EQA) and the Deming Award in Japan.

In literature, there are also many examples of TQM models for higher education, which have been used by several universities in the United States that are considered to be the leaders of TQM in higher education. The examples of the Oregon State University, the Harvard University, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the Babson College, Fox Valley Technical College, and the Northwest Missouri State University can be found in the paper presented by Michael et al. (1997). Also the implementation examples of two California public higher education systems are presented by Aly & Akpovi (2001) in their paper, as well as the implementation of TQM in the University of Pennsylvania (Kleindorfer, 1994). Another implementation framework for implementing TQM in higher education programs is presented by Venkatraman (2007).

As can be seen from many of the examples of implementing TQM in higher education, in general, the character of implementation is still limited to business-type operations in universities, such as business, finance and administrative services (Aly & Akpovi, 2001).

Nevertheless, TQM in Education can be seen by different perspectives and can be applied at three levels:

- The first level is to the administrative and management processes of an educational organization, with benefits in improved efficiency and lower costs.
- The second level is teaching TQM, the quality philosophy, methods and tools to students.
- The third level is total quality in the learning process. This has to do with a learning philosophy supported by a comprehensive tool kit and driven by students and staff in order to identify, analyze, and remove the barriers to learning (Hansen, 1993; Venkatraman, 2007).

Implementation of TQM can start at any level and progress further in other levels gradually.

It is important to keep in mind, that although, many models exist, models should serve as a basic foundation for colleges and universities to follow when they implement TQM in their own institution. The model that will be chosen needs to be tailored to suit the institutions individual needs. In many cases, universities choose a combination of models in order to cover their special needs.

TQM was first introduced into higher education in the USA, followed by UK institutions. Based on a research conducted by Owlia and Aspinwall, it can be seen that in the USA, total quality practices seem to be more extensive and more widely accepted than in the UK. This can be explained by the more privatized and market-dominant nature of US higher education, in comparison with the more traditional UK universities, which usually rely on their national and international reputation (Owlia & Aspinwall, 1997).

2.3 Barriers and Obstacles to a Successful TQM Implementation

In order to have a successful implementation of a TQM program, there is a list of things to do and problems and pitfalls to take care of and avoid.

On the one hand, the things that one can do, in order to improve success chances are presented below:

- *Leadership.* Top leadership is the driving force behind success. The program leader must have top management's full support and teach by example. Top management's direct involvement is a key to the program's success.
- *Commitment to the principles of TQM.* It takes years in order to drive the principles of TQM through to all employees and students; emphasis on training can help. A basic ingredient for the success of the TQM effort is the commitment of the leadership of the academic organization.
- *Customer focus.* As discussed above it is really important to clearly identify all customers in the educational quality system and focus on the primary customer of the process in question.
- *Evaluation.* Measurement and evaluation efforts are needed in all aspects of the TQM effort. The introduction of fact-based management and measurement help in convincing about the efficacy of TQM.
- *Resources.* It is very important to allocate sufficient resources and time to the quality effort. Caution has to be given in order not to underestimate the faculty and staff resources required to launch a TQM effort. TQM needs time, persistence and patience in order to succeed.
- *Training.* As mentioned before training can make a great difference. Training for management and staff, academics and students, in order to understand the philosophy of TQM and acquire the necessary skills for teamworking.
- *Empower.* A TQM program cannot be forced on "employees". Leadership must convince employees to accept the program and participate voluntarily. Employees must be empowered and willing to follow the TQM program and believe in its necessity. Note that students are also "employees" in a TQM program in education they also need to be empowered and persuaded.
- *Quality Model.* Models are a good starting point, but no model is perfect for every university. The chosen model needs to be tailored to suit the individual needs of the institution.
- *Starting Point.* Starting with a department where success will come more easily and quality improvements will be clearer to present is a good tactic. Usually administration is the first area to be subjected to quality and scientists only join the effort much later. Academia will be easier to follow once success is already proven. Nevertheless, there is a need to achieve faculty commitment to quality.
- *Communication.* The issue of internal communication, but also communication outside the organization to the community, is very important for the success of the TQM effort. The dissemination of information helps getting all interested parties involved in the institutions success.

On the other hand, the things that one can avoid and take care of, so that the whole effort will not end in failure are presented below:

- Believe that TQM is a "quick fix" and anticipate benefits immediately. Impatience leads to disappointment.
- Not exhibit top management's commitment by example.
- Fail to adapt business principles correctly to an academic environment.
- Fail to address organization structure issues that create problems in focusing on a shared mission or common goal.
- Avoid empowering employees because leadership is unwilling to do so.
- Fail to estimate correctly the necessary resources (faculty and staff resources, time and capital).
- Not provide sufficient training and knowledge to all interested parties.

3 HOW CAN TQM SERVE THE GOALS OF STEM EDUCATION?

According to Labov et al. (2009) STEM education has many different learning goals. STEM goals include the following:

- Mastering a few major principles/concepts well and in depth (as distinct from procedural knowledge)
- Long-term retention of what is learned
- Building a mental framework that serves as a foundation for future learning
- Developing visualization competence including the ability to critique, interpret, construct, and connect with physical systems
- Developing the analytical skills and critical judgment needed to use scientific information to make informed decisions
- Understanding the nature of science
- Finding satisfaction in engaging with real-world issues that require knowledge of science.

The above mentioned goals are compatible and could easily be applied in parallel with TQM goals in Education, especially in the case that the educational organization decides to fully implement a TQM program and apply quality principles in the

learning process (applying TQM in classroom). STEM education could benefit from the lessons learned from previous TQM program experiences and use the same tools and techniques in achieving its goals.

In fact, compared to general education, there seems to be more opportunities for STEM to benefit from TQM. This is due to three main observations: It is of paramount importance that STEM requires the commitment of top administration, STEM requires the positive changes in institutional culture towards the delivery and instruction of the technical content, and finally, STEM requires a fully competent faculty who can exceed the traditional boundaries of education.

More precisely, the ways that STEM can benefit from TQM are presented below, in relation with TQM main principles and lessons learned:

- *Continuous Improvement.*

First and foremost, STEM must embrace change, as rapid change is a given in technology and engineering. TQM's experiences in change management could prove to be very valuable for STEM, since TQM is also based in a change of culture which in turn must be communicated throughout the whole of the organization.

In this respect, the lessons of TQM, especially as they are viewed by high-technology firms where rapid change is a way of life, are most appropriate to STEM education. After all, STEM also involves the same rapidly changing technologies as those experienced in industry.

Furthermore, the above mentioned need, forces STEM education to be continuously reviewed and updated. As mentioned before, continuous improvement is a cornerstone of TQM, thus STEM can benefit from TQM experiences, as well as, the tools and techniques applied in TQM for achieving its goal.

- *Customer focus.*

Especially in technologies and engineering, STEM education must always keep the pulse of the customers who will use the "end product"; in this case, companies and institutions that will employ the graduates of STEM education. As the technologies change, so do the needs of the employing agencies. This in part comes from rather complicated dynamics. As technologies change, they are embraced by society. As a result, the way society uses or embraces certain technologies affect future demands. This in turn gives rise to changes in direction for STEM education. STEM education would be successful if the key principle of customer focus is emphasized and continual information feedback is provided to the educational institution. This could be done by formal visits, industrial review or steering, or by the direct involvement of the educational institutions in commercial and industrial activities. Tools and techniques used in TQM programs for continuous improvement and focusing on the customer can directly serve to the above need.

- *Leadership Commitment.*

It is important that educational leadership understand and be competent in STEM topics. It is no longer acceptable that a professor teaches a technology which he is unable to produce. For example, it is insufficient for a professor to teach a programming language unless the professor has written a compiler for that language. This is a tall order that goes against the adage that "those who can, do, those who cannot, teach". Not having total commitment from top management, in this case, deans, chairpersons, and professors, will hamper the effectiveness of STEM education.

- *Total Involvement; No Quick Fix.*

TQM indicates that successful STEM education cannot be implemented by a simple change in curricula and the teaching environment. All elements of the system, including academic administration and the faculty must be committed as well as well rehearsed in the subject matter and philosophy of STEM. The principles of total involvement and teamwork that TQM promotes are definitely going to serve STEM goals.

This is a particularly delicate issue, as tenured faculty members are often resistant to change. The university as an institution is often seen as a conservative body where change is slow. Such prudence protects the institution from a mercurial stance. However, neither must change be placed on a slow track which will disallow the institution to miss the developments in technology. The key is to follow the rapid technological advancements while allowing time for the institutional processes to digest the fundamental modifications that are necessitated by STEM education.

All involved parties need to understand that STEM, like TQM, will be no quick fix, it needs time, patience and persistence to achieve success.

- *Change of Culture.*

STEM education would follow TQM in benefiting from a change of institutional culture and traditions. The members of a STEM education system should be committed to the goals of STEM and be competent in their respective fields. This requires a total commitment, that is, a partial implementation of STEM will be open to future difficulties and systemic failure.

Cultural changes in large institutions are usually slow, due to the low turnover in faculty and staff. Even student presence typically has a four year lifespan from being admitted to graduation. Nonetheless, cultural changes are necessary for the emphasis of STEM to be fully implemented.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Higher education institutions have been facing challenges for some time and are expected to face more in the future. In the new environment that higher education has entered quality plays an increasingly important role. Feigenbaum (1994) believes that “quality of education” is the key factor in “invisible” competition between countries since the quality of products and services is determined by the way that “managers, teachers, workers, engineers, and economists think, act and make decisions about quality. Higher education is being driven towards commercial competition imposed by economic forces (Owlia & Aspinwall, 1997). The new situation demands higher quality at lower costs, together with improved efficiency. Despite opinions that regard TQM as “the latest in a series of fads urged on higher education” it seems that there is solid reasoning behind introducing Total Quality philosophy in universities. TQM is seen by many as having enormous potential to respond to the challenges.

STEM education is a relatively new push in developed western societies. We argue that the successful implementation of STEM would greatly benefit from following the principles of TQM.

In particular, there is a need for top university administration to be committed to STEM education and undertake the necessary steps to establish the institutional culture within which the push for STEM could be successful. It should be understood that such a shift requires a long-term commitment from both the administration and the staff. The establishment of adequate performance measures, along with the periodic evaluation of the venture is a prerequisite for the success of the program. The elements and requirements associated with STEM education, in this respect, are very much aligned with TQM and its experience from similar cases in manufacturing and service industries.

Lastly, STEM education will benefit from competent faculty members who have actual experience outside the realm of teaching and research. This experience is necessary for the educators to more effectively take on the role of mentors, who can relate to actual field experiences, rather than to be mere tutors who are familiar with the topics but unable to provide further insights. Just as TQM promotes a competent workforce totally involved in the continuous improvement effort, faculty with a wide range of experiences is most desirable in STEM education.

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Human education remains primary

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahim Ombashi

*Department of Communication Sciences, Faculty of Philology and Education, Hëna e Plotë - BENDER University, Tirana,
ALBANIA
email: r-ombashi@hotmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Formation of student humane education remains high priority in Albania. At the core of this formation is the philosophy, contemporary paradigms and methods. On this basis it is built university curriculum which exceeds the information. The paper aims to convince the student's individual empowerment means to recognize and develop it themselves. Fade *hidden curriculum* of training curricula, formative. The student begins to feel and understand literature as a discourse consistent, deep, full of secrets, which appears both as a dream and as a threat. Critical thinking and analysis as philosophy, methodology and technique, helps neë approach to teaching and learning when working with pedagogical apparatus, among which revealed that discourse is not only communication, but everything that has to do with meaning. Such a structure makes the student aware and creative, ëhile learning valuable revives tradition. Methods: *student - centered, learning cooperation* to push the student to express their thoughts or feelings. Encourage research and analysis procedures and structures, before the finding meanings. Tend toward *realized curriculum*. At this stage active thoughts arise or personal view. Student through the development of linguistic communication fails to inform, persuade or entertain the reader or listener to her. And besides intellectual or aesthetic satisfaction instant friends with book and art. The article provides assistance in methodology, poetic and increases productivity in teaching. Key words: *Philosophy, Paradigm, Human Training, Curricula, The study in collaboration, Structure, Meaning*

ENTRY

Education is a universal value. Higher education in the U.S. is unsuccessful, accepts the former rector of the University of Chicago (Hutchins M. R. (1953). Known level of the universities of the country rich. Well known in the education share of education. It affects education, but also in education, especially in her human and spiritual. In the global world of education, when U.S. flu patients, other countries wheezing. The sign is emphasized for Albania as a country that has just emerged from dictatorship confinement. Ideological paradigms of the past in education have left their consequences. The former student is now a parent, teacher and Albanian citizen. Albanian human should take the values of the world. Communication

has become intense. Have emerged from the former situation. Should be followed. This test has proven language and literature in college last year. A good professor or a successful institution of higher education is an opportunity more. The main weight during university education falls on the student. Slender branch or not once planted, now turns trees damaged or empty environment.

DEVELOPMENT

With this and other shortcomings or such student entering higher education. With this deficiency it will be literature teacher in pre-university education. As fact would bring the state Matura in Albania in 2012, where grammatical reading of the poetry of Charles Baudelaire *The Albatross* (1821-1867), created no little trouble.

Since detail about (so let's call it), disturbing is the fact that groups of teachers and their students not to attend training led to late to text and semantic discovery of its layers. To answer the question 15 of the test: "What in this poem symbolizes *the albatross*? In which range essence of this symbol appears?" that "*Symbolizes the dual nature of every human being, that is: every man carries positive qualities as well as negative ones (as remover of original sin)*", the belief that bleeds strong entirety of our former experiences in reading, beliefs and actions. Then recited the teacher and the student took notes to memorize because reading was to illustrate and reinforce political ideas, romantic and revolutionary or further: serving as artistic foil.

Poetic text discovered the phenomenon that leaves no room for interpretation. In the last verse of the poet symbolic bird in a very explicit way:

*The poet resembles this prince of cloud and sky
Who frequents the tempest and laughs at the bowman;
When exiled on the earth, the butt of hoots and jeers,
His giant wings prevent him from walking.*

The Albatross, *The Flowers of Evil* - Translated by William AGGELER

*Le Poète est semblable au prince des nuées
Qui hante la tempête et se rit de l'archer;
Exilé sur le sol au milieu des huées,
Ses ailes de géant l'empêchent de marcher.*

L'Albatros, *Fleurs du mal*, Charles BAUDELAIRE

Detail focusing problem. He discovers that he is teacher-student group he has created. Consequently high school has not tasted this poetry, even did not understand, when the process should be completed in class.

The gymnasium Curriculum Development noted that "Beyond knowledge and skills and through them, the school aims a strong influence in shaping the students, focusing on instilling the attitudes, values and personal beliefs". Everything should be accepted as an obligation to be achieved between these cases.

In the completion of university education, each new prince feels dreams. A manages to laugh at and throw darts that will throw harder after this, over and over again? In terms of personal goals, the High School Curriculum Development requires that each student is able to have control over his feelings and behaviors. In the next stage of its future projects, most of the arrows are on this field. Wings over age hinder fly into the future, even in certain moments barely manages to falter. The good news is that the school boys be careful with wings. Do not be on a short time period? Delivered? Never! Those moments when the thought was blaming transitional crashed. Would start dreaming again, let fly the wounded. Thus reinforces the confidence in him, because it is his right and need to protect. Put yourself high ambition and potential, although care should be taken with arms.

Baudelaire is a pinch of penetration of the human soul. Universal truths discovered by his teen needs to strengthen personal integrity. They are even scientific truths, according Rajberg, because when science reaches its peak maker, becomes art.

The young man on the threshold of maturity has life experiences before, so this attitude, which encourages deep opinion, remains a great lesson for the future.

The trio's classical curriculum: true, beautiful and good, to promote thought, taste and understanding of the poem will soften traditional misunderstanding that separates emphatically the truth - as the object of the natural sciences; beauty - exclusive to the arts, including literature, the good - the civic privilege, but, to some extent, the social sciences .

The truths revealed as artistic creation are not only beautiful, but good. Beautiful, because living in artistic time and not outdated. Good, because the student will have those models for his life after receiving the diploma of graduation.

While working with poetic texts, teachers give each student the opportunity to be exercised to maintain an ethical attitude towards the phenomenon, which arises from the fundamental contradiction between the desire and ability to fruition. During the stage of working with pedagogical apparatus, announces student writing ethical stance against criminal epic events or dramatic views of the authors or characters

created, their behavior, by approximating the events, phenomena and views of behavior in the classroom, school and in society.

For topics like these, he continues to write carefully making the choice of vocabulary, sentence, paragraph, and font design. (Kane, 2011) In the high school years manages to make the distinction between oral speech and writing, the whole meaning of what it wants to convey is not related to circumstances beyond language, tone of voice, volume, associating with signs or gestures. At the same time as the reader has shared real sensitivity to unusual textbooks developed in the classroom.

Between students submissions provided personal explanation, describing what has imagined adding the story on the topic of writing. Has gained the experience of knowing how to say what, to add the limits of freedom of speech through imagination. Writer E. M. Forster noted when asked: "How do I know what I think, is not seen what I have to say?"

High school teacher has in mind; the student must be trained for the New Curriculum Development gymnasium. Arguing ethics, aims to assess the behavior, actions and his attitudes. In that action has been closer to albatross? If his attitude after their performance for them? Of its peer, the family, the friends, relatives and others about it? Best meditation goes further. Was great casual forgetting that fell over last stork (L. Poradeci, *End autumn*)? As Lasgush Poradeci survived indiscriminate violence and political ideological leaving us universal incalculable value to us, the nation and beyond?

With jobs brought after reading individual, can be created in a class discussion of access to relevant fragment of a capital novel November, with the passage of study for this author Ismail Kadare, published as a book entry of the poetic works of Lasgush Poradeci. (Kadare, 1990). A rough character of our great poet, Adrian Guma, lives dilemma of choosing activity seeking to find its time.

Curriculum development, teacher dictates that for a moment not to forget that "the mission of the school is to educate a citizen who looks not merely passive curiosity or pity, but that is for beneficial action". For this purpose, every teacher should lay before students systematically questions, such as: Do you think that forgetting was negligent? Why was sentenced just as in Ancient Greece? Is there a connection with his poem about Socrates? It brings benefit or harm to himself and to the community? What should be done? What to do? What can we do? etc.

New teaching approaches complement its impact on intellectual, ethical, civic, but also in the aesthetic, we should do more and better separately, on the soul. Our high school, in general, there are deficiencies in the formation of his aesthetic of his early education infantile, of the social environment in which he lives, the task goes to high school teachers to meet him, as one of the "four engines of change". (II Miller, 1996) individual works written in class or at home, and raise serious young man in the writings that bring the level up and aesthetic enjoyment. He is convinced that rare ability to write is not a skill that man is born with, but a mastery that each student can win. Even if artistic intuition is something innate (Dado, 2006)

it is about creating the image, with its clarity, and what one sees through his imagination can express. Thus trained to detect its image and become co-creators of the text.

Fleeing our traditional experiences as a student and later as a teacher, the New Curriculum enables first to enjoy poetry *The Albatross*. This is entirely personal, is the process of *libenswelt* - it because the reader's time, according to Roland Barthes. Later, at the stage of working with pedagogical apparatus, analysis, commentary should be working to increase the level of intelligible, as the foundation of its interpretation, viewing literature, according to this semi logy, not as a privileged communication, are chirp consistent, deep, full of secrets, which appear simultaneously as a dream and as a threat (Bart, 1987). Here the group will need to stop, to turn this dream stage and the threat, such as semantic loads, to be found in the text vertically, which work in the classroom. The teacher does not allow this stage formatted like any other case of humane education, which has access to other teaching and learning.

If we were received during the comment discourse of poetic creation "problematic", one has to recognize that artistic discourse is not only communication, but everything that has to do with meaning. In this case put to work bonds of words, semantic connotations conveyed in the context of violent and almost force you to ask the albatross symbol behind the semantics such as:

- Nature of Poetry

This distinguishes modern lyrical individual expression and originality. It is not built on simple lexical meaning. Creation, by losing sight of the common phenomena and feelings, urges us toward significance that cannot be explained until the end. Lyrics express, rather than explain, requiring concentration and maximum cooperation the reader, which in this case did not work. A summary of such meanings, in a minimal semantic units, explosive poetic postulates, said Arshi Pipa.

- Poetic face mediocrity, procedures, literary structure opposite meaning. Requires modern poems to read and understand a little different from the poetry of the past.

Modern lyricism requires close collaboration between poet and reader (teacher -student group in the classroom), the recognition of the poetic tradition. The meaning of certain words and weaving their special qualities are revealed words, raised on the report emphasized the rhythms, sounds and meanings, in which the meanings of simple words have little role.

If, expressive reading in class, the teacher has been careful to emphasize the rhythm, sounds and meanings in several layers such groups of words prince clouds, with archers laugh; exile on earth, with the sting of prejudice; hampered by wings long, barely falter would take strong emotions. Can read other poems Baudelaire. If the teacher or a student will recite in French, the group would feel the sound of many colors, fragrances, and the importance of learning foreign languages.

- Poet, master of heaven, but in practical life miserable

On this subject the student can work argumentative - persuasive essay, which takes the form of an actual argument invokes reason, judgment calls, reveals factual evidence or logical proof. May also have overtones of harassment, ridicule and satire or irony. Writing may also be joining the calls for highly humane ideals.

Young life is sprinkled with myths kingdom dream and poetry. Poetic creative process of the great French poet is almost heavenly. Albatross reading process requires culture, not to slide toward the mundane.

More modern lyrics suggests that speaks more guides explains, attracts more than aesthetic pleasure causes. Suggestions, guidance and attracting students may become the subject of the work of teachers for groups of students, (Musai, 2003) aiming this part of the lost or hidden (Demeuse - Strauven, 2006) to fail.

Teacher admits the student to find the opinion, the judgment of perhaps the idea, and not what you say, if we consider the statement of the French Enlightenment philosopher Jean François Marie Aruet: "I disagree with you, but I would give my life for you to express freely your opinion".

Baudelaire's poetry has found that teacher shortages, leaving a gap in the pupil, because the curriculum is compiled by deliberate human goals, but also new.

Outrun the fact that the problem lies not within the text, but outside it. What caused not understanding the implications and changes the paradigm of this aspect of the intellectual and practical activities. New High School Curriculum has received more than a training curriculum. It aims at developing the personality cheap and versatile human.

The high school curriculum is characterized by pragmatic philosophy that relies on continuous change and relativity. The youth must recognize the reality, but also come to know about it. Literary movement of symbolism announced that there would not be anything to do with reality. Symbolist poetry by attempting to liberate connection with logical thinking, because according to their concept, poetry is not descriptive, but highlights. Albatross does not confess, but suggests, conveys impressions, mood, according to Baudelaire fantasy.

Give suggestions, maybe not completely stop the flow of curriculum applied the hidden curriculum, but focus within teacher - student group, as its practitioners directly, simultaneously the key to solving the problem. The order book also suggests school reform from the inside out - policy, practice and performance, (Elmore, 2011, which has excited the celebrated American teacher Sandra Feldman, Honorary President of the American Federation of Teachers (American Federation of Teachers): "Dick Elmore strategy leads to a clear and meaningful, connecting with changing educational policy in the learning process. It

requires standards, motivated and professional support, which must be added to a coherent system because teachers need to feel that there are several reasons that compel change their teaching and students' results are best direct evidence. This is the essence of the matter”.

New Curriculum Development will cease hidden curriculum. The teacher -student group, although many elements impacting strongly associated with tradition, the future invites. It requires that teachers not only informed of, but his all-round formation to convey his new experiences, as happened in the U.S. through American Schools Development Corporation reproduced and distributed the so-called inclusive school reform models. (Elmore, 2011) will thus supplement, at the forefront of future needs.

Genuine equality realizes the true quality assurance.

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Group student-teacher deal should focus on the part that is required to be realized from the official curriculum, which loses. Methods: student - centered, learning to promote cooperation opinion, which is virtuosity of action. Gaps left by the school will insulate student life. In such reports the student has failed to implement the experience gained outside school, such as indent John Dewey (Dewey J. (1900).

The experiences of many developed countries showed that the implementation of the New Curriculum High School teacher wants to convey his new experiences, being preceded needs of the future. In the U.S. through American Schools Development Corporation reproduced and distributed the so-called inclusive school reform models. (Elmore, 2011)

Scientists seek standard, motivated and professional support, which must be added to a coherent system, which is based on the philosophy of the curriculum, (Gardner, 2003) but remember that the development of new curricula related to the quality of the nation's education system our. (Ornstein - Hunkins, 2003).

Analyzed period when high school is on the verge of moving to university. Gaps created in this period education will accompany him during high school attendance. Do not forget that the education of pupils or students' education level also affects families from coming. Do not forget that the university is not only a place just where students discover fundamental and professional knowledge, but also a distinctive environment Enhancing Academic Qualifications Essential some Autonomous Such as learning, technology competence, socializing and group - works. Objectives strong carries, will not fill the gaps that the student brings. Some of them will study language and literature. The cycle becomes closed. Treaty of Brand Blanshard, with three U.S. college tuition diseases, talks about the possibility of recovery of the disease with the same grass: greater combination of philosophical habits of mind. If we consider that the teacher, parent and student Albanian students current school comes after a totalitarian society, better understood the purpose of education that improves people, such as former rector of the university emphasizes the Chicago Robert M. Hutchins. Aesthetic intuition along with aesthetic formation helps the student to create a culture of quality assessment of people. Teaching emotional improves outcomes. Gaps can be filled by the institutional structure of the deanery Coaching Academic students or, as they call the Sakarya University, Turkey. Study: "The effect of Coaching on students` Academic Performance" (Sakarya University the Journal of Educational Faculty, 2010/12 no. 20) concludes: "Consequently, Academic Coaching Increases student`s Achievements in exams and lessons and effects Students in easy positive. Therefore, Academic Coaching Generalized System Must Be in Schools. Accreditation standards and guidelines for evaluating the working group paradigm opportunities for critical thinking and analysis (analytical and critical thinking abilities). (Karabacak, 2010)

It is time that the Albanian schools are built on this positive experience, which helps the growth of quality in education.

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Implementing total quality management in higher education from a service marketing perspective - with special reference to Salalah College of Technology, Oman

Bhagavatula Mahesh

Lecturer, Salalah College of Technology

PO Box no. 608, PC 211

Salalah, Sultanate of Oman

Email id: bmahesh_99@yahoo.com/ email id: ishaq.sd@sct.edu.om

b.mahesh@sct.edu.om

Abstract: *The paper gives an introduction of the origination of Quality and how it started in Japan post the world war and how it was adopted by the West subsequently. The paper traces the history of Quality and how it petered down to Service sector from the manufacturing industry. Total quality management not only includes quality assurance, but goes beyond it by creating a quality culture where the aim of every member of the staff is to delight their customers. In education sector, the TQM is about creating a culture where the entire culture is woven around how to delight the students. Thus, it is a philosophy that aims at providing what the students want, when they want it and how they want it. It involves changing with student expectations and design services in such a way that they meet and exceed their expectations. The educational product is the product of education and the customers are the students. There are complexities in the learning process. Hence to simplify the understanding, we should view education as a service provider rather than a production quality. This paper aims to view education from a service marketing perspective and also views the imperatives which need TQM to be implemented in education. The paper examines the challenges faced by the services in view of the unique characteristics such as Inseparability, Variability, Intangibility and Perishability and also how Salalah College of Technology, a higher educational institute has developed a Quality Assurance system against each imperative, viz Moral imperative, Professional imperative, Competitive imperative and Accountability imperative while at the same time overcoming the challenges of a service providing organization.*

Keywords: *TQM, Service Marketing, education, students, Quality Assurance system*

Introduction:

The concept of quality control and quality assurance came into existence soon after the world war II. This idea emerged from the manufacturing sector. Edwards Deming formulated this pioneering concept and Joseph Juran was another pioneering theorist who made notable contributions to the Japanese quality revolution. It was Deming who demonstrated to the Japanese quality control measures to the war ravaged Japanese who looked to reconstruct their economies following the destruction of their industry during war. The Japanese wanted to learn the new industrial techniques from other industrialized countries and it was then, that Deming took charge and suggested the Japanese audiences to design both their methods of production to dish out products to the highest standards to meet customer expectations. The Japanese put into practice the ideas of Deming and the quality movement which started in manufacturing was followed by service industries and later by banking and finance. Thus, the Japanese developed the ideas of Juran and Deming into TQC (Total quality control). This implementation of Total Quality control enabled the Japanese to capture and create a Lion's share of world markets in Electronics, automobiles, and consumer durables in the 1970's and 1980's. A major part of this market success can be attributed to the overriding concern for quality. Kaura Ishikawa, the famous national writer on quality described the Japanese approach to TQC as 'a thought revolution in management'.

In contrast, in U.S. the ideas of Deming and Juran were largely ignored for many years. In the 1950's and 60's the U.S. business could sell everything they manufactured under the sun in a world hungry for manufactured goods. It was the sellers' market where the emphasis of the manufacturing industry was on maximizing output and profit. Quality, therefore had a low priority. It was only in the late 1970's that the U.S. companies started looking seriously the quality message. Gradually, it caught the imagination of business in the U.S. and in the western Europe. It is only in recent times, during the past 15 years that quality has been put firmly on many programs, though there is still a long way to go before TQM becomes the norm as the benchmark for best management practices.

In Education, the movement for total quality is of a more recent origin. Much of the pioneering work on TQM was developed in community colleges in U.S.A. and by further education colleges in UK. In spite of recognition of the need to develop quality cultures, there is a reluctance in some areas of education to embrace the industrial management methodologies and the jargon since some educationalists dislike comparisons between educational processes and the manufacture of industrial products. However, recently, there has been a growing willingness to explore the lessons of industry. Developments in education such as growth of education business have brought education and business closer together and have made the industrial concepts more acceptable.

Understanding Quality: It is important to understand the meaning of quality before we think about implementing quality, because the word Quality can be understood in absolute terms and relative terms. In a very general way, quality can be used to describe something that it is excellent and it has an elitist color to it. However, if we have to understand quality as a part of the larger and holistic term of Total quality management, it is to be a relative concept. By implication, is about measuring up to predetermined standards and meeting those standards time and time again. This relative definition of quality has two aspects and the first aspect is concerned with measuring up and ensuring conformity to a specification that is pre determined. This is a procedural concept of quality. In the industrial setting, this is achieved by putting a quality assurance system in place. The implication of this is to manufacture goods consistently to a particular specification. This procedural concept gives a lot of Importance to the working to a defined systems and procedures. The other aspect of the relative definition of quality is transformational quality which is not about adhering to the certain set standards but is about continuous improvement and organizational transformation. It deals with the intangible aspects of quality such as excellent teaching, care, services to students etc and often go deep into the heart of the difficult and more intangible issues of student satisfaction and student delight. It is often said that while it is important to adhere to procedural norms of quality it is not sufficient to ensure student loyalty.

The factors that bring back customers time and again and hold their loyalty generally hinges around personal service and care. This transformational quality is achieved not through systems and procedures but through leadership that sets up a vision that translates into customer service and puts in place an organizational culture that empowers staff to deliver a quality service. Transformational quality is about improving and procedural quality is about proving. It is about doing things right and not just about doing the right things. It is a philosophy or a state of mind that sees continuous improvement in the quality process. Both these concepts however, are equally important in bringing about Total quality management. Thus the pursuit of quality is an exercise needing not only a well developed system and procedures in place but also a customer oriented culture where individuals are given the responsibility for the quality in there are and contribute totally to the achievement of quality.

It is also important to understand who should decide whether a college is providing a quality service. For this it is crucial to understand of who is ascribing the attribute of quality. Obviously, the views of producers and consumers are not the same. Many times it so happens that consumers reject perfectly good and useful products and services. **Therefore, providing a service to specification does not guarantee success [‘Total Quality management’]- Edward Sallis}**

Therefore, those organizations who adhere to TQM should regard quality as defined by their customers.

Edwin L. Artzi, the Chairman of and Chief Executive of Proctor and Gamble company has put it:

“Our customers are both those who retail our products and those who ultimately use them. Total quality means knowing them in ways and depths never fully explored before and using this knowledge to translate needs into innovative new products and business approaches.”

It is also important to know here, the distinction between Quality control, quality assurance and Total quality management. In manufacturing industry, quality control is an after event process that happens after the production happens and the product is inspected and if there any defects, such defective products are rejected. Quality assurance is to put in place systems before and during the production process to prevent faults occurring in the first place. In other words, it is a means of producing defect-and fault-free products. Quality assurance is about consistently meeting product specification or getting things right the first time, every time. This can be ensured by having a system in place i.e. Quality Assurance system (QA) that lays down procedures about standards. Generally, the workforce usually working in quality circles who have a crucial role to play in quality assurance. However, Total quality management not only includes quality assurance but goes beyond it by creating a quality culture where the aim of every member of the staff is to delight their customers. In education, sector, the TQM is about creating a culture where the entire culture is woven around how to delight the students. In TQM, the students and the stake holders are sovereign. Thus, it is a philosophy that aims at providing what the students want, when they want it and how they want it. It involves changing with changing student expectations and design services in such a way the meet and exceeds their expectations.

Methods and Procedures

The Service Marketing Perspective:

The Educational product and the Customer: The educational product is the product of education and the customers are the students. There are complexities of the learning process. To simplify the understanding, we should view education as a service provider rather than a production line.

We need to understand that service quality is different from physical products because there are certain inherent characteristics in a service as they include many subjective elements. While products may fail due to faults in raw materials or components, poor quality service is usually due the organization’s behavior and attitudes. Indifference, lack of training are the main reasons for failure of good service. Here it is pertinent to point out the major differences between a service and manufacturing goods. Firstly a service delivery process

cannot be separated from the customer. In fact many services require the participation of the customer in the production process. Thus the quality of service depends both on the service provide as well as the service receiver (customer). In the field of education, the challenge is even more greater as it is not just- one to- one interaction but one-to-many interaction which has the inherent potential to create problems in service delivery even if one student disturbs the class. This challenge is further aggravated by the fact that as the service is produced individually in each class room quite often with little supervision, careful selection of candidates and continuous training, standard policies and procedures are of paramount importance and particularly critical to ensure uniform quality. If is for this reason, that many reputed higher education institutes spend colossal time, effort and money in human resource development activities. In Salalah College of Technology, in view of the appreciation of this issue, the college has developed quality assurance manual and there are sincere efforts to adhere strictly to the college bye-laws to diligently implement the policies and procedures rigorously to ensure uniform service deliver. Moreover, the selection procedure followed by the college for recruitment of faculty members is done fairly without biases with interviews conducted at different levels progressively so that candidates are selected strictly by merit. This critical issue has to be addressed by imparting training to academic personal in effective teaching methodologies or pedagogy. These efforts may enhance the class room lecture delivery thus improving class participation. Salalah College of Technology has initiated several training programs for its tutors by placing emphasis on staff development programs on teaching methodologies, pedagogical training, assessment methods, personality development programs etc. These programs are initiated by a establishing a committee for staff development at the department level in all the departments of the college. The programs are also monitored and evaluated by a system of taking feedback by the audiences. It is done under the overall supervision of the quality assurance unit of the college.

Secondly, it is a fact the service quality is difficult to control because of variability. As services are performances that involve the cooperation and skill of several individuals and is therefore likely that it may not be the same every time. Students are aware that services vary greatly between two tutors and also the services from the same tutor also may not be the same at all times as a lot of the quality of class room delivery depends on the mood, preparation of the teacher and also the time at which the service is delivered thereby resulting in the same tutor varying greatly in class room delivery. One way to address this problem is by training the teaching personnel to follow closely defined procedures. Standardizing course material, use of this problem is addressed by standardizing course material for all the courses. A year ago, the Ministry of Manpower, Oman under whose aegis, all colleges are functioning, has initiated action in introducing common standard course materials for many certificate level courses and have instructed all the colleges to follow the standard course materials diligently. Salalah College of technology, has been following the directions of the Ministry of Manpower and has instructed the tutors to follow the same course material as given by the Ministry. Further the delivery plan is also given in a standard format by the tutors under the supervision of heads of sections of various specializations, thus making a serious attempt to reduce this perceived risk of variability.

Thirdly, perishability is another characteristic of service processes because services cannot be inventoried as they have to be delivered in real time. An hour of lecture lost is lost forever. This problem can pose enormous difficulties in facilities planning. A survey of service firms has found that the greatest operational challenges that they faced were perishability of their products. This problem can be addressed by making service capacity flexible. Use of class rooms may be spread over the day in such a way that the timings are spaced in such a way that capacity can be increased during peak times. Some higher education institutes also keep adjunct faculty who can be called to deliver lectures at short notice. Salalah College of Technology has initiated effective measures in dealing with this situation. A time table committees has been established in every department to ensure that the timings of courses are fixed in such a way that they are spread out throughout the day. Courses for which there is slack strength is timed in the later part of the day to suit the convenience of the majority of the students.

Intangibility is another characteristic of service processes which may adversely affect the selection of specializations by students. Like other services for which we cannot touch and feel, in education field too, the students experience difficulty in selecting programs. Educational programs cannot be produced and displayed ahead of time. They are harder to communicate to prospective students. This also presents a challenge to the education providers if they wish to promote a particular program owing to excess capacity in a particular program. Higher educational institutes can reduce this risk by emphasizing tangible cues while promoting their institutes to prospective students. One common method for reducing uncertainty that intangibility generate in the minds of students in higher education is to stress the professionalism of staff, with its implications for successful service outcomes. Many commercial educational institutes attempt to advertise their facilities, such as sophisticated classrooms, well equipped libraries, campus placements, success of their alumni in securing employment in reputed firms etc. Salalah College is attempted to reduce this unique service characteristic by providing details of their programs, departments, staff profiles, etc on their website. The college has further provided excellent tangible facilities such as well equipped laboratories, class rooms, a highly equipped library with reading areas for students, LCD projectors and computers in class rooms, air-conditioned classrooms etc. These tangible cues that have been displayed on their website makes a sincere and articulated attempt to reduce intangibility to a large extent.

Imperatives of Total Quality Management in higher educational institutions:

The reasons for educational institutions to be involved in quality assurance activities have been cited by Edwards Sallis in his book, "Total Quality Management in education". Based on research, he concluded that there are four quality imperatives for the educational institutions and according to him these four quality imperatives are drivers and motivating forces that for the institutions to take a proactive approach on quality.

i. The moral imperative: The customers of education services (students, parents and the community) deserve the best possible quality education and it is the responsibility of educational professional and administrators to provide the best possible educational opportunities. The college mission statement of Salalah College of Technology, is dedicated to the delivery of high quality technical education. According to the Quality Assurance manual, Version 7.0, this objective of the college has been clearly stated and the day- to- day operations of the college are based on this philosophy.

ii. The Professional imperative : The moral imperative is closely linked to the moral imperative. Professional imperative by implication is the commitment to the needs of the students and a responsibility to meet their needs by employing appropriate teaching methodologies and this imperative places significant onus on the teachers and the administrators to make sure that both classroom and management practices are operating to the highest possible standards. As regards this imperative, Salalah College has been making in the past as well as the present to attain this goal. To this effect, the college has put in place excellent infrastructural facilities as well as a well stocked library and engineering and computer labs with this end in view. Periodical upgradation of all facilities is done at regular intervals and a department (Educational Technical Centre) is existing to oversee such operations. Thus as given in the college website, the following functions are conducted by the department as given as under:

Results

Salalah College of Technology: Understanding and implementing the Imperatives:

Educational Technology Centre

"Empowering the SCT Community with Information Technology"

ETC empowers the SCT community to fulfill its responsibilities in teaching and learning, research, management and the delivery of administrative services through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

The Educational Technology Centre is working hard to utilize technology to continuously improve the learning community and support our college vision. Efficient and rich use of technology is essential for both our faculty members and students. It is their goal to create a technology-rich environment that improves the work and lives of all the members of our community - staff, students, and families. We also utilize technology as a resource for our learning. It is their hope that technology will help them reach out to the learning community and others around the world.

Moreover, the centre ensures that the departments receive quality services. The segregated services are as follows:

Academic Support Services

Provide technological and technical support for academic staff for their enhancement and to strengthen teaching, learning as well as the innovative and imaginative thinking in conducting classes to ensure that ICT is applied effectively to educational content and delivery.

Student Support Services

Provide IT facilities and support, including computer laboratories, efficient technological services such as E-Learning, SMS, Internet connection using wired and wireless access connection across the college, and to ensure transfer of technology "know-how" through ICT literacy program, awareness, utilization programs, and orientation to meet students academic learning needs.

Administrative Services

Provide greater flexibility in educational delivery and administrative services. To increase administrative operations efficiently and effectively through technical support from different management systems in the college in order to stimulate innovation in creating new and improved ways of delivering administrative services and decisions.

Network Infrastructure Services

Provide a wide range of network services to support teaching and learning, research, and administrative services. The centre manages central systems and servers that support academic and administrative operations, internet connectivity and other technological resources.

ETC Helpdesk Services

Provide IT technical solutions for staff and students, helping them to use technology to meet learning needs, research or administration. Helpdesk provide systematic procedures for responding to technical requests acrosss the college and to give technical assistance from ETC for services, projects, hardware, software and other related technical problems.

Educational Support Services

Provide services that will assist in teaching, learning, research and administrative operations by providing useful facilities like photocopying services, multimedia, and video services, photography services and others.

Library Services

Provide a huge number of library resources such as books, magazines and journals for staff and students from 8am to 6pm for readings, research etc. Ebooks are also available using E-brary. (Ref: website: www.sct.edu.om)

iii. The competitive imperative: Nowadays, competition is a reality in the educational world. Falling enrolments can result in surplus staff and it can impact the viability of the institution. Educational institutions can meet this challenge by improving their curriculum delivery mechanisms. The importance of TQM for survival of the higher educational institutions is that it is a student driven process, focussing on the need of the students and responding to their needs by developing strategies that clearly differentiate the institutions from their competitors. Quality may be only differentiating factor and focussing on needs of the students, which is the heart of quality, is one of the most effective means of fighting competition for survival. Though Salalah College of Technology does not face survival threat because of completion due to the ownership and structural position of the institution, it has yet, as a matter of obligation towards the community, has embarked on a proactive program to put in student centred mechanisms to respond to the needs of the students and the community at large. The college goals which are cited in the quality manual 1.6 clearly state the objective as under:

1. We will offer to all students high quality teaching, teaching, learning, and training opportunities in line with the requirements of the market needs.
2. We will provide excellent governance, administration, and transparency and act at all times according to strong ethical principles.

iv. The Accountability imperative : Colleges are a part of their communities and as such it is important that they meet the political demands for education to be more accountable and therefore demonstrate high standards in the society. Total quality management supports the accountability imperative by emphasizing on objective and measurable outcomes of the educational process and providing ways and means for quality improvement. Educational institutions thus have a greater obligation to demonstrate that they are able to deliver what is expected of them. Salalah College of Technology appreciates this philosophy and their college mission statement underlines this as well as other imperatives. The college mission statement is given below:

College Mission Statement:

The mission of the College of Technology is to achieve and sustain a strong reputation for excellence in teaching and learning. The College is dedicated to the delivery of high quality technical education and aims to produce graduates who have the professional and personal skills to enter employment with confidence, contributing effectively to the Sultanate's ongoing economic development. (Quality Assurance Manual Version 7.0)

Conclusion:

Hence, considerable measures and mechanism have been put in place by Salalah College of Technology to uphold the objectives of Total quality management and has established a Quality Assurance Unit at the college level and at the departmental level that supports the consistent provision of services to a particular standard. It is pertinent to mention that based on the two concepts of quality i.e procedural concept which places considerable emphasis on working to defined systems and procedures, Salalah College of Technology has without doubt developed systems and procedures and it had infused into its system an accountability and audit approach to ensure conformity with the norms of quality assurance. It has established several committees to work towards measuring up to those norms that are based on predominantly hard indicators of measurable performance. For instance it has developed key performance indicators, evidences, etc against each goal and sub-goal. However, the other concept of quality i.e. Transformational quality which focuses on the softer concepts such as care, customer care etc that establish a vision which translates into an organizational culture that empowers staff to deliver a quality service is something that can't be improved upon. As these are long term perspectives and difficult to implement due to several factors, nevertheless a beginning can be made towards achieving this near utopian concept.

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Importance of identifying and embedding core and entrepreneurial skills for the development of TVE standarts in higher education

Murat Ari¹, Hayati Mamur², Fatih Kokmaz³, Ismail Topaloglu⁴

Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey, mari@karatekin.edu.tr
Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey, hmamur@karatekin.edu.tr
Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey, fkorkmaz@karatekin.edu.tr
Cankiri Karatekin University, Turkey, itopaloglu@karatekin.edu.tr

1. ABSTRACT

Core and entrepreneurial skills are the basic reference in the TVE (Technical and Vocational Education) program design. On the basis of the competencies, the programs are being structured, implemented, evaluated and amended when necessary. Competency based development of TVE standards aims to train instructors in accordance with the task requirements. Sustainability of activities for the development of competencies and curricula is required for the qualitative improvement of the TVE systems. On the other hand, Competencies would function as a basis for the development of the National Qualifications System. A National Qualifications System is important for the recognition of diplomas and certificates in other countries. Competencies can be used as criteria for internal and external assessments of the institutions. In this study, suggestions, arrangements and solutions for this matter has been presented in detail for future reference in the view of Turkish Tertiary Education.

2. INTRODUCTION

The idea of core or entrepreneurial skills is not new (M. Brockmann, L. Clarkea , C. Winchb, 2008). People involved in TVE have long realized that narrow, specific technical training fails to equip people for changes in both the economy and in occupations.

Across the industrialized and developing world, economic growth is increasingly linked to skill formation to raise labors productivity and average living standards. The twin forces of global integration and technical change have increased the focus on and importance of education and training in the competitive process (B. Jacklinga, P. Langeb, 2009). The role of the education and training system in this process is becoming increasingly important. The researchers discuss that the consensus is deficient in four general ways. First, it is incorrect to assume a linear and automatic connection between skill formation and economic performance. In this study we examine a range of theoretical perspectives on this connection. The most important finding is that the link between skills and performance has to be seen in its social context. And the major macroeconomic developments across the world, and considers econometric and other evidence for convergence of national economic systems.

There are many different versions of core skills. If we say that core skills are all the skills which are not specific technical or occupational skills, there are many different ways in which they can be described (M. Ari, M. C. Taplamacioglu, 2011). First of all there are different categories. Some of them are given in the below.

basic skills	life skills
broad skills	non-technical skills
common learning outcomes	personal competences
common skills	personal effectiveness
core skills	personal skills
employment (or employability) skills	process skills
enterprise skills	process independent skills

entrepreneurial skills
extra functional skills
generic skills
key qualifications

soft skills
social competence
social and life skills
transferable skills

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3. EXPECTATION OF TVE STANDARDS

Education and training is the key to making people employable, thus allowing them to gain access to suitable work and to escape poverty (B. Jacklinga, P. Langeb, 2009). To compete in today's global economy, workers and employers need to be especially well trained in information and communication technology, new forms of business organization, and the workings of the international market. Societies aiming to reach full employment and sustained economic growth therefore need to invest in education and human resources development. By providing basic education, core work skills, and lifelong learning opportunities for their entire working population, countries can help ensure that workers can maintain and improve their employability, resulting in a more skilled and productive workforce. Nevertheless, gaps in education and access to information technology continue between countries and within countries. TVE standards encourage the countries to develop well qualified human resources and training policies which are beneficial to all the social partners.

Training benefits not only the individual technical person, but by increasing her or his productivity and skill level, the industrial needs provides as well.

The TVE have to works with member States to reform and strengthen their national skills policies and improve their training systems. Experience shows that an enabling framework linking skills development to productivity, employment, development and suitable work targets three main objectives:

- matching training to demand for core or entrepreneurial skills for industry;
 - helping technical graduates and enterprises adjust to technological or market changes, making it easier to move from declining or low productivity activities to growing and higher productivity activities through re-skilling and lifelong learning;
 - building and sustaining competencies for future industrial needs,

focusing on the strategic role of education and training policies in triggering and continuously fuelling innovation, enterprise development, technological change and competitiveness (W. J. Mathis, 2010).

Coordinated efforts on TVE system are needed to promote skills development for the industry. New technologies and climate are changing day by day. And to integrate skills development into national and sector development strategies are becoming more important. Turkish Higher Authority have to study in this area supports mechanisms, institutions, and social dialogue that can sustain inter-ministerial coordination and improve the early identification of skill needs and reduction of skill gaps. This authority research agenda must focuses on sustainable forward looking frameworks for skills development; country experiences worldwide in developing and implementing national qualifications frameworks; improving informal apprenticeship systems and meeting the training needs created by economic upper programmers and emerging jobs.

3.1. Improving the Communication between Business and Industry and TVE

In order to identifying and embedding core and entrepreneurial skills standards to impact TVE there should be a national vision and national direction. Yet the most relevant communication for TVE should be at the state and local levels (W. J. Nijhof, 1998). Strengthening business and industry and education partnerships at all levels will take time. Building partnerships at national, state, and local levels provides a mechanism for broad industry and education acceptance of the standards. Better communication avenues must be opened and dialogue within and among all partners must be strengthened.

According to industry Lack of communication has been a major problem, and the development of skill standards has become an effective way to address the need for communication among business, industry, and education. Effective communication can help educators understand what needs to be done. According to universities, educators get highly creative once they have an understanding of what is expected of them and their programs (B. Jacklinga, P. Langeb, 2009). This will enable students to make the connection between the skills being taught and relate them to work.

3.2. How can We Make the Curriculum Content More Relevant ?

The curriculum had been rewritten to meet the needs of business and industry, and teachers had an understanding of what was expected of them, then there would be the desired effectiveness. To make the curriculum content more relevant to the needs of business, TVE authority can determine the curriculum and an accepted performance level for the standards, produce an improved teaching and learning process, provide the additional training and work experiences for instructors so they can teach effectively. Technical and vocational educators must be held accountable to make the necessary changes and meet the criteria established by the skill standards.

3.3. How should the Connection between University and Industry be?

Technical university educators would use core and entrepreneurial skills standards to assist students in securing employment, to give students portable skills, to determine graduation requirements, to build student profiles, to strengthen the value of the graduation diploma, to define what students need to learn, and to get students into the industry. The goal should be to help the student become a fully competent, contributing, self-motivating and self-fulfilling member of society (Arjen Vos, 2006). The connection between teaching and learning the standards and meeting the needs of business by helping students make that connection will be a positive impact. According to some industrial area, an impact of the effectiveness of skill standards would be that educators could better place their students because they can show industry what the students know the teacher and the students become more responsive to industry. Some of them believed the skill standards would make vocational educators more effective, It makes the process and the education of the students more applicable to today's business environment so that they are theoretically better educated. They have a better experience because it's a realistic situation, and it's based on fact and not something that doesn't carry any resemblance to the industry (M. Ari, M.C. Taplamacioglu, 2012).

4. ADOPTING THE STANDARDS, WHICH WILL IMPROVE THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS, AND MAKE TVE EDUCATORS MORE ACCOUNTABLE.

4.1. Suggestions

- Skill standards could have an effective impact on technical and vocational by helping TVE educators become more accountable as a result of incorporating skill standards into the teacher training programs. TVE education needs to take the initiative to educate teachers in an understanding of skill standards and workplace skills, In other words, educators acceptance is needed to effectively impact the adoption of skill standards (Arjen Vos, 2006).
- Teacher training must be continuous and on going. This is education's responsibility.
- Industry must be responsible for a work based component of teacher training and preparation for teaching skill standards.
- TVE educators need a minimum of two years experience in business and industry before being certified to teach.
- The responsibility of accepting the standards, promoting the standards, and training in the adopted skills should begin with the educational system.
- Improvement of communication between business and industry and education creates a better direction for teaching and learning. Thus, educators have an understanding of what needs to be done. The development of business partnerships, strengthening advisory committees and industry based teacher training are further indicators. TVE educators should keep current in incorporating skill standards into their daily teaching activities (Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, UK, 2003).
- Overcoming resistance to change and having the ability to teach the standards would impact the effectiveness of how TVE educators adopt the standards and improve educators' accountability. In regard to accountability, one industrial manager indicated that: I could get a student in here and I start showing him things, and he says, "I've never heard of that. I've never seen that." and the person is intelligent. I know that he's telling me the truth. I know that the opportunity wasn't afforded him to learn this. Then I'm going to hold that educator responsible. I'm going to say, "You told me this boy

went through a ...certified course, and he did not." I'm not going to deal with those people again (M. Ari, M. C. Taplamacioglu, 2011).

- In addressing accountability there was a definite thought that TVE educators would become more accountable as a result of incorporating skill standards into teacher training and vocational programs.
- Improving communication among all partners and development of related skill standards could help make the curriculum more relevant to the needs of industry, make TVE educators more accountable to the needs of business and industry, make students better prepared to enter the workforce, and make business and industry more efficient and productive.

5. DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued dialogues among business and industry and TVE in Higher Education are important. This dialogue could provide occasions for representatives of labor and business and industry to develop a common language. In addition, continued communication provides the opportunity for industry to "sell" the standards to those employers who do not see the need to develop the high performance engineers and technologist. Communication can also strengthen the support of university administrators.

One implication of this study is that the skill standards should be used to develop relevant curriculum for TVE programs at the higher technical education. Training programs need to be developed for retraining, updating of skills, and retraining instructors. This training could be provided by industry trainers, private training facilities, and continuing education programs in higher education. This is an area where employers and educators must work closely so that the instructor's education curriculum provides the tools for teaching the skills. A result of appropriate curricula would be that students could acquire the skills for particular jobs or occupations. A relevant curriculum would mean that pertinent learning would take place because educators would know and focus on the needs of industry. Additional research could provide mechanisms for technical instructors to enhance employer partnerships for curriculum development, teacher training and updating of skills, and researching equipment and tools.

6. CONCLUSION

In this study we are trying to give importance of the establishing, identifying and embedding core and entrepreneurial skills for the development of TVE standards in Turkish Higher Education. We saw that improved communication and stronger partnerships between business and industry and education can help establish more relevant with TVE curricula. Coordinated efforts on TVE system are needed to promote skills development for the industry. New technologies and climate are changing day by day. And to integrate skills development into national and sector development strategies are becoming more important. Turkish Higher Authority have to study in this area supports mechanisms, institutions, and social dialogue that can sustain inter-ministerial coordination and improve the early identification of skill needs and reduction of skill gaps. This authority research agenda must focuses on sustainable forward looking frameworks for skills development; country experiences worldwide in developing and implementing national qualifications frameworks; improving informal apprenticeship systems and meeting the training needs created by economic upper programmer and emerging jobs.

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İnformal iletişimin “dedikodu-söylenti” örgüt içi rolü: Bir yükseköğretim kurumunda yapılan çalışma

Erdal Çalikuşu, Murat Öz, Barış Bahadır Göral, Altan Bozoğlu, İbrahim Ateş

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yükseköğretimin Yönetimi

ÖZET

Dedikodu ve söylenti kişilerin veya örgütlerin iç dinamiklerine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan doğal bir süreçtir. İletişim yöntemlerinin bugünkü kadar gelişmemiş olduğu zamanlarda insanların birbirlerinden haber alma yöntemi olarak kullandığı dedikodu ve söylenti aslında bir iletişim tarzıdır. Sosyal yaşantımızda büyük önemi olan iletişim, örgütler için de vazgeçilemez bir unsurdur. Etkili iletişim örgütlerin hedeflerine ulaşmalarında bir araç görevi yaparken çalışanlar arasında ki performans ve memnuniyeti arttırabileceği gibi çalışanlar arasında gruplaşmalara neden olarak ekip ruhunun kaybolmasına ve örgütün hedeflerinden sapmalarına da neden olmaktadır. Örgütün içinde bulunduğu belirsizlik ve bilgi akışının tam olarak sağlanamadığı durumlarda bir anda ortaya çıkan dedikodu ve söylentiler her ne kadar doğru bilgi taşımak isterse de bazen eksik, abartılmış ya da özünden saparak endişe ve şüpheye neden olmaktadır.

Bu çalışma; informal iletişim (dedikodu-söylenti) kaynaklı performans kaybı, verim düşüklüğü ve memnuniyetsizlik gibi durumların zararlarını yok etmek ya da en aza indirmek için dedikodu ve söylentinin nedenlerini, sonuçlarını, verilen tepkileri ve insanların bu kavramlara karşı tutumlarını, sıklığını, hangi durumlarda ortaya çıktığını ve hangi konularda en çok dedikodu yapıldığını ortaya çıkararak örgüt yönetimine yardımcı olabilecek bilgileri sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bunun için verilerin toplanmasında 95 sorudan oluşan 5’li Likert ölçek hazırlanmıştır. Uzman görüşleri neticesinde 70 soruya indirilerek bir yükseköğretim kurumundaki akademik ve idari personel olarak toplam 280 kişinin görüşüne sunulmuştur. Toplanan verilerin değerlendirilmesi aşamasında 10 maddenin karmaşık olması, 3 maddenin ise katılımcılar tarafından yanlış anlaşılması ölçekten çıkarılarak 57 madde değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Değerlendirilen ölçeklerin neticesinde

beklenmeyen terfi ve ödüllerin verilmesi dedikodu ve söylentilerin çıkmasına en çok neden olan madde olarak tespit edilirken, çalışanlar arasında gruplaşmalara neden olması en olumsuz sonucu, bazen problemleri çözmeye kullanılabileceği görüşü ise en önemli sonucu olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnfomal iletişim, dedikodu, söylenti, dedikodu ve söylentinin rolü.

GİRİŞ

Günlük hayatımızda iletişim, beslenme ihtiyacı gibi sürekli ihtiyacımız olan bir davranıştır. İnsanlar hangi ortamda nerede olursa olsun sürekli bir konuşma halindedir. İletişim sözlük anlamı olarak düşünce ve bilgilerin akla gelebilecek her türlü yolla başkalarına aktarılması, bildirişim ve bir haberleşmedir. Diğer anlamı iki ya da daha çok kişi arasında bir anlaşma uzlaşma doğmasını sağlayan karşılıklı konuşmadır. Gürüz ve Yaylacı (2004), kişilerin bilgi, duygu ve düşüncülerini paylaşarak birbirlerini anlamasını belirleyen bir süreç olarak iletişimi, kişileri, örgütleri ve toplumu bütünleştiren toplumsal bir olgu olarak tanımlamıştır. İletişim psikoloji, sosyoloji ve antropoloji gibi bilim dallarında yapılan birçok çalışmalar nedeniyle tanımın farklılaşması doğaldır. En genel anlamıyla haber, mesaj ve bilgilerin iki ya da daha fazla kişi, toplum ve grup arasında paylaşılma süreci olarak ifade edilebilir.

Bilgi paylaşımı olarak adlandırılan iletişim; sözlü iletişim, yazılı iletişim, hareketlerle iletişim, formal (resmi) iletişim ve informal (resmi olmayan) iletişim olarak gruplara ayrılabilir. Formal iletişimde bilgi ve bilgi akışının nasıl sağlanacağı yazılı kurallarla belirtilmiştir. Örgütlerde iş ilişkileri, bilgi akışı sadece formal biçimde yapılmayıp çoğu zaman doğal bir iletişim olan informal ilişkilerin de ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. İnfomal iletişim biçimi formal iletişimde olduğu gibi sınırları belirli olmayıp belirli kurallar içerisinde şekillenmezler. Çünkü kişilerin veya örgütlerin iç dinamiklerine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkarlar. Doğal bir süreç olarak karşımıza çıkan informal iletişim biçimi kimi kuramcılar tarafından olumlu görülürken kimi kuramcılar tarafından

olumsuz görülmektedir. Johnoson'a göre informal iletişim, formal iletişim kanallarından daha doğru bilgi sağlamaktadır. Barutçu ve Haşiloğlu'na göre informal ilişkiler formal kontrolden uzak olmasına rağmen sorun çözümede ve eşgüdümü sağlamada daha önemli bir role sahiptir (Aktaran: Uzun, 2012). Fay'da kısa konuşma ve görüşmelerin sosyal etkileşimin oluşmasında yardımcı olduğunu ve belirsizliği azalttığını söylemektedir (Aktaran: Uzun, 2012). Wilson informal iletişimi zehire benzeterek informal iletişimin çalışanların güvenini, saygısını, işbirliğini ve performansını öldüren kurumsal bir kanser olarak tanımlamıştır (Aktaran: Temel Eğinli, Bitirim). Noon ve Delbridge informal (dedikodu) iletişimi güvenilmeyen, istenmeyen ya da itibar edilmeyen bir bilgi olarak ifade etmektedir. Waddington ve Michelson ise informal iletişimi, görülebilen ya da görülemeyen, konuşulan ya da konuşulmayan, var olan ya da var olmayan konularla ilgilidir, adı kötüye çıkmış ve çelişkilerle dolu bir fenomen olarak tanımlamıştır informal iletişimi. Barutçu, Haşiloğlu, Johnoson ve Fay'ın tanımlarından çıkarılan ortak sonuç iformal iletişimin birey ve örgütler için faydalı bir iletişim biçimi iken Wilson, Noon, Delbridge, Waddington ve Michelson'un tanımlarından çıkarılabilecek sonuç ise informal iletişimin zararlı bir fenomen olduğu yönündedir.

Örgütlerin başarısında önemi her geçen gün artan iletişim olgusu, her zaman formal bir biçimde düzgün bir şekilde işlememekte, örgüt içi bilgilerin aktarılmasında formal olmayan iletişim kanalları da yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır (Temel Eğinli, Bitim). Gerek çalışanların ihtiyaçları gerekse formal kanalların tıkanıklığı, çalışanları formal olmayan gruplar kurmaya informal olarak haberleşmeye itmektir (Atak, 2005). Örgütlerde informal iletişim daha çok söylenti ve dedikodu şeklinde işlemektedir. Dedikodu ve söylentiler örgüt için faydalı olabildiği gibi kontrol altına alınamadığı zamanlar da ise olumsuz sonuçlar doğurabilmektedir. İşte bu nedenle bu çalışmanın amacı bir yükseköğretim kurumundaki dedikodu ve söylentinin varlığını, nedenlerini, hangi sıklıkla oluştuklarını ve yayıldıklarını, etkilerini ve bu kavramlara ilişkin bireylerin tutumlarını belirlemeye çalışmak ve Türkiye'de çok fazla çalışılmamış olan dedikodu ve söylenti konularının olumsuz işlevi için öneriler oluşturmaktır. Bunun için Solmaz, Bacaksız ve Yıldırım'ın çalışmalarındaki ölçekler, çalışma amacına yönelik bazı sorular çıkarılmış bazıları değiştirilmiş ve 70 soru

olarak yeniden oluşturulmuş ve uzman görüşleri alınarak akademik ve idari personelin görüşlerine sunulmuştur.

Dedikodu ve Söylenti Kavramı

Dedikodu ve söylenti günlük hayatımızda uzak kalamadığımız, bazen kızdığımız, bazen yakındığımız, bazen hiç de hoşlanmadığımız ama bizimde bir şekilde içinde olduğumuz kötü bir üne sahip sosyal bir olgulardır. Çoğumuzun dedikodu ilişkilerinde kimi zaman dedikodu yapan kimi zaman ise dedikodusu yapılan olarak yer alırız. Nerdeyse insanlık tarihinin ilk günlerinden beri toplum yaşamının bir parçası olan dedikodu ve söylenti, çeşitli dini ve kültürel baskıların onu yok etme çabasına karşın varlığını yüzyıllardır sürdürmüştür (Akdoğan vd. 2009).

Dedikodu, Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlüğünde konusu çekiştirme veya kınama olan konuşma olarak olumsuz bir algı olarak tanımlanmıştır. Söylenti ise ağızdan ağza dolaşan, kesinlik kazanmayan haber olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu tanımlara göre dedikodu, söylentinin içerisinde yer alan alt bir olgu olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Dedikodu daha çok insanların özel yaşamını, ilişkilerini ve özelliklerini konu alırken daha çok tanıdıklar arasında yapılan bir iletişim biçimidir. İngilizce karşılığı gossip olan kavramın etimolojik kökeni çok ilginçtir. Vaftiz edilen ile vaftiz babası arasındaki ruhsal yakınlığı ifade etmektedir (Leblebici vd.). 1611 yılında İngilizce'den Fransızca'ya "komşu ziyareti yapmak" olarak çevirisi yapılan dedikodu, James Buchanan tarafından "Birilerinin çok sık gezmelere gidip, başka insanların hayatlarıyla ilgili konuşması, bir kadın olarak kutsal görevlerini yerine getirmek yerine gereksiz konuşmalar yapması dedikodudur" şeklinde tanımlanmıştır (Aktaran: Çaylı).

Dedikodu aslında bir iletişim tarzıdır (Solmaz, 2004). Çünkü dedikodu yapmak için el hareketlerimiz, mimiklerimiz, gözlerimiz, bedenimizin birçok bölümünü kullanırız.

Dedikodu, iletişim teknolojilerinin bu kadar gelişmemiş olduğu dönemlerde insanların birbirinden haber almada kullandığı bir araç, yöntem olarak bilinmektedir. Robin Dunbar'a göre aslında bugün anladığımız türde bir dil kullanımından önceki iletişim formlarında,

ayırt edici seslerin kullanımıyla anlam aktarımı başlamış, toplumsal bağların oluşması yönünde kullanılan dilin içinde dedikodu da yer almıştır. Dunbar'ın bu tespitinden yola çıkarak insanlığın 1,5 milyon yıldır dedikodu yaptığı gibi bir yoruma ulaşılabilir (Aktaran: Çaylı). Erdoğan, Çaylı'nın bu yorumunu doğrulayacak nitelikte, dedikodu, kitle iletişim araçlarının en eskisi olduğunu ileri sürerek şu şekilde açıklamıştır. Tarihin en eski toplulukları olarak bilinenlerden avcı toplumları ürettikleri her şeyi paylaşan, bölüşen bu toplumlarda dedikodu, bir tür adaleti oluşturma görevi üstlenmiştir. Wiessner şöyle yazmıştır: “kimde ne var kimin neye gereksinimi var bunu saptamak için dikkate değer bir zaman harcarlar. Bir ayda kaydedilen konuşma konularının yüzde altmışı, kimde ne olup olmadığı ve kime verip vermediği üzerinedir” (Wiessner 1989, Aktaran: Erdoğan).

Wittek ve Wielers'e göre dedikodu bir kişiden diğer bir kişiye, orada bulunmayan üçüncü bir kişi ve/veya olay ile ilgili olarak bilgi aktarılmasıdır. En azından üç kişinin sürece dahil olmasıyla dedikodu sosyal bir aktivite olarak ele alınabilir. Dedikoduyu yapan ile dinleyen arasında bir bağ oluşturulur. Ayrıca hakkında konuşulan üçüncü kişi ile kurulan ilişkiler üzerinde etkilidir (Aktaran: Akdoğan vd. 2009). Özellikle samimi ortamlarda sıklıkla rastlanılan dedikodu insanların birbirlerine yakınlaşmasına ve sosyalleşmeye de katkı sağlar. Dedikodu bu işlevi sayesinde yazılı olarak bilinmeyen sosyal normların öğrenilmesine yardımcı olduğu ve çalışanların kendilerini iş arkadaşlarıyla kıyaslaması için oldukça güzel fırsat sunduğu gibi başkaları hakkında fikir sahibi olmamıza onların kim olduklarını tanımada yardımcı olmaktadır.

Bir kişinin yokluğunda onun hakkında konuşmak olarak ifade eden Solmaz'ın tanımı Wittek ve Wielers'in tanımıyla benzerlik göstermektedir. Günlük hayatta sıklıkla karşılaştığımız bu kavram genellikle olumsuz anlam yüklenerek kullanılmaktadır. Dedikodu ister olumlu ister olumsuz yönde yapılmış olsun resmi olarak bir anlam ifade etmez. Her ne kadar resmi olarak bir anlam ifade etmese de dedikoduyla taşınan mesajın hızını, kesinliğini, yönünü ya da son halini kestirmek mümkün olmasa da bu konuda yapılan çalışmalarla elde edilen bilgilerin yaklaşık %75'inin kesinlik taşıdığını göstermektedir (Atak, 2005). Daniels ve arkadaşlarına göre dedikoduyla taşınan bilgi

genellikle noksan olsa da kesinliğe daha çok eğilim gösterir ve bilginin yayılması oldukça hızlıdır (Aktaran: Atak M. 2005).

Psikoloji profesörü Frank McAndrew'e göre insanlar arasında kötü bir üne sahip olan dedikodu aslında büyük bir yetenektir ve çalışma hayatının bilinmeyenlerini öğrenmenin en iyi araçlarından birisidir (http, medya faresi). Glucman, Merry, Paine ve Scehely-Newman göre dedikodu, toplumsal değerlerin devam ettirilmesi, grubun sınırlarının belirlenmesi ve bilginin yönetilmesi konusunda bir araç işlev olarak görmektedir (Aktaran: Karahan, 2006). İnsanlar dedikoduyu ilk olarak gruptaki diğer insanlarla ilgili bilgileri onlarla görüşmek zorunda kalmadan öğrenmek için kullanırlar. İkincisi dedikodu insanları birbirine bağlayarak sosyal ağ kurmalarına yardım eder. Üçüncü olarak sosyal ağ yapıları ve değişimleri sadece bağ kurmayla değil rekabet yaratan bağları kopararak da elde edilir. Olumsuz dedikodu bunu sağlar. Dördüncüsü dedikodu grup içinde sosyal statü, güç ve prestiji artırır. Son olarak dedikodu sosyal ağlarda yer edinmek ve bunu sürdürmek için ne yapmamız gerektiğine dair bizi bilgilendirir (DiFonzo ve Bordia 2007, Aktaran: Bakır Arabacı, 2012). Bazen dedikodular bize gizli kalan resmi kanallardan açıklanmayan bilgilere ulaşmamızı sağlar. Bilgi eksikliğinin olduğu, gizli kalmış sırların bulunduğu hemen her yerde dedikodunun varlığı kaçınılmazdır. Gizli kalmış, açığa çıkmamış bilgilere karşı insanın doğası gereği onları ele geçirmek, merakını gidermek ve bir başkasıyla paylaşmak bir üstünlükmüşçesine dedikodu işlemeye başlar ve görülmemiş bir hızla yayılır. Günümüz teknolojisini göz önüne alırsak İstanbul'dan çıkan bir dedikodunun ışık hızıyla Amerika'ya ulaştığını görebiliriz.

Dedikodu bazen örgütün tüm paydaşları, bazen ise sürekli olarak belirli bir grup içerisinde gerçekleşir. Bu da örgütün amaçları doğrultusunda hareket etmeyen gruplar oluşmasına neden olur (Koçel 2007, Aktaran:Eşkin Bacaksız, Yıldırım, 2012). Dedikodunun faydaları olduğu kadar zararları da olabilmektedir. Dedikodu çalışanlar arasında gruplaşmalar yapar. Gruplaşmalar ekip ruhunun yok olması anlamına gelir ve ekip ruhunun olmadığı yerde de verimlilikten söz edilemez (Kılıçoğlu 2008, Aktaran:Eşkin Bacaksız, Yıldırım, 2012).

Dedikodunun en basit olumsuz etkisi genellikle kişinin adını kötüye çıkarması ve dedikodu yapana zaman kaybettirmesidir. Diğer yandan dedikodu bireyler arasında diyalog

kopukluklarını neden olabilir ve bir takım faaliyetler sonucu yoğunlaşarak toplumu etkiler hale gelebilir (Solmaz).

En eski kitle iletişim aracı olarak bilinen dedikodu yazı var olmadan önce, kulaktan kulağa, toplumdaki tek iletişim aracıydı. Haberleri taşır, şöhretler yaratır veya yok eder, isyanları ve savaşları başlatırdı (Kapferer, J.N 1992). İnsanlık tarihinden beri var olan dedikodu ister olumlu ister olumsuz olsun toplum yaşamının bir parçasıdır.

Söylenti ise kolektif bir tartışma sürecinden kaynaklanan doğaçlama haberler olup kaynağında önemli ve bir o kadar da belirsiz bir olay vardır. Söylentinin ne kaynağı ne de hedefi belli değildir, iki ucu açık bir iletişim tarzıdır (Kapferer, 1992). Söylentiler her ne kadar belirsiz ve kaynağı belli olmasa da ateş olmayan yerden duman çıkmaz atasözünden hareketle insanlar söylentilere inanma eğilimi göstermektedirler. Günlük yaşamımızda ya da iş yerlerimizdeki bilgi eksikliği, şüphe, endişe ve belirsizlik gibi durumların var olduğu zamanlarda dedikodu ve söylentinin oluşması ve yayılması için en uygun zamanlardır. Bu bağlamda insanlar bu gibi durumlarda resmi kanallardan bilgi edinemediğinde söylenti üreterek ya da onları yayarak boşluğu doldururlar (Köse, Yılmaz M.).

Bu alanın kurucularından olan Allport ve Postman'a göre söylenti "kesinliği kanıtlamaya elverişli somut veriler olmaksızın, genellikle kulaktan kulağa kişiden kişiye yayılan, inanılması istenen, günün olaylarına bağlı bir önermedir." Knapp'a göre, "inanılması istenen, güncelliğe bağlı olan resmi bir doğrulama olmaksızın yaygınlaşan bir deklerasyondur." Peterson ve Gist'e göre "kişiden kişiye dolaşan ve kitlenin ilgisini çeken bir nesne, bir olay veya bir soruna dayanan doğrulanmamış bir açıklama ya da özetir." (Kapferer, 1992).

Günlük yaşamımızda edindiğimiz birçok bilgileri söylentiler sayesinde elde ederiz. Genellikle insanlar bildikleriyle ya da düşündükleriyle örtüşen söylentilere inanma eğilimindedirler. Düşünceleriyle örtüşen söylentilerle bir bakıma endişelerinden ve şüphelerinden kurtulduklarını hissederek psikolojik olarak rahatlamış hissederek.

Difonzo ve Bordia söylentiyi, doğrulanmayan, yerel ya da güncel ilgi ve önem taşıyan, her şeyden önce inanılmak istenen bilgi olarak tanımlarlar. Bu tanımın ilk unsuru, bilginin

doğruluğunu kanıtlayan verilerin düşük olmasıyla ortaya çıkar. Söylentinin doğruluğunu onaylayan veya yanlışlığını ortaya çıkaran “güvenilir kanıt standartları” olmadığından söylentiler şüphenin çeşitli tonlarıyla renklendirirler. Söylentiler, doğru dürüst bir kanıt bütünlüğünden yoksun, yaramaz hayaletler gibi dolanıp dururken, doğrulama ya da pekiştirme veya bu ruhları kovmak için yapılırlar (Aktaran: Solmaz, 2003).

Dedikodu ve Söylenti Nasıl Başlar, Nasıl Yayılır?

Dedikodu ve söylenti öncelikle bir informal iletişim kaynağıdır. Formal iletişimin eksik kaldığı, bilgilerin yeterince açıklanmadığı, belirsizlik, endişe ve şüphe gibi durumlarda vakit geçirmeksizin belirsizliklere anlamlar yüklemek için ortaya çıkarlar. Genelde insanlar merak ettikleri ya da bilgi edinmek için başvurdukları şey dedikodu ve söylentilerdir. Dedikodu daha çok samimi ortamlarda tanıdıklar arasında başlarken söylenti kolektif tartışma sürecinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Dedikodu iki ya da daha çok kişinin eğlenmek, sosyalleşmek ya da bir gruba ait olma hissiyatıyla ortaya çıkarken, söylenti ise bilgiler arası boşluğu doldurmak için ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dedikodu ve söylentilerin temelinde belirsizlik, güvensizlik, merak, kıskançlık, inanç, endişe ve önem gibi unsurlar vardır. Dedikodu ve söylentiye yol açan bu unsurlar dedikodu ve söylentilerin yayılmasında da etkilidir.

Allport ve Postman’a göre dedikodu ve söylentilerin ortaya çıkışı iki varsayıma dayanmaktadır. Birincisi, insanlar olay ve olguların gerçek anlamını bulmak için çaba harcarlar; ikincisi önemli bir olayda belirsizlikle karşılaştıklarında konuyu başka bir biçimde anlatıp tekrar tekrar anlam bulmaya çalışırlar. Rosnow bu teoriyi bir adım daha ileri götürerek, dedikodu ve söylentilerin dört önemli faktörün bulunduğunu ifade etmiştir. Buna göre dedikodu ve söylentiler, “dinleyiciye konu ile ilgili bir sonuç taşınmalı, kişisel kaygıyı çoğaltmalı, belirsizliği genelleştirmeli ve biraz güvenilirlik taşınmalı” (Aktaran: Eğinli, Bitirim). Dessler’e göre ise söylentilerin başlayabilmesi için üç temel faktör vardır: Bunlardan ilki bilgi eksikliği; çalışanların kendi dünyalarında neler olduğunu bilmedikleri durumlarda, durum hakkında spekülasyonlarda bulunulmasıyla söylentiler harekete geçer. Bir diğeri güvensizlik; bu durumlarda çalışanlar olumsuz algılama eğilimindedirler ve

endişelerini diğerleriyle paylaşırlar. Son olarak çelişkiler; bilgilerin açık ve anlaşılır olmayışı söylentilerin başlamasındaki bir diğer etkidir (Aktaran: Solmaz).

Örgütlerde İnfomal İletişimin “Dedikodu ve Söylenti” Rolü

Örgüt belirli amaçları gerçekleştirmek için kurulmuş toplumsal birimlerdir (Dicle 1974). Örgütlerde en temel faktör insandır. Örgütler çalışanları sayesinde hedeflerine ulaşabilir ya da yok olurlar. Örgütlerin başarılarında iletişim önemli süreçlerden biridir ve bunu formal ve informal iletişim olmak üzere iki şekilde gerçekleştirirler. Örgütlerde formal iletişim ne kadar iyi işlese işlesin örgüt amaçlarının gerçekleştirilmesinde informal iletişim de oldukça büyük öneme sahiptir. İnfomal iletişim formal iletişim gibi yazılı olmayıp belirli kurallar içerisinde şekillenmezler, örgüt çalışanlarının arasında kendiliğinden ortaya çıkan doğal bir iletişimdir. İnfomal iletişim, formal iletişimde örgüt çalışanlarının ihtiyaç duyduğu bilgileri açıklayamadığı veya yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda kendiliğinden ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu tür iletişim biçimi yönetimin zayıf olduğu ve çalışanların birbirlerini iyi tanıdıkları örgütlerde fazlasıyla görülmektedir. Örgütlerde informal iletişimin en önemlileri dedikodu ve söylentidir. Dedikodunun örgütsel yaşamdaki önemi ilk kez 1993 yılında Noon ve Delbridge tarafından ifade edilmiş ve “örgütsel dedikodu” kavramı öne sürülmüştür (Aktaran: Akdoğan vd., 2009).

Örgüt içi dedikodu ve söylentiler katı yönetim tarzlarında, kriz ortamlarında, yönetim değişikliği zamanlarında, belirsizlik ve endişe gibi durumlarda dedikodu ve söylentilerin en yoğun yaşandığı ve çok hızlı yayıldığı dönemler olmaktadır. Bu gibi durumlarda dedikodu ve söylenti ile taşınan bilgilerin %90 iletilmediğini, %10'luk bir kısmının ise örgüte ilişkin sorunlar nedeni ile iletilmediğini göstermektedir (Crampton ve ark. 1998, Aktaran: Eğinli, Bitirim). Dedikodu ve söylentiler kimi kuramcılar tarafından olumlu görülürken kimileri tarafından olumsuz görülebilmektedir.

Guirdham'a göre sahip olduğu bazı işlevler nedeniyle dedikodu ve söylenti, çalışanların morali, motivasyonu, iş memnuniyeti ve performansı üzerinde çok önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu işlevleri şu şekilde sıralayabiliriz:

- Kişisel kimlik ve ait olma duygusu ile çalışanların sosyal ihtiyaçlarını karşılama memnuniyeti sağlar,
- İlave iletişim kanalları sağlar,
- Bir motivasyon aracı olmayı sağlar,
- İstikrar ve güvence duygusu sağlar, resmi olmayan davranış normlarıyla çalışanların üzerinde bir kontrol mekanizması sağlar,
- Resmi örgüt içerisindeki yetersizlik ve zayıflıklara dikkat çekmek için bir araç olmayı sağlar (Aktaran: Atak, 2005).

March ve Sevon'a göre dedikodu karar alma süreçlerinde göz ardı edilemeyecek bilgi kaynağı olabilir. Örgütsel kuralların, değerlerin ve ahlaki normların iletimini sağlayabilir, örgütsel gelenek ve tarihin yayılmasını kolaylaştırabilir (Aktaran: Leblebici , vd.).

Dedikodu ve söylenti örgütlerin verimliliği arttırmada ve etkinliğini geliştirmede önemli bir görevi yerine getirmektedir. Dedikodu ve söylentinin örgütlere sağladığı bu yararları aşağıdaki gibi sıralayabiliriz (Dicle Ü, 1974).

- Dedikodu ve söylenti, örgütteki iletişim yükünün önemli bir kısmını taşıyarak, örgütün iletişim gereksinimini karşılamak bakımından, formal iletişime yardımcı olur ve onu tamamlar.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, örgüt üyelerinin moralinin yükselmesini ve örgütte birlik beraberlik ruhunun gelişmesini sağlar.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, iyi kullanıldığı takdirde yöneticiler için etken bir yönetim aracı olabilir.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, özellikle dilek ve yakınmaların üstlere ulaştırılmasında, aşağıdan yukarıya haberleşmenin etken bir aracıdır.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, örgütün çevresindeki değişiklikleri zamanında haber almasını ve değişen koşullara ayak uydurmak üzere içyapısında gerekli değişiklikleri devamlı ve etkin bir biçimde yapmasını sağlar.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, örgütlerde bazı önemli kararların zamanında alınmasını sağlar.
- Dedikodu ve söylenti, örgütlerde takım çalışmasına ve görevlerin etkin ve

verimli bir şekilde yerine getirilmesine olanak sağlar.

Davis'e göre söylentiler grup olarak bir soruna çözüm bulma şekli olarak düşünülebilir. Zihinlerimiz kaos ve belirsizliği bertaraf etmek ister, bu nedenle eldeki bilgileri en iyi şekilde birbirleriyle birleştiririz. Söylentilerin yayılmasının nedeni olaylara açıklık getirmeleri ve belirsizliğin yarattığı gerginliği ortadan kaldırmasıdır. Söylentiler yaşamın getirdiği belirsizliklerin üstesinden gelmenin bir yoludur. Önem derecesi ne olursa olsun söylentilere kulak verilmelidir. Her zaman gerçekleri yansıtmaları bile çalışanların duygularını, tutumlarını taşıyan mesajlar iletirler. Her yönetici, "Bu söylenti nereden çıktı? Ne anlatmak istiyor? Sorularını sormalıdır. Bu şekilde yönetici belirsizliklerin nerede olduğunu ve çalışanların hangi konularla ilgilendiğini görebileceklerdir (Aktaran: Eroğlu, 2004).

Dedikodu ve söylentiler örgütlerde her zaman olumlu sonuçlar doğurmayacağı bir gerçektir. Aksine örgütler için bazen telafisi güç olumsuz sonuçlar da verebilmektedir. Etkin bir denetim gerçekleştirilmediği sürece bu tür iletişime bağlı olarak örgütte yanlış, zararlı ve yıkıcı kararların alınmasına neden olarak örgüt için olumsuz sonuçlara neden olabilmektedir. Gerekli bilgilerin yöneticiler tarafından açıklanmadığı belirsizlik ve endişe gibi durumlarda örgütte olumsuz dedikodu ve söylentiler hızla yayılmakta ve sonuç olarak örgütün verimlilik ve etkinliğinde bir düşme olmaktadır (Dicle Ü., 1974).

Dedikodu ve söylentilerin örgüt içinde yayılması önemsenmediğinde, çoğu zaman zehirli bir yapıya bürünerek kişiler arası ilişkilere zarar vermekte örgüte yönelik olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Örgütteki birçok faktörlerden etkilenen iletişim olgusu, kontrolden çıkarak tamamen dedikodu ve söylentiler ile beslendiğinde örgütteki entelektüel güveni yok etmektedir (Eğinli, Bitirim). Arabacı vd.(2012) göre ise söylenti ve dedikodu ortamları örgütlerin iş düzenini yıkıcı etkiye sahip olabilir. Asılsız söylenti ve dedikodular moral bozukluğu yaratabilir, üretkenliği düşürebilir, çalışanlarda kaygı, endişe, korku, huzursuzluk gibi moral çöküntülerine yol açabilir. Bu gibi durumlarda yöneticilerin ya da yetkili birilerinin çalışanları doğru bilgilendirmesi oluşabilecek olumsuz sonuçları engellemede ya da en aza indirmede bir yöntem olabilmektedir.

YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Modeli: Bu çalışmada, tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Tarama modeli, geçmişte ya da halen var olan bir durumu var olduğu şekliyle betimlemeyi amaçlayan araştırma yaklaşımlarıdır.

Evren Örneklem: Araştırma evreni bir yükseköğretim kurumunda görev yapan 2500 akademik ve idari personelden oluşmaktadır. Evreni temsil eden fakülte, yüksekokul, enstitü ve diğer birimlerden 400 örneklem seçilmiştir. Örneklem olarak seçilenlere gönderilen ölçeklerden 280 ölçeğin geri dönüşü gerçekleşmiştir. Örneklemi oluşturan kişilerin 172'si kadın, 108 erkek; 106'sı akademik, 174'ü idari personel olarak dağılım göstermiştir.

Verilerin Toplanması: Verilerin toplanmasında öncelikle literatür araştırılmış ve sonrasında ölçek hazırlanmıştır. Ölçek hazırlanmasında Solmaz, Eşkin Bacaksız ve Aytolan'ın çalışmalarında kullandıkları ölçeklerden yararlanılmıştır. Bu ölçeklerdeki maddelerin bazıları çıkartılmış bazıları değiştirilmiş ve yeni maddeler eklenerek toplam 95 soru olarak hazırlanan ölçeğin 87 sorusu 5'li Likert, son 8 sorusu ise birbirinden bağımsız kendi içinde sıralama yapılması istenen soru tipinde amaca uygun olarak yeniden düzenlenmiştir. Ölçek uzman görüşleri neticesinde 70 soruya indirilerek akademik ve idari personelin görüşlerine sunulmuştur. Toplanan ölçeklerden yapılan testler sonucu karmaşık madde olan toplam 10 soru ile önem sıralaması istenen sorulardan ise 3 tanesi cevaplayanlarca yanlış anlaşılması nedeniyle çıkarılarak 57 sorudan oluşan ölçek değerlendirilmiştir.

Verilerin Çözümlemesi: Ölçeğe verilen cevapların değerlendirilmesinde SPSS istatistik programı kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin tamamına Cronbach's Alpha (α) güvenilirlik testi uygulanmış 0,977 oldukça güvenilir sonuç elde edilmiştir. Güvenilirlik testin sonrasında ölçeği oluşturan dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı tutumlar ve tepkileri ile dedikodu ve söylentinin nedenleri ve sonuçları boyutları için faktör analizi testi uygulanmıştır. Her boyut için Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) ve Bartlett testleri sonucuna bakılmış ve her

boyutun faktör analizi için uygun olduğu görülmüştür. Faktör analizinde karmaşık maddeleri temizlerken faktör yükleri arasındaki fark 0,20 olarak, minimum faktör yükü ise 0,30 olarak dikkate alınmıştır. Her boyut için yapılan faktör analizinde karmaşık maddelerin temizlenmesi sonrasında her seferinde güvenilirlik, KMO ve Bartlett testleri uygulanmıştır. Bu testler sonucunda dedikodu ve söylenti ölçeğinin tutum boyutu iki, nedenlerine ilişkin boyut iki, sonuçlarına ilişkin boyut iki ve tepkiler boyutu tek faktör olarak tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre tutum boyutunu oluşturan destekleme faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,964, karşı çıkma faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,780; neden boyutunu oluşturan kurumsal nedenler faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,870, yönetim kaynaklı nedenler faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,834; sonuçlarına ilişkin boyutta olumlu sonuçlar faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,850, olumsuz sonuçlar faktörü maddelerinin α değeri 0,951 olarak bulunurken tepkiler boyutu tek faktör ve α değeri 0,953 olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Bu aşamadan sonra her faktör kendi içinde değerlendirilmiş, aritmetik ortalamaları alınarak yorumlanmıştır. Ölçekte katılımcıların yanıtların puanlarını hesaplayabilmek için ölçekte yer alan maddelere “her zaman” için 5, “çoğu zaman” için 4, “bazen” için 3, “nadiren” için 2 ve “hiçbir zaman” için 1 puan verilmiştir. Katılımcılarca dedikodu ve söylentinin tutum, neden, sonuç ve tepki boyutlarına ilişkin verilerin, faktör ortalamalarına göre yorumlanabilmesi ve ortalamaların hangi düzeylere girdiğini belirlemek amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından üç düzey belirlenmiştir. Buna göre ölçek seçenekleri “her zaman” ve “çoğu zaman” üst düzey, “bazen” orta düzey ve “nadiren ve hiçbir zaman” düşük düzey olarak belirlenmiştir. Buna ilişkin tablo aşağıdaki gibi düzenlenmiştir.

Tablo 1

Faktör Ortalamalarına İlişkin Düzeyler

	Sınırlar	Üst Düzey	Orta Düzey	Düşük Düzey
Her zaman	(5)	4,20-5,00	3,40-5,00	
Çoğu Zaman	(4)	3,40-4,19		
Bazen	(3)	2,60-3,39	2,60-3,39	

Nadiren	(2)	1,80-2,59	1,00-2,59
Hiçbir Zaman	(1)	1,00-1,79	

Akademik ve idari personelin dedikodu ve söylentinin neden ve sonuçlarına ilişkin farklılık olup olmadığına; cinsiyete göre dedikodu ve söylentilere karşı tutum ve tepkilerinde ki farklılığın olup olmadığını tespit edebilmek için bağımsız örneklem t testi uygulanmıştır.

Dedikodu ve söylentini neden ve sonuçları; tutum ve tepkiler arasında bir ilişkinin olup olmadığını tespit edebilmek için korelasyon testi yapılmıştır.

BULGULAR

Bu bölümde ölçeği yanıtlayan akademik ve idari personelin görüşleri doğrultusunda bir yükseköğretim kurumundaki dedikodu ve söylentinin neden ve sonuçları ile dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı tutum ve tepkilerin nasıl olduğunu; akademik ve idari personelin dedikodu ve söylentinin neden ve sonuçlarına ilişkin farklılık olup olmadığına; cinsiyete göre dedikodu ve söylentilere karşı tutum ve tepkilerinde ki farklılığın olup olmadığını tespit edebilmek için istatistiksel analizlerden elde edilen veriler sayesinde bulgular oluşturulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Dedikodu ve Söylentileri Destekleyen Tutum Faktörü

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentileri 2,97 faktör ortalaması ile orta düzeyde bazen destekleyen bir tutum içerisinde oldukları tablo 2’de görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test -sonucu 9 madde için 0,964 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 2’ye göre katılımcılar 3,11 ortalama ile “dedikodu ve söylentinin sosyal ilişkileri geliştirmeye katkıda bulunduğu düşündüğüm için desteklerim” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Dedikodu ve söylenti kesin olmayan bilgileri açıkladığı için desteklerim” maddesi 2,88 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 2

Dedikodu ve Söylentileri Destekleyen Tutum Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Dedikodu ve söylentinin sosyal ilişkileri geliştirmeye katkıda bulunduğu için desteklerim	280	3,11	1,70
Dedikodu ve söylenti kurumdaki bütünleşmeyi kuvvetlendirdiği için desteklerim	280	2,89	1,69
Dedikodu ve söylenti kesin olmayan bilgileri açıkladığı için desteklerim	280	2,88	1,65
Dedikodu ve söylenti insanları psikolojik olarak rahatlattığı için desteklerim	280	3,05	1,52
Dedikodu ve söylentiyi yöneticilerin bilgi toplamak ve tepki ölçmek için bilerek çıkarttıkların ıdüşündüğüm için desteklerim	280	2,98	1,59
Dedikodu ve söylentiyi bir eğlence aracı gördüğüm için desteklerim	280	2,88	1,60
Kurumlarda resmi iletişim kanalları mükemmel işlesede, dedikodu ve söylentinin kurum amaçlarını gerçekleştirmesinde önemli bir rolü olduğunu düşündüğüm için desteklerim	280	2,95	1,60
Dedikodu ve söylentinin altında mutlaka bir gerçeklik payı olduğunu düşündüğüm için desteklerim	280	3,05	1,55
Dedikodu ve söylenti sorun çözme aracı olarak kullanılabileceğini düşündüğüm için desteklerim	280	2,93	1,66

Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 2,97

Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Çıkan Tutum Faktörü

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentileri 4,12 faktör ortalaması ile üst düzeyde çoğu zaman karşı çıkan bir tutum içerisinde oldukları tablo 3’de görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test sonucu 6 madde için 0,780 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 3’e göre katılımcılar 4,22 ortalama ile “Dedikodu ve söylenti insanların çıkarları için kullandığı bir araç olduğunu düşündüğüm için karşı çıkarım” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Dedikodu ve söylentiyi boşa harcanan

zaman olduğunu düşündüğüm için karşı çıkarım” maddesi 3,99 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 3

Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Çıkma Tutum Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Dedikodu ve söylenti insanların çıkarları için kullandığı bir araç olduğunu düşündüğüm için karşı çıkarım	280	4,22	,87
Dedikodu ve söylenti arkadaşlık ilişkilerini bozduğu için karşı çıkarım	280	4,12	1,02
Dedikodu ve söylenti çalışanların performansını olumsuz etkilediği için karşı çıkarım	280	4,12	1,00
Dedikodu ve söylenti ahlak dışı bulduğum için karşı çıkarım	280	4,12	1,03
Dedikodu ve söylenti boşa harcanan zaman olduğunu düşündüğüm için karşı çıkarım	280	3,99	1,16
Dedikodu ve söylenti tehlikeli bulduğum için karşı çıkarım	280	4,16	1,01
Valid N (listwise)	280		

Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 4,12

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yönetim Kaynaklı Nedenleri

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentilerin 4,14 faktör ortalaması ile üst düzeyde çoğu zaman yönetim kaynaklı nedenlerden oldukları tablo 4’de görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test sonucu 6 madde için 0,834 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 4’e göre katılımcılar 4,23 ortalama ile “Beklenmeyen terfi ve ödüller dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Farklı eğitim düzeylerindeki kişilerin bir arada çalıştığı ortamlarda dedikodu ve söylentilerle daha sık karşılaşılır” maddesi 4,01 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 4

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yönetim Kaynaklı Neden Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Meslektaşlık ilişkilerin zayıf olduğu gruplarda dedikodu ve söylentilerle daha sık karşılaşılır	280	4,22	,84
Farklı eğitim düzeylerindeki kişilerin bir arada çalıştığı ortamlarda dedikodu ve söylentilerle daha sık karşılaşılır	280	4,01	,90
İnsanlar düşüncelerini açıkça ifade edemediğinde dedikodu ve söylentilere başvurur	280	4,19	,90
Çalışma ortamından memnun olmama dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur	280	4,02	,86
Yönetimin çalışanlara eşit ve adil davranmaması dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur	280	4,18	,81
Beklenmeyen terfi ve ödüller dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur	280	4,23	,84
Valid N (listwise)	280		

Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 4,14

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Kurum Kaynaklı Nedenleri

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentilerin 3,88 faktör ortalaması ile üst düzeyde çoğu zaman kurum kaynaklı nedenlerden oldukları tablo 5’de görülmektedir. Kurum ve yönetim kaynaklı nedenleri kendi içinde değerlendirdiğimizde yönetim kaynaklı nedenlerin biraz daha ağır bastığı görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenilirlik (α) test sonucu 5 madde için 0,870 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 5’e göre katılımcılar 3,95 ortalama ile “Kurumun yapısı ve işleyişi ile ilgili köklü değişikliklerin yapıldığı dönemlerde söylenti ve dedikodularda artar” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Kurumca desteklenen ve çalışanların birbirleriyle yakınlaşmasını sağlayacak sosyal aktivitelerin olmaması dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur” maddesi 3,71 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 5

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Kurum Kaynaklı Neden Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
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	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Kurum içi resmi iletişim kanallarının yetersiz oluşu dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur	280	3,92	1,03
Kurumca desteklenen ve çalışanların birbirleriyle yakınlaşmasını sağlayacak sosyal aktivitelerin olmaması dedikodu ve söylentilerin artmasına neden olur	280	3,71	1,10
Kurumda iş tanımlarının, görev yetki ve sorumluluklarının sınırlarının belirli olmaması dedikodu ve söylentilere uygun ortam oluşturur	280	3,89	1,08
Etik değerlerin zayıf oluşu dedikodu ve söylentilere uygun ortam hazırlar	280	3,93	1,09
Kurumun yapısı ve işleyişi ile ilgili köklü değişikliklerin yapıldığı dönemlerde söylenti ve dedikodularda artar	280	3,95	1,03
Valid N (listwise)	280		
Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 3,88			

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumlu Sonuçları

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentilerin 3,21 faktör ortalaması ile orta düzeyde bazen olumlu sonuçlarının oldukları tablo 6’da görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test sonucu 7 madde için 0,950 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 6’ya göre katılımcılar 3,35 ortalama ile “Söylenti ve dedikodular bazen problem çözmede kullanılabilir” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Dedikodu ve söylenti kurumlardaki belirsizlik ve endişe ortamını azaltır” maddesi 2,96 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 6

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Sonuçlarının Olumlu Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss

Söylenti ve dedikodular bazen problem çözmede kullanılabilir	280	3,35	1,31
İş ortamındaki söylenti ve dedikodular kişileri harekete geçirerek doğru bilgiye ulaşmayı hızlandırır	280	3,30	1,30
Dedikodu ve söylentiler psikolojik olarak insanları rahatlatır	280	3,33	1,34
Dedikodu ve söylentiler kurumlar için geri bildirimde bulunarak kurumun başarısı için üst yönetime önemli bilgiler verir	280	3,16	1,47
Dedikodu ve söylenti kurumlardaki belirsizlik ve endişe ortamını azaltır	280	2,96	1,63
Dedikodu ve söylenti sosyal ilişkileri geliştirir	280	3,18	1,63
Dedikodu ve söylentiler bilginin paylaşımını sağlar	280	3,16	1,53
Valid N (listwise)	280		

Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 3,21

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumsuz Sonuçları

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentilerin 4,08 faktör ortalaması ile üst düzeyde çoğu zaman olumsuz sonuçlarının oldukları tablo 7’de görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test sonucu 7 madde için 0,850 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 7’ye göre katılımcılar 4,15 ortalama ile “Söylenti ve dedikodular çalışanlar arasında gruplaşmalara neden olur” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “İş ortamındaki söylenti ve dedikodular kurumun imajına zarar verir” maddesi 3,94 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 7

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Sonuçlarının Olumsuz Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Söylenti ve dedikodular çalışanların birbirlerine olan güvenlerinin azalmasına neden olur	280	4,13	,84

Söylenti ve dedikodular kişilerin itibarını düşürür	280	4,02	,95
İş ortamındaki söylenti ve dedikodular çalışanlarda stres yaratır	280	4,06	,85
Söylenti ve dedikodular çalışanlar arasında gruplaşmalara neden olur	280	4,15	,90
İş ortamındaki söylenti ve dedikodular yönetim ile çalışanlar arasında güven kaybına neden olur	280	4,13	,80
Söylenti ve dedikodular iş verimliliğinin azalmasına neden olur	280	4,13	,83
İş ortamındaki söylenti ve dedikodular kurumun imajına zarar verir	280	3,94	1,05
Valid N (listwise)	280		
Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 4,08			

Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Tepkiler

Ölçeği yanıtlayan katılımcılara göre; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda çalışanların dedikodu ve söylentilerin 3,16 faktör ortalaması ile verilen tepkilerin orta düzeyde bazen oldukları tablo 8’de görülmektedir. Faktör için yapılan Cronbach’s Alpha güvenirlik (α) test sonucu 12 madde için 0,952 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 8’e göre katılımcılar 3,49 ortalama ile “Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde hiç umursamam” maddesi en yüksek ortalamaya sahipken; “Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde işten ayrılmayı düşünürüm” maddesi 2,59 ortalama ile en düşük seviyede kalmıştır.

Tablo 8

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Tepki Faktörü Ortalama Değerleri

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	\bar{X}	Ss
Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde hiç umursamam	280	3,49	1,0
Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde işten ayrılmayı düşünürüm	280	2,59	1,75

Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde dedikodu yapanların cezalandırılmasını sağlarım	280	3,06	1,51
Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde üstlerime şikayet ederim	280	2,94	1,46
Hakkımda dedikodu yapıldığını fark ettiğimde ailemle paylaşırım	280	3,20	1,42
Dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı konuyu içeren bilgi veririm	280	3,24	1,34
Kurumdaki bir yetkilinin dedikodu ve söylentiyi yalanlaması	280	3,32	1,32
Güvenilir dış kaynaklarca dedikodu ve söylentinin yalanlanması	280	3,28	1,28
Dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı, karşı söylentiler yayılması	280	3,30	1,34
Dedikodu ve söylentilerin neden olabileceği olaya/olaylara karar verilmesini sağlayacak prosedürlerin belirlenmesi	280	3,28	1,31
Dedikodu ve söylentiyle mücadele için iletişim sisteminin oluşturulması	280	3,21	1,48
Dedikodu ve söylentileri size iletecek bir çalışanın belirlenmesi	280	3,03	1,50
Valid N (listwise)	280		

Faktörün aritmetik ortalama değeri: 3,16

Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentileri Destekleyen Tutum Faktörü Farklılığı

Cinsiyetler arasında ki dedikodu ve söylentiyi destekleyen tutum faktörü arasındaki farklılık için bağımsız örneklem t-testi uygulanmıştır. Yapılan testte gözlen p değeri ($p=0,269$), kritik p değerinden ($p<0,05$) büyük olduğu için cinsiyetler arası dedikodu ve söylentiyi destekleme tutumu açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır.

Tablo 9

Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentileri Destekleme Tutum Faktörünün Farklılık Testi

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi

Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p (0,269)>
Kadın	172	3,04	1,48	244,61	1,10	0,05
Erkek	108	2,85	1,33			

Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Çıkma Tutum Faktörü Farklılığı

Cinsiyetler arasında ki dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı çıkan tutum faktörü arasındaki farklılık için bağımsız örneklem t-testi uygulanmıştır. Yapılan testte gözlen p değeri (p=0,032), kritik p değerinden (p<0,05) küçük olduğu gözlenmiştir. Cinsiyet ile karşı çıkma tutum faktörü arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyetin dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı, karşı çıkma tutum faktörü üzerindeki etki büyüklüğünü hesaplamak için ise $\eta^2 = t^2 / [t^2 + (N1 + N2 - 2)]$ formülü kullanılmıştır (Akbulut, 2010). Buna göre cinsiyetin karşı çıkma tutum faktörü üzerindeki etki büyüklüğü 0,016 bulunmuştur. Cohen (1988), bu değerlerin 0,01-0,06 arası küçük, 0,06 ve üstü orta, 0,14 ve üzeri ise geniş etki anlamına geldiğini belirtmektedir. Yani cinsiyetin, dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı çıkma tutum faktörü üzerinde küçük bir etkiye sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

Tablo 10

Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Çıkma Tutum Faktörünün Farklılık Testi

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p (0,032)<
Kadın	172	4,19	0,66	278	2,15	0,05
Erkek	108	4,00	0,75			

Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Verilen Tepkiler Faktörü Farklılığı

Tablo 11'e göre gözlenen p değeri (0,424), kritik p değerinden (p<0,05) büyük olduğu için cinsiyetler arası dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı verilen tepkiler açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır

Tablo 11*Cinsiyete Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilere Karşı Verilen Tepkiler Faktörünün Farklılık Testi*

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p (0,424)>
Kadın	172	3,20	1,19	246,44	0,80	0,05
Erkek	108	3,09	1,06			

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Kurumsal Nedenleri Faktörü Farklılığı

Tablo 12'ye göre gözlenen p değeri (0,051), kritik p değerinden ($p < 0,05$) büyük olduğu için akademik ve idari personel arasında dedikodu ve söylentinin kurumsal nedenleri açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır

Tablo 12*Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Kurumsal Nedenleri Faktörünün Farklılık Testi*

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p(0,051)>
Akademik	106	4,01	0,78	247,52	1,96	0,05
İdari	174	3,80	0,91			

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yönetimsel Nedenleri Faktörü Farklılığı

Tablo 13'e göre gözlenen p değeri (0,934) kritik p değerinden ($p < 0,05$) büyük olduğu için akademik ve idari personel arasında dedikodu ve söylentinin yönetimsel nedenleri açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır

Tablo 13*Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yönetimsel Nedenleri Faktörünün Farklılık Testi*

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
--------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p (0,934)>
Akademik	106	4,14	0,68	278	0,08	0,05
İdari	174	4,14	0,60			

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumlu Sonuçları Faktörü Farklılığı

Tablo 14'e göre gözlenen p değeri (0,666), kritik p değerinden ($p < 0,05$) büyük olduğu için akademik ve idari personel arasında dedikodu ve söylentinin olumlu sonuçları açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır

Tablo 14

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumlu Sonuçları Faktörünün Farklılık Testi

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p(0,666)>
Akademik	106	3,25	1,28	278	0,43	0,05
İdari	174	3,18	1,29			

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumsuz Sonuçları Faktörü Farklılığı

Tablo 15'e göre t gözlenen p değeri (0,969), kritik p değerinden ($p < 0,05$) büyük olduğu için akademik ve idari personel arasında dedikodu ve söylentinin olumsuz sonuçları açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır

Tablo 15

Konuma Göre Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Olumsuz Sonuçları Faktörünün Farklılık Testi

Bağımsız örneklem için t-testi						
Grup	n	X	Ss	Sd	t	p(0,969)>
Akademik	106	4,08	0,66	278	0,04	0,05
İdari	174	4,08	0,64			

Dedikodu ve Söylentinin Neden ve Sonuçları Arasındaki İlişki

Dedikodu ve söylentilerin kurumsal ve yönetim kaynaklı nedenleri ile olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 16'ya göre p değerlerinin $p < 0,01$ küçük olduğu ve korelasyon (r) değerlerinin en küçük 0,491 ile 0,675 arasında değiştiği görülmektedir. Bu değerler değişkenler arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Cohen (1988) korelasyon (r) değerlerini yorumlarken, ,10 ile ,29 arası r değerlerinin küçük, ,30 ile ,49 arasındaki değerlerin orta, ,50 ile 1 arasındaki değerlerin ise büyük kuvvette bağıntı değerleri olduğunu belirtmektedir (Akt: Akbulut, 2010). Cohen'in kuvvet büyüklüğü tanıma göre dedikodu ve söylentilerin olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçları arasında ki ilişkinin tam sınırdan olara orta kuvvette bulunurken diğer faktörler arası ilişkinin kuvveti ise büyük kuvvet olarak bulunmuştur.

Tablo 16

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Neden ve Sonuçları Arasındaki İlişki

		Ned Kurumsal	Ned Yönetim	Son Olumlu
Ned_Yönetim	Pearson Correlation	,675**	1	,663**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	280	280	280
Son_Olumlu	Pearson Correlation	,587**	,663**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	280	280	280
Son_Olumsuz	Pearson Correlation	,660**	,645**	,491**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000
	N	280	280	280

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Tutum ve Tepkiler Arasındaki İlişki

Dedikodu ve söylentileri destekleme ve karşı çıkma tutumunda olanlarla, verilen tepkiler arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 17'ye göre p değerlerinin $p < 0,01$ küçük olduğu ve korelasyon (r) değerlerinin en küçük 0,287 ile 0,876 arasında değiştiği görülmektedir. Dedikodu ve söylentiyi destekleyenler, karşı çıkanlara oranla gösterilen tepki arasındaki daha güçlü olduğu görülmektedir.

Tablo 17

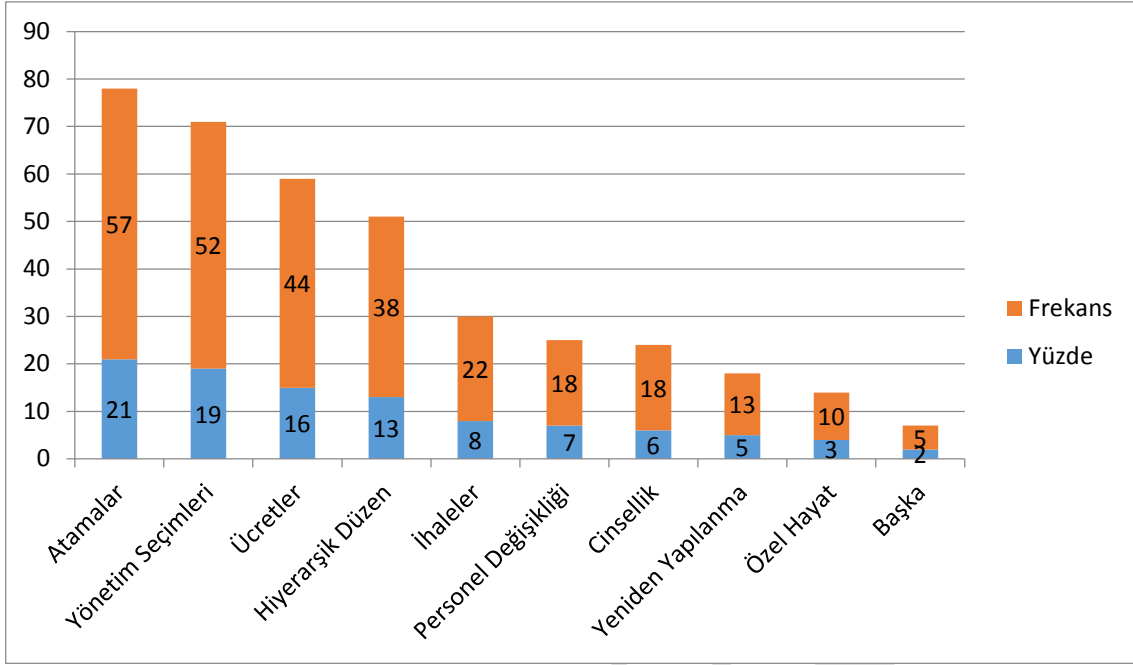
Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Tutum ve Tepkileri Arasındaki İlişki

Correlations				
		Tut_Destek	Tut_K.Çıkma	Tep_Ort
Tut_Destek	Pearson Correlation	1	,073	,876**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,225	,000
	N	280	280	280
Tut_K.Çıkma	Pearson Correlation	,073	1	,287**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,225		,000
	N	280	280	280
Tep_Ort	Pearson Correlation	,876**	,287**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	
	N	280	280	280

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Kurum İçi En Sık Duyulan Dedikodu ve Söylenti Çeşitleri

Bir yükseköğretim kurumunda yapılan çalışmaya göre kurum içi dedikodu ve söylenti çeşitleri için ölçek SPSS programında değerlendirilerek grafik olarak düzenlenmiştir. Grafik 1'e göre 57 kişi ve %21 oranla atamalar konusu ilk sırada yer alırken, 52 kişi ve %19 oranla yönetim seçimleri ikinci ve 44 kişi %16 oranla ücretler konusu üçüncü sırada yer almaktadır. Bunları sırasıyla hiyerarşik düzen, ihaleler, personel değişikliği, cinsellik, yeniden yapılanma, özel hayat ve diğer konular yer almaktadır.

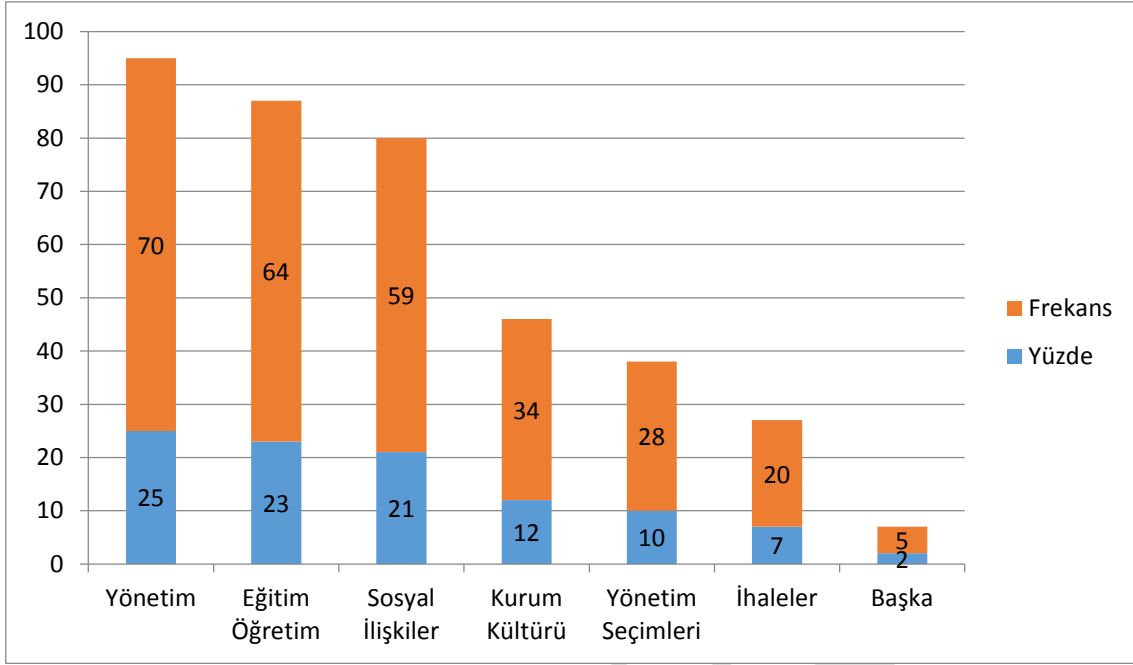


Grafik 1

Kurum İçi Dedikodu ve Söylenti Çeşitleri

Kurum Dışı En Sık Duyulan Dedikodu ve Söylenti Çeşitleri

Grafik 2'ye göre 70 kişi ve %25 oranla yönetim konusu ilk sırada yer alırken, 64 kişi ve %23 oranla eğitim öğretim ikinci ve 59 kişi %21 oranla sosyal ilişkiler konusu üçüncü sırada yer almaktadır. Bunları sırasıyla kurum kültürü, yönetim seçimleri, ihaleler ve diğer konular takip etmektedir.

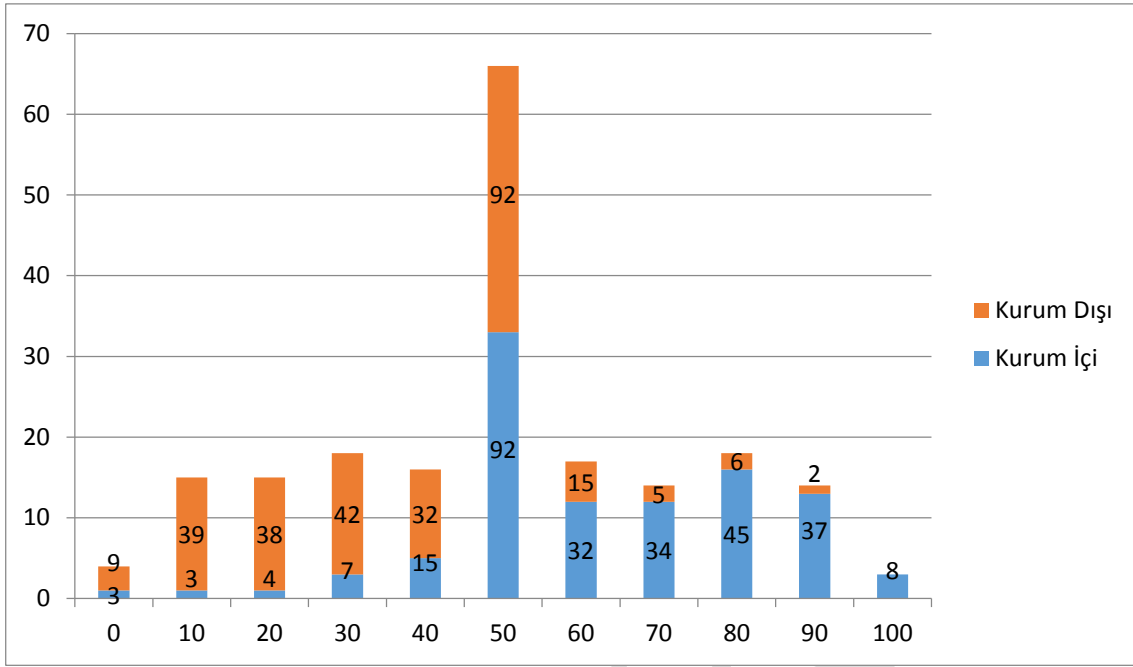


Grafik 2

Kurum Dışı Dedikodu ve Söylenti Çeşitleri

Kurum İçi ve Kurum Dışı Duyulan Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yüzde Ağırlıkları

Grafik 3'e göre kurum içi ve kurum dışı duyulan dedikodu ve söylentilerin yüzde ağırlıkları 0-100 arası eşit aralıklı bölümde değerlendirilmiştir. Buna göre %50 oranında bir yığılma görülmektedir. Yani ölçeği cevaplayan kişilerce hem kurum içi hem de kurum dışından duydukları dedikodu ve söylentileri eşit oranda değerlendirdikleri görülmektedir. Fakat, kurum içi dedikodu ve söylentilerin yüzde ağırlıkları %50 ve %100 arası dilimlerde 248 kişiyle yığılmanın fazla olduğu gözlenirken; kurum dışı duyulan dedikodu ve söylentilerin yüzde ağırlıkları ise tam tersi olduğu görülmektedir. Yani %0 ile %50 arasında 252 kişiyle yığılmanın bu dilimler arası olduğu görülmektedir.

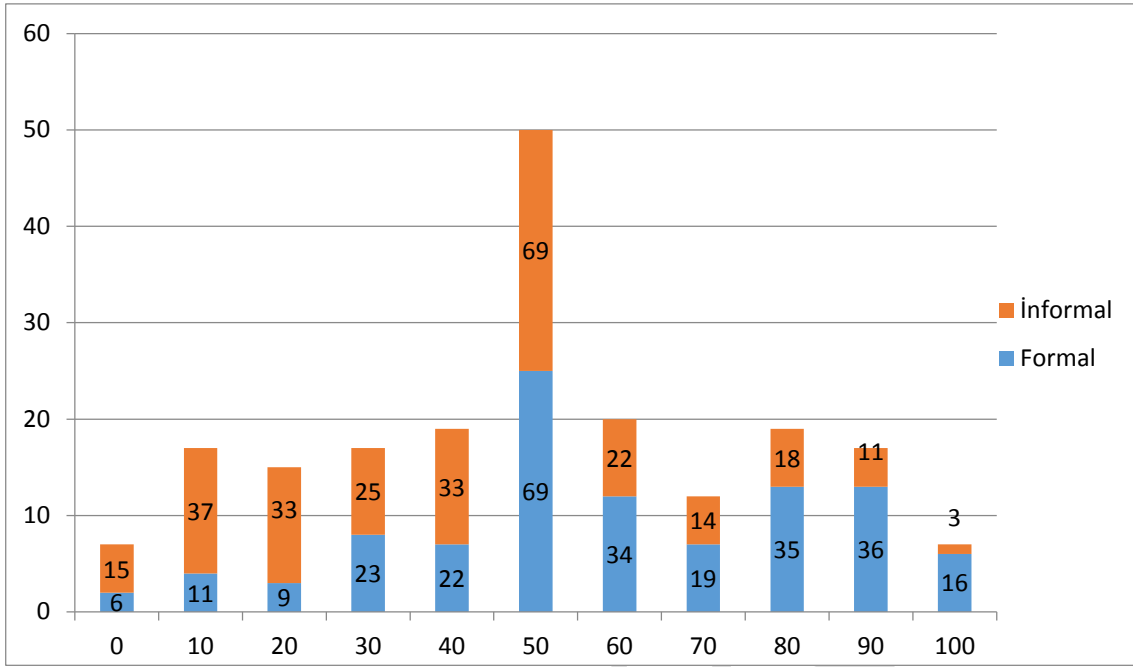


Grafik 3

Kurum İçi ve Kurum Dışı Dedikodu ve Söylentilerin Yüzde Ağırlıkları

Kurum İçi İletişim Kanalları (Formal-İnformal) Yüzde Ağırlıkları

Grafik 4'e göre kurum içi ve kurum dışı iletişim kanalları yüzde ağırlıkları 0-100 arası eşit aralıklı bölümde değerlendirilmiştir. Buna göre %50 oranında bir yığılma görülmektedir. Yani ölçeği cevaplayan kişilerce bilgi akışının formal ve informal kanallardan sağlanmasını eşit oranda değerlendirdikleri görülmektedir. Fakat, formal iletişim biçiminin yüzde ağırlıkları %50 ve %100 arası dilimlerde 209 kişiyle yığılmanın fazla olduğu gözlenirken; informal iletişim kanalının yüzde ağırlıkları ise tam tersi olduğu görülmektedir. Yani %0 ile %50 arasında 212 kişiyle yığılmanın bu dilimler arası olduğu görülmektedir.



Grafik 4

Kurum İçi ve Kurum Dışı İletişim Kanalları Yüzde Ağırlıkları

SONUÇ

Örgütlerde iletişim her zaman resmi kanallarla sağlanmayıp çoğu zaman informal bir biçimde dedikodu ve söylenti aracılığıyla da sağlandığı görülmektedir. Bilginin akışı formal iletişimde sınırları ve kuralları çizilmiş belirli bir düzende işlerken, informal iletişim kişilerin ve örgütlerin iç dinamiklerine bağlı doğal bir süreç olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Doğal olarak ortaya çıkan bu iletişim biçimi zaman zaman formal iletişimi destekleyerek örgütün amaçlarına hizmet eden faydalar sağladığı da görülmektedir. Fakat, formal bir iletişimi yok sayarak sadece informal iletişim kanallarıyla bilgi akışının sağlanması örgüt için büyük zararlara da neden olabilmektedir.

Örgütlerin içinde buldukları kriz anlarında, sıkıntılı durumlarda, panik halinde bulunan, net bilgilere erişemeyen insanlar bu durumdan kurtulmak, kaygılarından ve endişelerinden sıyrılmak ve belirsizliklere anlam verebilmek için bilgiyi formal kanallardan edinemedikleri durumlarda dedikodu ve söylentilerin ortaya çıkmasına ve yayılmasına neden olmaktadır.

Dedikodu ve söylentilerin kontrol altına alınarak yönetilmesi çoğu zaman yöneticilerin yönetim aracı olarak kullandıkları yapılan çalışmalarda görmek mümkündür. Dedikodu ve söylentiler aracılığıyla örgütler yapı değişiklikleri, önemli bazı kararların önceden alınması, çalışanların psikolojik olarak rahatlama gibi bazı fonksiyonel işlevleri faydaları arasında sayılırken, çalışanların gruplaşmalarına neden olması ve iş verimliliğinin düşmesine neden olması da dedikodu ve söylentilerin zararları yönleri olarak çalışmalarda görülmektedir.

Bir yükseköğretim kurumunda yapılan bu çalışma literatürle benzer özellikler taşımaktadır. Buna göre; dedikodu ve söylentiye karşı tutumlarında farklı dağılımlar göstermiş olsa da sonucu genele yaymak istediğimizde dedikodu ve söylentinin sosyal ilişkileri geliştiren, insanları rahatlatan fonksiyonel işlevleri orta düzeyde desteklenmiş olsa da, dedikodu ve söylentinin tehlikeli olduğunu ve iş performansını olumsuz etkilediğini düşünenlerin daha baskın olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmanın genelinde dedikodu ve söylentinin; güvenin azalmasına, kişi ve kurum itibarının düşmesine ve gruplaşmalara neden olarak performansın azalmasına neden olması gibi olumsuz sonuçları, olumlu sonuçlarına göre biraz daha öne çıktığı gözlenmiştir.

Dedikodu ve söylentilerin ortaya çıkmasında ve yayılmasında karşımıza iki etken faktör çıktığı görülmüştür. Genel görüş bu iletişim kanalının ortaya çıkmasında ve yayılmasında kurum ve yönetim kaynaklı görüşünde olduğu görülmüştür. Her iki faktöründe üst düzey etkili olmasına karşın tablo 4 ve 5 incelendiğinde yönetim kaynaklı nedenlerin daha baskın olduğu görülmektedir. Beklenmeyen terfi ve ödüllerin verilmesi, meslektaşlık ilişkilerin zayıflığı ve açıkça ifade edilmeyen düşünceler vd. en önemli yönetim kaynaklı nedenler olarak görülmüştür. Kurum yapısı ve işleyişiyle ilgili köklü değişiklikler, etik değerlerin zayıflığı ve yetersiz resmi iletişim kanalı en büyük kurumsal nedenler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Kurum içinde yönetim seçimleri, atamalar ve ücretler konusunda ki değişiklikler en yoğun dedikodu ve söylentilerin yaşandığı zamanlar olarak ilk üç sırada yer alırken; kurum dışı, eğitim öğretim, yönetim ve kurum kültürü konuları ise en sık duyulan dedikodu ve söylentiler olarak ilk üç sırada yer almaktadır. Dedikodu ve söylentilerin yayılmasına ilişkin kurum içi ve kurum dışı olmak üzere yüzde ağırlıklarıyla değerlendirdiğimizde

çalışmaya katılanların büyük bir kısmı (%33'ü) bu oranı %50'şer olarak eşit şekilde değerlendirdikleri görülmüştür. Aynı şekilde kurum içi bilgi akışının sağlanmasında ölçüğü yanıtlayanların büyük bir kısmı (%25) formal ve informal kanalların da %50'şer olarak eşit şekilde kullanıldığı belirtilmiştir.

Yapılan bu çalışma ile birlikte literatürdeki diğer çalışmalarda da görülmektedir ki informal iletişim sosyal yaşantımızda ve örgüt hayatında en az formal iletişim kadar önemli ve etkili olduğu görülmüştür. İnfomal iletişimi yok saymak yerine varlığını kabul ederek dikkate almak daha rasyonel bir davranış tarzı olduğu görülmektedir.

ÖNERİLER

Dedikodu ve söylentiler kendiliğinden ortaya çıkan doğal bir süreç olduğundan tamamen ortadan kaldırılması neredeyse imkansızdır. Bu nedenle yönetimin/yöneticilerin bu iletişim biçimini ortadan kaldırmaya çalışmak yerine, olumsuz sonuçlarını engellemek ya da en aza indirmek için yaptırımlar uygulaması daha rasyonel bir davranış olabilir. Dedikodu ve söylentiler bilgi akışının tam sağlanamadığı, belirsizlik durumlarında ortaya çıktığını ve daha hızlı yayıldığı düşünürsek bu gibi durumlarda çalışanların doğru bilgilerle bilgilendirilmesi dedikodu ve söylentilerin yayılmasını önlemede ve hızını kesmede daha yararlı olabilir. Tüm önlemlere rağmen ortaya çıkmış olan kötü niyetli dedikodu ve söylentiler için güvenilir dış kaynaklarca ya da basın aracılığıyla yalanlanması, doğru bilgilerin iletilmesi yararlı bir hareket tarzı olmaktadır. Çalışanlarına değer veren ve onların memnuniyetini artıran güvenli bir ortamın varlığı ve güçlü bir örgüt kültürü bu iletişim biçiminin ortaya çıkmasını engelleyen en önemli faktör olarak görülmesi daha faydalı olabilir.

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Inquisition and criticality in higher education: From Vygotsky into classroom practice

Özlem Zabitgil Gülseren

*Assist. Prof. Dr. English Language Teaching Faculty,
İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University
ozlem.gulseren@iszu.edu.tr
ozlemz1980@yahoo.com*

Introduction

Providing quality-education for adults has been a primary pillar of higher education. English Language Teaching (ELT) has similar concerns. ELT departments in universities aim to improve language skills of learners as well as improve learners' critical thinking skills. Universities provide space for widening our knowledge base with theoretical and practical insights. For such an environment, we need curious minds ready to attain knowledge, question the given information and seek out alternative positions. Empirical experience in higher education as an adult educator and language practitioner showed that there are few such inquisitive learners as we hope to find in the regular university classrooms. This paper utilizes Vygotsky's principles of zone of proximal development (ZPD) and scaffolding in Sociocultural Learning Theory (SCT). These concepts are utilized in order to instill critical thinking skills and stretch language proficiency of learners to higher levels of performance. Social approach to education assumes the mediating role of language in our everyday interactions with others. According to Sociocultural Theory (SCT) "human mental functioning is fundamentally a *mediated* process that is organized by cultural artifacts, activities, and concepts" (Ratner, 2002 cited in Lantolf & Thorne, 2006, p.197). Vygotsky's key concepts such as *Scaffolding*, *Zone of Actual Development (ZAP)* and *Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)* are utilized in this paper as an experimental study in order to stretch learners' actual capacity to a higher level of performance.

Background

Sociocultural Theory (SCT) had considerable impact in education field due to influence of psychology in education. Language has an important place for SCT because of the mediating role of language in our everyday interactions. Importance of language as a sociocultural concept comes from the “*role signs/symbols play in the mediation of human activity*” (Mahn, 2013, p. 1). Social approach to education highlights language as one of the primary means of mediation in our everyday life regulated by cultural artifacts, activities and concepts. According to Lantolf and Thorne (2006, p. 201) language is “*the most pervasive and powerful cultural artifact that humans possess to mediate their connection to the world, to each other, and to themselves*”. These artifacts especially language acts as a buffer between the person and his/her environment. There is an interrelationship between *thinking processes* and *language processes* as the individual participates in meaning making in the social world; the concept, *thinking process* relates to perceiving and processing data received from the environment whereas the second concept, *language processes* relate to the use of signs and symbols to communicate in social relationships. Relationship between thinking and speaking processes can inform communicative capacities in a second language (Mahn, 2013). In the use of a second language, thinking and language processes unite to mediate communicative activities, and activities and teaching styles that utilize zone of proximal development (ZPD) can exercise higher psychical processes.

Vygotsky’s Socio- cultural theory is utilized in a first year English Language Teaching (ELT) university class, Oral Communication Skills course. There are thirty-four students in this class. Vygotsky did not directly write about Second Language Acquisition (SLA). However, his analysis of how people acquire cognitive development and develop communicative abilities in their first languages hints implications for SLA (Blake & Pope, 2008). Vygotsky’s learning theory studies cognitive development, and the impact of socio-cultural factors on the individual’s learning potential. The individual’s learning process

according to their biological capacity can be amplified with the support of social and cultural factors. The class aims to create an educational experience which requires students to interpret, criticize and form their opinion as opposed to a memorization-based student teaching style. Students participated in a series of classroom activities: an individual presentation task, reaction paper writing assignments, in-class group activities and midterm exam. Content and form of their performance are discussed to evaluate their proficiency of language and criticality. Vygotsky's popular concepts such as 'scaffolding' and 'zone of proximal development' will be specifically discussed as potential assisting devices to consider language development and criticality development of learners. These concepts are referred to as tools for assessing critical thinking skills as well as evidence of language proficiency.

Socio-cultural circumstances play an essential role in the cognitive development. Private speech in our first language regulates mental functioning. "*When we communicate socially, we appropriate the patterns and meanings of this speech and utilize it inwardly to mediate our mental activity*" (Lantolf & Thorne, 2006, p.202). The trio social-cultural-biological factors in the learning environment need to be thought together as part of an interconnected system. Hence, human beings can "nurture" and "scaffold" their cognitive and communicative functions by being a part of social learning experiences or joining in the interactive processes. People learn from social interactions through mediation of symbolic tools (i.e. languages) and internalize mentally what they learned socially to formulate their thinking patterns. A reconsideration of the social positioning of our learners needs to be considered in the learning context to actualize deeper cognitive development. It is promising for educators to build social support systems to nurture learner potential and reach the highest learning optimum for their learners.

SCT encourages some reflections and considerations in the second/foreign language development. This perspective provides some pedagogical implications for foreign language teaching and calls for re-consideration of some of the perceived challenges in second language acquisition. Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is a particularly significant concept for second language praxis and theory. The most common definition of

ZPD is “*the distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined by problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers*” (Vygotsky, 1978, p.86). Vygotsky studied ZPD in the learning context of children, teaching them skills or tasks that go beyond learners’ actual development level. These challenging tasks are achieved by the assistance of a more capable person or guide. Actualization of ZPD in children’s cognitive development is a context for children’s learning, but its implications for learning is relevant to different learning contexts of all ages. ZPD encourages a pedagogical style which provides a higher level of instruction, proficiency or task beyond the capability level of the learner. This is enabled via the guidance of a more knowledgeable other. Assisted performance is what draws the attention of educators to the ZPD. It highlights a connection between the ‘*development achieved*’ and ‘*development potential*’ (Lantolf & Thorne, 2006, p. 206). In the collaborative and guided learning, the learner will accomplish the task socially and cooperatively, and from then onwards, the learner will be able to achieve the task on his/her own. As with other social transactions, the learner will internalize the social speech, and engage in private-speech, and finally inner-speech will be a verbalized thought.

Language and Learning Context

Everyone learns their first language with a fair degree of competence because we are born with an innate ability to learn a language and then grow up in a community where functioning in that community is possible through language. In western tradition thinking is considered as an intra-mental activity that takes place in the individual’s mind whereas Vygotskian psychology does not separate individual and social in a clear-cut way (Robbins, 2013). Similarly thinking and speech unite in verbal thought and contribute to the cognitive development processes. In Vygotsky’s studies, the term “*semiotic mediation*” plays an important place in social interaction. This mediation carries social-cultural-physical and historical information to the present context. Language is one of the most powerful symbolic tools a person utilizes to mediate his/her thoughts to the world (Mahn & Steiner,

1996). Communication among people is only possible through the social functions of language. However, language goes beyond the task of a tool for communicating, and represents a tool of inter-generational and inter-historical heritage implying several social functions. Sociocultural theory conceptualizes improvement of human cognitive development to higher mental function via social interaction. Vygotsky interpolated complex effects schooling has on cognitive development. It included learning through “*participation in socioculturally and institutionally organized practices*” (Lantolf & Thorne, 2006, p. 207). Learning collaboratively with others ‘precedes’ and ‘shapes’ development, indicating that they can ‘*stimulate qualitatively developmental changes*’ (p. 207). SCT proposes a new perspective to be envisioned for the SLA (second language acquisition) process.

ZPD in a second language context can be utilized as a diagnostic conceptual tool to realize student potential and create the circumstances for maximum development. If learning starts with the social interaction and continues with internalization, then, we can deduce that language and thought are closely connected and inter-dependent in second language learning (Read, 2013). Social communication thus has an immense role in learning in the language classroom. Language pedagogy needs to be organized with this conceptualization in mind. Sociocultural perspective of language acquisition portrays the cognitive and social factors in the acquiring of a second language (Robbins, 2013). To construct both cognitive and emotional connection requires that we use social interaction and cooperative learning in our teaching program or learning environment. It is believed that learning is the result of “shared” experiences in different social settings (Blake & Pope, 2008). Only after the collective functioning of group activities does the expression of the individual become possible (i.e. unification of language and thought in L2). This explains the presupposition to think and speak in the target language in the language classroom in order for effective language learning to take place. We can infer that there is a relationship between thinking and language processes in communicating meaning in a second language. This gives us a different perception about Communicative language classroom. To have an actual communicative classroom atmosphere, it is our duty to create our students several

opportunities in which they can interact with one another and learn from each other in social networks.

Student Performance versus Expected Potential

According to sociocultural research “*single snapshots of learner performance do not constitute appropriate evidence of learning and development*” (Lantolf & Thorne, 2006, p. 207). Development in learners is a continuous process that stretches over days, weeks, and months. This makes us re-consider our test-based curricula and the standardized-tests for centralized university-exams. How acceptable is it to expect learners show their best performance in one shot instance. If learning is a continuing process so should the assessment of learning. In Oral Communications class, I expected learners to show their understanding of the topic in several ways: a quiz, multiple reaction paper assignments, presentations and a midterm exam. The expectations from the tasks assigned as well as student performance are included in the following section:

Text book consists of various articles about English language communication from different linguists. Language of the book is above first year English language teaching student proficiency. I purposefully composed a challenging reading pack to activate scaffolding in learners’ reading processes. I aimed to stretch student performance through my explanatory descriptions and visual powerpoints in the class. These pedagogical styles aimed to take students from their actual performance level to a higher performance level, ZPD. Also, engaging students in whole class discussions targeted social learning processes.

Reaction papers are explained to students by the teacher as a piece of writing to be written by learners to show their understanding of the unit/reading with summary and synthesis. Students are explained to write their response papers in their own words with their own responses. Students were told that they could try to analyze the quality of the article studied. Students produced a series of reaction papers analyzed by the teacher. Interestingly majority of students submitted papers which consisted of copied pasted text from the textbook. Their summaries were directly taken from the textbook verbatim. In

terms of analysis students all chose to agree with the author. Nobody chose to challenge the author's point. Student reaction papers were disappointing because they failed to meet the criticality standards of the course expectations.

I prepared one quiz, which consisted of interpretation questions. Students mainly wrote down what they memorized from the book. Except a few successful students class complained about the quiz questions arguing that they were not prepared for such interpretation oriented questions. These two instances (reaction paper and quiz) of low student performance made me prepare easy definition questions for the midterm exam hoping that students would not to fail. With few interpretative and creative questions, I was able to create a more anticipated exam for the students. Majority of students succeeded in the test. Yet, educator's expectations for a higher level of criticality definitely failed.

In the presentation task students were asked to create a descriptive powerpoint about their dream job or any topic they liked. Despite few creative students who went above and beyond their performance capacity and created creative presentations, majority chose to present an average performance, directly reading from slights. In order to increase student exploration and encourage a higher level of performance, I asked them to prepare a small group presentation. This group presentation required learners to meet a few times outside of the class to create the presentation dialogue, practice and eventually present in front of the class. This collaborative homework brought forth more effective results.

Outcome and Implications

Student performance in various class activities and assignments was less than expected. Only a handful of students produced the kind of critical work the instructor expected. Learners did not produce analysis of texts desired by the instructor. They simply reiterated what the author pointed out. Almost all students chose to agree with the author, rarely challenging the author's view. Learners' language proficiency varied from low intermediate to high intermediate proficiency levels in the English language. Regardless of the language level of learners, all students chose to agree with the author and repeat the text as it is presented. There was a deep loyalty to the text, with great hesitation to question it.

This showed that learners lacked criticality which is an essential aspect of university level learning. This type of questioning should be applied in all levels of education to familiarize learners to this type of learning. Criticality lacks in many levels of education, which appears as one of the challenges observed in this class.

In the first quiz I did, more than half of the class failed, because they didn't know how to respond to the interpretation questions posed to them. Most of them wrote the memorized sentences from the book, which I still marked as partially correct, because I wanted to give some marks as generously as I can. Half of the class preferred to keep some questions blank because they did not understand what I expected when I asked them to form their own opinion. In the midterm exam, I asked students easy to answer, basic definition questions and now they are able to have higher grades. The reaction papers and the quiz showed me where students stood on the criticality plane and I did my exam preparation according to this information. Thus, my goal has to consider improving student criticality as well as language proficiency. Adjustment of the class planning syllabus as well as tailoring learning goals of each class according to specific learner needs increased their possibility of success. My class preparation definitely changed according to student preferences and realities.

Conclusion

Two aspects of learner performance analyzed in this paper ; (1)scaffolding in language proficiency and (2) scaffolding in criticality. Language level of the text was purposefully higher than learners' actual level, because only in the strive to create meaning in a complicated text can students go beyond their actual performance level to a higher level of proficiency. Scaffolding in language level aims to improve language skills of learners. Despite the challenges students expressed in understanding the text, instructor guided collaborative meaning making in the classroom proved to be effective. Since students expressed a lot of complaints about writing reaction papers, this assignment changed into a collaborative text analysis via teacher support. Hence, zone of proximal development can take different forms and styles. I experimented different homework and assignment types

until finding the best match for the class in question. Second important aspect of this study was criticality. Critical positioning of learners in the educational system are studied paying particular attention to the learner attitude, performance style and performance quality in terms of critical disposition. Learners are encouraged to criticize the text through teacher guided collaborative reading sessions, which is followed by meaning making and deconstruction of the text. The qualitative insights from this study contributes to a better understanding of our learners so as to better meet their learning needs and better assist learners in reaching their utmost potential.

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Integrating weighted learning outcomes in assignment design: Does it help students?

Sherif Mohammed Ali El-Wageeh

*Ph.D., Assistant Professor,
Chairman, Department of Architecture Engineering
College of Architecture Engineering and Design, Kingdom University
P.O. Box: Manama 40434, Kingdom of Bahrain
E-mail: sherifwageeh@yahoo.com; s.wageeh@ku.edu.bh*

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the importance of designing well structured assignments that are based on Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs). Through the researcher experience as an assistant professor in the department of Architectural Engineering, it is found that the quality of students' response to required assignments in the course of "Construction Management" together with their output was affected by the structure and design of the assignment itself.

The researcher designed an assignment about an important topic "Trade-off in Construction Projects Management" without writing the relative weight of tested ILOs in the assignment. After receiving students output of the assignment and marking it, the researcher modified the assignment in order to incorporate certain ILOs (Knowledge and Understanding skills, subject-specific skills, intellectual skills and transferable skills) with a relative weight assigned to each. The updated assignment was re-submitted to students. While re-marking students' output, it was found that the students' response and quality of their output was significantly improved.

KEYWORDS

Learner-centered education, rubric-based assessment, assignment design, Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs), generic skills, decision taking, Trade-off

INTRODUCTION

Context and Background

After the shift from teaching to learning approach, and the emergence of student-centered approach in the mission and vision of higher education institutes, it was important to integrate learning outcomes in the design and specifications of academic programs and courses. Various assessment methods were re-designed in order to test students' Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs). Assignments are examples of such assessment methods. The study focuses on the effect of integrating ILOs with relative weight in the design of assignments on students' submittals.

In this paper, the researcher conducted an experimental study in the course "Introduction to construction project management" to depict the importance of integrating course ILOs with relative weight in assignment design. An important topic in construction management is chosen for the assignment. The topic is "Trade-off in construction management". Trade-off is favouring one factor in expense of other factors. According to (Gould, 2002), the three project pillars (time, cost and quality) are subject to trade-off process during the life cycle of construction projects. The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for managing the trade-off process and taking timely decisions in that regard so that the construction project stages run smoothly without any delay.

Motivation and Importance

The significance of this research is motivated by the continuous quality assurance reviews for academic programs in the author's university. The reviews are conducted by National Authority for Qualifications and Quality Assurance of Education and Training (NAQQAET) in Bahrain. The continuous development of academic programs, course facts and descriptions, and assessment policy led to the necessity of accurately defining ILOs for the academic program as well as for courses under each program. It was

advised to link assessment methods to ILOs by indicating tested ILOs in each method. In order to follow NAQQAET recommendations, the author designed a template for assignments that incorporates tested ILOs with a relative weight of importance for each ILO.

Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) made it mandatory for universities to follow the outcome-based assessment and evaluation process for accreditation purposes (Pallapu, n.d.). The importance of this research stems from the continuous trials of educational institutions to assure the quality in teaching, learning and assessment methods. The education currently is shifting from teaching approach to learning approach; that means it is important to measure students' learning outcomes by all possible means and through all possible assessments methods in order to assure the effectiveness of teaching process.

Research Question

The paper tries to answer the question: Is it feasible to incorporate weighted ILOs in the design of course assessment? Moreover, the paper tries to test whether the response of students to such assessments is affected positively or negatively. A hypothesis is designed to answer research question. The hypothesis is "average of students' marks increases if the assignment incorporates tested ILOs with their relative weight". Experimental steps taken to test research hypothesis are explained in detail later.

Research Objectives

The research aims at:

1. Highlighting recent conceptual shifts in higher education system
2. Highlighting the importance of ILOs in education.
3. Testing the feasibility of integrating tested ILOs with relative importance weight in the design of assignments.

Research Structure

The research is structured on four sections. The first section introduces the topic's context and background as well as the motivation behind conducting the research and its importance. The research question and hypothesis are also highlighted. The second section highlights the recent shift from teaching to learning approach in education, and the origin and evolution of ILOs concept in education and its reflection on assessment process. The third section explains experimental study methodology, steps of assignment design, experiment procedures and the results of experimental study. The fourth section comes up with the conclusion, limitations, recommendations and directions for further research.

ASSESSMENT AND EDUCATIONAL SHIFT

This part of the study surfs through different topics related to experimental study context. First, the conceptual shift from teacher-centered approach to learner-centered approach is highlighted with its reflection on the assessment process. Second, the role of assessment in education and the transparency in assessment design is emphasized. Finally, the link between Learning Outcomes and assessment is tackled.

Student-Centered Approach and Assessment in Education

During last decade, some research studied the shift from teacher-centered approach to learner-centered approach (Weimer, 2002; Wright, 2011). Weimer (2002) revealed that classrooms at the college/university level are extremely instructor-centered and that this situation affects negatively students' success and maturity. Wright (2011) pointed out that when students face an unmanageable amount of course content, they resort to memorization rather than conceptualization. In fact, this is reflected clearly on their response to some modes of assessment such as written assignments. In her book, *Learner-centered teaching*, Weimer (2002) pointed out five areas in education that can be affected by the conceptual shift from teacher-centered approach to learner-centered approach. Those areas are: the balance of power in the classroom, the function of the course content, the role of the teacher versus the role of the student, the responsibility of learning and the purpose and the process of evaluation.

Wright (2011) predicts some features about students' evaluation in student-centered approach. She predicts that "course objectives and learning will be clearly stated, and students will be taught to assess their own work and that of their peers by asking critical questions in a constructive manner". Wright's prediction reveals that learner-centered approach enhances both teaching and learning process and improves students' generic skills.

Transparency and Assessment in Education

According to (Parkes, 2010), assessment provides a critical link in the teaching and learning process. Fu & Kwok (n.d.) highlight the purpose of assessment in applied learning context as "it involves generating and collecting evidence of students' attainment of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes, and judging that evidence against defined standards". Fu & Kwok (n. d.) recommend that the assessment design should consist of a representative set of tasks which can measure a wide spectrum of knowledge, skills and attributes.

They mentioned certain dimensions that have to be considered when designing an assessment task. These dimensions are: assessment mode; assessment method; assessment criteria; assessment task weighting; weighting of individual and group assessment; weighting of in-class and outside-class assessment and weighting of written and practical assessment.

It is important to put a lot of effort in designing and standardizing assessment. Many countries started to establish centralized authorities that are responsible for assuring the standardization of assessment in all educational stages. Fu & Kwok (n.d.) shed the light on the role of Hong Kong Examination and Assessment Authority (HKEAA) which is: the setting of performance standards; the guiding of assessment design; and the moderating of assessment results.

Few studies focused on the importance of using rubrics in assignment design. Keefer (2010) conducted a survey to test students' opinion about using rubric. She designed an open-ended questionnaire that is structured around previous study by Andrade and Du (2005). Students indicated that rubrics were: helpful in completing assignments and giving insight into teacher expectations. Moreover, students noticed that, for teacher, grading was easier using rubrics and resulted in consistent feedback. Additionally, several students commented that their anxiety increased when instructors used rubrics because of the pressure to produce very specific high quality work (Keefer, 2010).

Learning Outcomes Based Assessment

The emergence of Outcome Based Education (OBE) was inspired by Bloom's categorization of the skill levels achieved by students in 1956 into six categories: knowledge; comprehension; application; analysis; synthesis and evaluation (Bloom, 1984). According to (Pallapu, n.d.), design and developing of outcome-based course is a three step process: (i) Identify the outcomes; (ii) Decide the contents and teaching strategies; and (iii) Developing assessment based on the outcomes. Fu & Kwok (n.d.) state that "alignment of curriculum, learning and assessment plays a key role for the implementation of a coherent course". They add that "the Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs) of the curriculum lead the assessment design as well as the relevant learning activities required" and "since the development of assessment tasks, criteria and rubrics are started with the ILOs, coherent assessment is expected".

Taylor & Harlow (2010) point out that learning outcome-based assessment can help identify how learning occurs within and across time. They add that ILOs and corresponding aligned assessment tasks and teaching activities are increasingly being used in order for students to achieve deeper levels of learning and understanding. Fu & Kwok (n.d.) link between assessment in applied learning and learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, values and attitudes). They highlight the challenge of Hong Kong Examination and Assessment Authority (HKEAA) in devising appropriate assessment instruments to measure the performance of students taking different Applied Learning (ApL) subjects. HKEAA developed a set of written descriptors for the 'attained' level that describes what a typical student of a particular ApL subject performing at this level is able to do. Performance descriptors drafted by HKEAA was linked to Learning Outcomes (LOs) through covering seven dimensions: knowledge and understanding; application of knowledge; generic skills; communication skills; subject-specific performance related to the context; values and attributes towards the related industry and self-understanding for further studies and career development (Fu & Kwok, n.d.). In his description of assignments and projects as assessment tools, Pallapu (n.d.) mentioned that assignments and projects can help in assessing student's ability to apply the knowledge acquired; analyze and solve problems; design, develop, and implement solutions. The assignment that is presented in the next experimental study complies typically with Pallapu's description.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Experimental Study Methodology

In order to answer the research question and to achieve research objectives, an experimental assignment was designed in a way that assures covering at least three categories of the course ILOs. These ILOs were not mentioned to the students in the first version submitted to them. However, the structure of assessment tasks reflected those ILOs. The students Output of the first version were evaluated according to pre-weighted ILOs. The assignment was re-written after incorporating those ILOs with their relative weight of importance. The students were asked to re-submit the assignment again according to its second version. Inferential statistics methods were used to compare between the two results and to test research hypothesis.

The Assignment

The assignment that was used to test research hypothesis is structured around 'Trade-off' in construction projects. As was clarified before, trade-off is an important decision making situation that faces Project Manger (PM) during the life cycle of construction projects. The first version of the assignment was designed in a form of systematic steps/tasks for students to follow. Following those steps properly assures achieving certain learning outcomes. Following is the first version of the assignment:

The three project factors (Performance/Quality – cost – time) are subject to a trade-off process.

1. Explain the previous fact
2. Apply this fact to a selected real project in which a trade-off decision was made.
3. Criticize the decision that was made and suggest your own alternative trade-off decision
4. Present your assignment in a research format (size A4) containing (text – photos of the project – diagrams if applicable)

Students were asked to demonstrate their understanding of "Trade-off" in construction project management, and to select a case study in which a clear trade-off decision was taken by the management team. Moreover, students were asked to conduct a critical analysis on the taken trade-off decision and suggest an alternative trade-off decision that can be taken.

After receiving students' submittals for the first version of the assignment, the tested course ILOs, with their relative weight was added to that version. The result was the second version which included the following ILOs. Table (1)

Table (1): Tested ILOs with their relative weight

ILO Category	ILO Code	ILO	Relative Weight (%)
Knowledge and Understanding Skills	A2	Understanding Trade-off in Construction Project Management	5
Thinking skills	C1	Decision Making	40
General and Transferable Skills	D1	Critical Thinking – Problem Solving	30
	D2	Analytical skills	15
	D3	Management skills	10
Total			100

The Experiment

The first version of the assignment was presented to 14 students. They were given 3 weeks to submit the assignment. During the first week of submission period, there was a follow-up for students' works in order to make sure that they have selected proper case studies. After receiving students' submittals, they were evaluated according to the weighted ILOs in table (1). The result was as shown in table (2)

The second version of the assignment was presented to the same 14 students with further two weeks period for submission. Students were asked to re-submit the assignment after putting into consideration the weighed tested ILOs shown in table (1). Students' second submittals were marked again. Two students didn't submit the assignment in the second round; those students were excluded from the experiment. The result are shown in table (3)

Table (2): Assignment's first version marking results

	<i>Tested ILOs with their Relative Weight (%)</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>A2</i>	<i>C1</i>	<i>D1</i>	<i>D2</i>	<i>D3</i>	
<i>Student Number</i>	<i>5 %</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>100%</i>

1	3	20	20	10	0	53
2	5	40	25	15	8	93
3	3	20	20	10	0	53
4	3	25	20	10	0	53
5	5	20	15	10	0	50
6	5	25	20	10	5	65
7	5	20	15	10	0	50
8	5	20	20	8	5	58
9	4	25	15	15	5	64
10	5	40	30	15	0	90
11	4	25	15	15	5	64
12	5	40	25	15	8	93
13	5	20	15	10	0	50
14	5	25	20	10	5	65

Table (3): Assignment's second version marking results

	<i>Tested ILOs with their Relative Weight (%)</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>A2</i>	<i>C1</i>	<i>D1</i>	<i>D2</i>	<i>D3</i>	
Student Number	5 %	40%	30%	15%	10%	100%
1	5	35	25	12	5	82
2	5	40	25	15	10	95
3	5	35	25	12	5	82
4	5	35	25	12	5	82
5	5	30	20	10	8	73
6	5	30	20	10	10	75
7	5	30	20	10	8	73
8	5	20	20	8	5	58

9	5	25	15	15	10	70
10	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	5	25	15	15	10	70
12	5	40	25	15	10	95
13	5	35	25	15	10	90
14	--	--	--	--	--	--

In order to test research hypothesis, the results shown in tables (2) and (3) need to be compared. The null hypothesis (H_0) will demonstrate that average of student's marks was not affected by adding weighted ILOs to the assignment (with a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$) i.e.

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad (1)$$

Where: μ_1 is the average of students' marks in the first version; μ_2 is the average of students' marks in the second version

Because it is required to test whether students' submittals were affected positively in the assignment's second version or not, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is a positive directional hypothesis i.e.

$$H_1: \mu_2 > \mu_1 \quad (2)$$

The statistical parameter (t) is used to test the hypothesis. It is given by the equation:

$$t = \frac{D^-}{S_D/\sqrt{n}} \quad (3)$$

Where: D^- is the average of differences between students' mark in the second version and their mark in the first version, S_D is the standard deviation of differences, n is the sample size.

Table (4) shows the difference between students' mark in both versions of the assignment. Variables of equation (3) are then calculated from the table as follows:

$$D^- = \frac{199}{12} = 16.58 \text{ and } S_D = 13.11$$

$$\text{From equation (3): } t = \frac{16.58}{13.11/\sqrt{12}} = 4.38$$

Table (4): Difference between students' mark in both assignment versions

<i>Student Number</i>	<i>Marks (1st Version)</i>	<i>Marks (2nd Version)</i>	<i>Difference (D)</i>
1	53	82	29
2	93	95	2
3	53	82	29
4	53	82	29
5	50	73	23
6	65	75	10
7	50	73	23

8	58	58	0
9	64	70	6
10	90	--	excluded
11	64	70	6
12	93	95	2
13	50	90	40
14	65	--	excluded
Total			199

Results, Discussion and Implications

As mentioned before, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) will be positive directional hypothesis and the test will be one-tailed test (right tail). In this case, from standard statistical tables, the critical value of "t" (with degrees of freedom = $n-1=12-1=11$ and a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$) will be 1.790.

As the calculated "t" is greater than critical "t", the decision will be rejecting (H_0) and accepting (H_1) which yields that students' submittals were significantly affected positively in the assignment's second version. Fig. 1

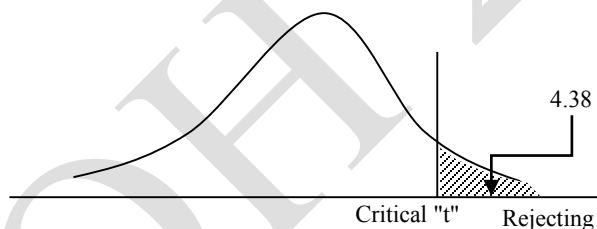


Fig 1.79

Critical and calculated values of (t)

The experiment proved that students' marks in the second version of the assignment were significantly improved. It seems that adding ILOs with their relative weight helped students to tune their submittals by putting more emphasis on achieving Learning Outcomes (LOs) with higher weight. All students achieved higher marks in the second version of the assignment except one student whose mark remains the same. When investigating the GPA of that student, it was found that it is very low. It seems that he didn't care about improving his mark.

By comparing breakdown of students' marks in both versions of the assignment, it is easily found that knowledge and understanding skills mark was not affected significantly. However, both marks of thinking skills and general and transferable skills were improved significantly in students' submittals for the second version of the assignment.

The results of marking both versions of the assignment helped the instructor both in re-considering the relative importance of course ILOs, and in fine tuning some ILOs. Moreover, it helped the instructor in balancing tested ILOs in further assignments.

CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The educational shift from teaching approach to learning approach resulted in structuring academic programs and courses on pre-defined ILOs that cover wide range of skills such as: knowledge and understanding skills; subject-specific skills; intellectual skills

and general and transferable skills. Assessment tools needed to be re-examined in order to test those ILOs effectively. It is found that transparency is an important factor in designing assessment instruments. Integrating tested course ILOs with their relative weight of importance improved students' response to the experimental study assignment. Students tuned their response to various assessment tasks in the assignment according to the weight of corresponding LOs.

Limitations

The experimental study covered by this paper has some limitations. Communication skills, which are normally tested through student's presentation of his submittals, were not included in the assignment. Instructor's feedback on the two versions of the assignment was given to students in a written form. Moreover, the feedback process was not highlighted in the paper in order to focus on the comparative analysis of students' final results in both versions of the assignment. Obviously, those areas of limitations can be covered in further experimental studies.

Recommendations and Future Studies

The following recommendations and directions for future studies are emerged from both theoretical background and practical part of the study:

- Establishing central examinations and assessment authority that is responsible for the setting of performance standards, the guiding of assessment design, and the moderating of assessment results.
- The instructor has to guide students to use the course concepts to acquire skills of critical thinking and problem-solving.
- It is important to map assessment tasks with ILOs. The relative importance of ILOs is revealed by frequency and weighting of the assessment tasks concerned.
- Devising instruments and indices that can be used to assess the quality of assessment design by testing the balanced coverage of cognitive requirements and generic skills through assessment tasks.

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Introduction of competence based teaching on a department level

Mag. Rupert Beinhauer

FH JOANNEUM, International Management; Graz, Austria.

"With labor markets increasingly relying on higher skill levels and transversal competences, higher education should equip students with the advanced knowledge, skills and competences they need through their professional lives." (The Bologna Process 2020)

A competency includes both means and an end. The means are a combination of knowledge, skills, or abilities and the end is to perform effectively the activities of a given occupation or function to the standards expected in employment. The core of competency-based curriculum design is to ensure that learners will be able to demonstrate their learned competences after they have acquired a necessary combination of knowledge, skills, and abilities. We differentiate two main groups of competences: the general or transversal competences which are applicable to any field of knowledge and the specific competences which are dependent on each field of knowledge. The paper demonstrates the process that was used to introduce both general and specific competences in five different degree programs at the University of Pristina.

As a first step specific and general competences were defined for each degree program. Then a questionnaire for assessing the match between skills and competences provided in education and those actually needed in the respective jobs was designed. The analysis of the questionnaires allowed the development of meta-level indicators, which could be used to provide feedback for curriculum design and adaptations. The competences were described in competence catalogues and introduced in teaching, using a competence matrix.

The paper at hand demonstrates this process.

1. The Bologna Process and the European Qualification Framework

The identification of three cycles of studies on Bachelor, Master and PhD level, as defined in the Bologna Declaration (1999) started the development of the European Qualification Framework (EQF) and with it a shift towards competence based education in Europe. The EQF “acts as a translation device to make national qualifications more readable across Europe, promoting workers' and learners' mobility between countries and facilitating their lifelong learning” (European Commission, 2013). The EQF provides eight reference levels, defined by a set of descriptors indicating the learning outcomes relevant at that level. It shows the knowledge, skills and competences which are required for each respective level. Once the EQF is fully implemented it will be possible to link national qualifications to one of the eight levels of the EQF and in this way make it comparable with other qualifications handled in the same way. The Ministers responsible for Higher Education in the countries participating in the Bologna Process established the overarching framework for qualifications of the European Higher Education Area when they met in Bergen in 2005. The Qualifications Framework for the European Higher Education Area (QF-EHEA) covers only those qualifications which can be achieved within the three cycles of the Bologna Process. “The EQF is fully compatible with the qualifications framework for Higher Education developed under the Bologna Process. Specifically, the EQF descriptors at levels 5-8 refer to the higher education descriptors agreed under the Bologna Process. However, the formulation of the EQF level descriptors differs from the Bologna level descriptors developed specifically for higher education needs because, as a lifelong learning framework the EQF also encompasses vocational education and training (VET) and work contexts, including at the highest levels.” (EQF, 2013). Since the Berlin Communiqué of 19 September 2003 the Bologna process covers three cycles of Studies (Bologna Process, 2003); Bachelor, Master and now also PhD cycles. For each of these the Bologna process provides descriptors for the level of competences to be reached. For each cycle there is a corresponding level of competences to be defined a learning outcome. The JQI Dublin descriptors for Bachelors and Masters were first proposed in March 2002. They have been updated to include the PhD cycle in March 2004. The Dublin descriptors explain the levels of competences required to complete each cycle of study.

To fit this process each higher education institution needs to prepare a catalogue of competences, which will be used to demonstrate that students have reached the level of competence required. Seen in this way, competences are defined as learning outcomes and define the minimum level of expertise every student needs to ultimately finish his or her study. To accomplish this, a set of competences, which can and should build upon each other is assigned to every study program, every course and ultimately every unit of teaching. Some of these competences are the same for different fields of study, perhaps even for the whole university, they are called general or transversal competences. Other competences are specific for their field of study, students of other fields do not need to acquire them, they are called specific competences.

“Learning outcomes – defined as ‘statements of what a learner knows, understands and is able to do on completion of a learning process’ – is a key concept in the design of European instruments fostering transparency, comparability, transferability and recognition of qualifications between different countries and at different levels. If qualifications are to be awarded on the basis of learning outcomes, underpinned by developments on national qualifications frameworks in the context of the European qualifications framework and the European credit system for VET, this must affect the various sectors of education and training by ‘backwash’. (CEDEFOP, 2010) “The ‘learning outcomes’ approach shifts the emphasis from the duration of learning and the institution where it takes place to the actual learning and the knowledge, skills and competences that have been or should be acquired through the learning process. Despite the fact that it is considered to be relatively new; the ‘learning outcomes’ approach has been applied in various countries, in various sectors and for various purposes.” (European Qualification Framework, 2011).

2. The Tempus project CUP

CUP addresses the missing link between higher education (HE) and economy in the area of Kosovo, mainly at the University of Pristina. The project develops or advances procedures for the assessment and improvement of the match between the competences developed by HE and those required by the labor market. It is based on the EQF procedures. From the European perspective, CUP aims to bring the HE systems of Kosovo one step closer to the EQF and to the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) by providing instruments for external quality assurance (QA) connecting the worlds of education and work.

In scope of CUP a competency is both, a means and aim. Looking at competences as a means, they present a combination of knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to fulfill a role. Looking at competences as an aim, competences are used to define the learning aim by setting the target level of competences a student should acquire. Students acquire these competences through participation in various learning activities. It is crucial that these competences can be assessed, as the student is required to reach a certain level before he or she can pass a course or earn a degree. As such the use of criterion based assessment methods is crucial and a competency needs to allow for such assessment to be considered. To have any chance of success in using competencies to measure the success of learning activities, they need to be systematically developed, set-up and assessed.

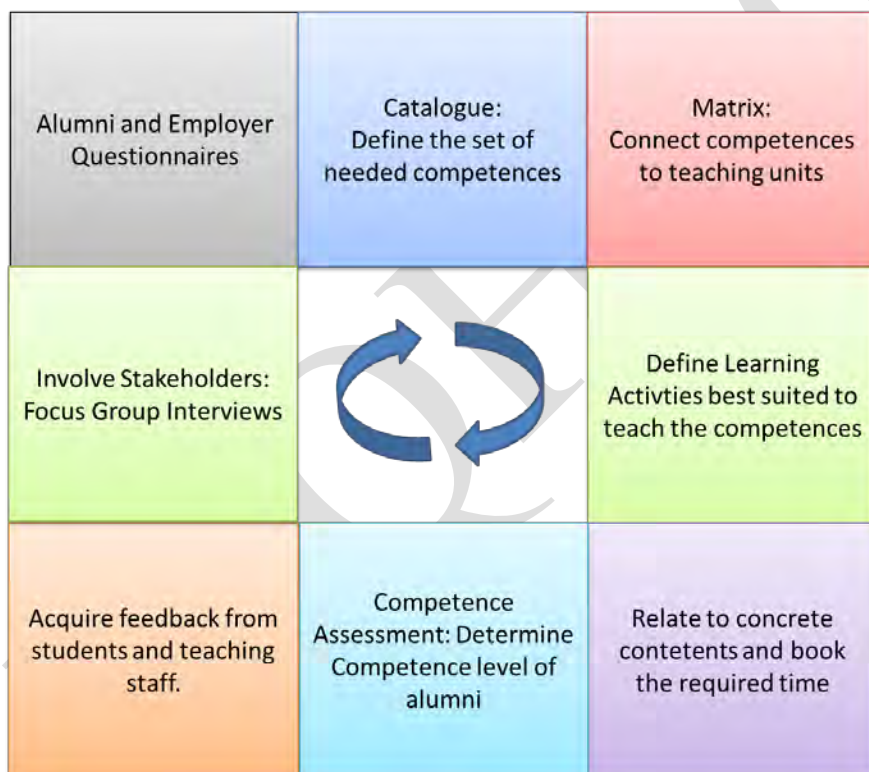


Figure 5: *The CUP methodology*

The proposed methodology, which was used in the Tempus Project Competence at the University of Prishtina (CUP), is based on a department level approach. For our terminology we consider a department being responsible for one degree program (e.g. Master in Biology). As a first step specific and general competences were defined. This was accomplished by setting up and analysing focus group interviews with the major stakeholders connected to the department, including but not limited to employers, alumni, students and teaching staff. Aim was to find those competences which those stakeholders felt to be relevant for the

respective degree program. The results of the focus group were compared to the University prerequisites, the European requirements and national legislation.

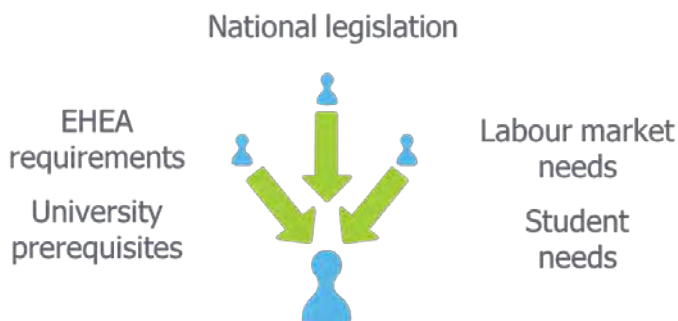


Figure 6: *Defining competences*

With help of these results two questionnaires, one for employers and one for alumni were set up. The main objectives for the questionnaire were to explore graduate perceptions of the quality of their educational experiences and to explore employer satisfaction with the alumni. The questionnaires were set up for being used either as an interview guideline or as an online questionnaire and were presented to as many employers and alumni of the department as possible (aiming at about 100 each). The analysis of the questionnaire results allowed providing feedback for curriculum design. The questionnaires were used for asking for those competences which were actually considered necessary by the labor market.



Figure 7: *Questionnaires*

After a re-check with the professors to control the academic relevance of the resulting competences, they were compared with the EQF and adapted to fit into the larger European framework, and then described in competence catalogues. Two main groups of competences can be identified, generic competences that are applicable to any field of expertise and the specific competences that are particular to each field of expertise. A catalogue of generic and specific competences tailored to a certain degree program can be used as a profile of the degree program and of the future graduate. It is the basis of the learning contract between the university and the student, describing in detail which competence levels the student is supposed to reach. It serves as guide (or map) for all teaching activities within the program and can be considered to be the starting and end point of the teaching-learning process. Academic courses, subjects and learning activities are planned and learning outcomes are assessed in terms of these competences.

The competences in the competence catalogue can now be introduced into the teaching process by relating them to the courses of the degree program (competence matrix).

1.	Competences	
	Generic	Specific

Courses	GC1	GC2	GC3	SC1	SC2	SC3	SC4
Course 1	x			x		x	
Course 2	x		x	x	x		x
Course 3	x					x	
Course 4	x		x				
Course 5							
Course 6	x		x		x		

Table 1: *Example for a competence catalogue*

All courses taught (in the matrix rows) are matched with competences graduates should have when they finish their studies (in the matrix columns). In each cell we can now indicate which competences are taught in which courses. With the help of the matrix it is easy to see if any competences are not covered (empty columns) or if any courses are teaching only competences which are actually not required by graduates (empty rows). At second glance it is easy to analyze the coverage of certain competences (in how many courses are they taught) and to see were possible content overlapping could be an issue. Once it is known to the teaching staff which competences should be acquired in which courses, it is easier to develop the best learning activities. In this respect competences are treated like learning outcomes, which can be reached by learning activities. It is important to state that in many courses most learning activities will not need to be changed, they are just systematically connected to the competences they teach. Learning activities are connected to respective competences and teaching units, ideally using a competence management software, which allows easy handling and assessment of the involved competencies.

Every competence needs to be formulated in assessable and measurable terms, making it relatively easy to design adequate assessment methods, which enable the teaching staff to evaluate the level of competency the students have acquired and to assign a grade for each student for each cell in the matrix that is used in the respective course. As some competences may be evaluated in more than one course and some courses cover more than one competence, assessment might consist of several parts, done by different professors. (E.g. the general competence “presentation skills” might have been assessed by several professors in several courses). To provide an assessment for this competence a compound grade needs to be calculated; where different assessments might carry different weight (E.g. 50% of the grade for “presentation skills” might depend from the assessment in course A, 30% from the assessment in course B, 20% from the assessment in course C). It is easier to handle and design such combined assessments by using adequate software. The grade for a course could also be a combined assessment, or consists of the weighted assessments of all general and specific competences taught in the course.

When a semester has been finished, students can be asked for their evaluation of the whole process and if they feel that they have reached their learning aims (which have been described in terms of competencies). The result of this evaluation process, together with a new focus group interview including the major stakeholders of the department can be used to start the whole cycle anew. Again modified questionnaires can be set up, the catalogue can be adapted etc.

3. Advantages of the competence based teaching approach

Working with competence based teaching makes it easier to set up curricula, to define learning outcomes and to compare the content of different courses. Competence based teaching is even though it does - as all new tools - require some additional work at the beginning, very helpful for reducing the workload in the planning phase of courses. Comparing courses with each other is much easier and overlapping can be better avoided. It saves time for the teaching staff on the long run.

Leading universities all over Europe actively apply the concept of competence based teaching for their programs and research. Competence based teaching has become a necessary precondition for cooperation and

comparison with these universities and a major element of the European higher education area. Following this approach allows for increased international comparability and cooperation.

With the introduction of the Bologna process, many EU universities have experienced increased interest from the professional and commercial sectors. Competence based teaching has proven to be the most efficient tool to establish a strong connection between higher education and employers; especially if this connection was not well established before. From this aspect of view it allows better alumni employability, increased cooperation with industry and teaching which is more directly connected to practical use.

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Investing in the quality of teaching in higher education: Why and how?

Doris Kiendl-Wendner

*FH JOANNEUM University of Applied Sciences, Graz, Austria
Doris.kiendl-wendner@fh-joanneum.at*

Abstract

Higher education institutions (HEI) operate in a market oriented environment, since they compete for the best students and faculty. Universities have adopted various strategies to attract students and faculty. Many higher education institutions claim that they offer excellent education. However, only few institutions have so far been developing a strategy on how to prepare their teaching faculty to provide excellent teaching.

This paper discusses current trends in higher education related to quality in teaching. The paper focuses on the vision and mission of HEI and their impact on career paths of faculty members. The paper shows how strategic human resource development of faculty can improve quality in teaching. The paper finally discusses the influence of didactical training as human resource development measures on faculty retention as well as student satisfaction.

1. Introduction

University management is required to see the big picture in a globalized and competitive educational environment. Among the challenges which university face are student expectations and faculty demands. After all, it is the human beings who matter most: students and faculty as well as staff. Students regard themselves more and more as “customers”, especially in countries where the level of tuition has increased significantly. Attracting the best students is only possible if the university has excellent faculty who provides outstanding quality of teaching and who care for the students. In this context, retention of excellent faculty is of very high importance.

This paper discusses university strategies and methods of HR development, in particular didactical training of faculty members. The paper shows that measures of strategic quality improvement of teaching will only be successful if several conditions are given: First of all, these measures have to be consistent with the overall mission and vision of the university, secondly, there has to be commitment from the top management of universities and, finally, there has to be a consistent reward system for such faculty members who participate in these HR development measures.

2. University strategies

Many universities promise a lot. According to their written vision and mission which are usually published on their webpage, they claim to provide the best education, outstanding research, life long learning, knowledge

transfer to the society, employability of their graduates, career services, special conditions for their faculty and additional benefits. While some universities which have sufficient resources may be able to keep all those promises, many institutions wrongfully raise these claims and, thus, mislead students, faculty and all other stakeholders. If the image of a university is not consistent with the university identity, the stakeholders will find out sooner or later and turn their backs on the university. Therefore, each university has to make sure that the HEI **brand image** (i.e. the outside view on the university) matches the **brand identity** (i.e. the inside view). Several researchers have recently elaborated on the issue of brand management of universities and pointed out that the success of each higher education institution depends on whether their outward image and their inward identity are identical (see, e.g. Boos/Grubendorfer, Mey 2013).

Each university has a **philosophy** which is shaped primarily by three components: the environment, the objectives of the institution and the resources. In this regard, the university is comparable to each other organization and the university management should follow the principles of management of organizations in general (Drucker). Such universities which promise excellent education to their students produce expectations which the universities have to fulfil. If it is the (main) objective of a university to provide the best education to their students, the strategy of the university has to be consistent with this overall mission.

The **resources of universities** are primarily faculty, students and staff. In addition, some programmes may also depend on equipment and machinery, such as engineering, IT and design departments. What all schools have in common, though, is their strong dependence on the performance of their faculty members. While it has always been clear that universities are characterized by the experts whom they have hired for teaching and research, it is nevertheless a fact that human resource development has not been developed well at most universities. It appears that many higher education institutions expect their faculty members to possess all skills and competences for excellent teaching and research before they are recruited so that any (additional) HR development measures are not necessary. This is, however, completely false. It is untrue for two reasons: First of all, many professors are mainly focussing on research because their academic career depends mostly on their publications. Many academics neglect teaching, many academics even see teaching as a nuisance which keeps them away from research. Secondly, universities have another important role: the role to educate future scientists and lecturers. For those junior academics, training in research and teaching methods is crucial. Nobody is born with all skills required for excellent research and teaching. It is hard work and it requires thorough preparation. Therefore, each university which claims to provide excellence in teaching has to set up strategies on how to effectively train their faculty members.

If an organization determines a strategy the organization will have to define measures and monitor and assess the effects of these measures. However, is it possible to **measure the quality of teaching**? While some key performance indicators may be used to measure the R&D output (e.g. publications, amount of research funding allocated), measuring the quality of teaching is even more difficult.

When looking at the **output of universities** in terms of teaching, the employability of the university graduates could serve as an indicator, however, the employability as such cannot be measured easily, since the employability is not equal to actual employment and salaries of university graduates. So, looking at the result of teaching does not render clear results on the quality of the education.

When looking at **input factors**, the quality of education primarily depend on the students and the faculty members. If universities have a rigorous selection process for students, these universities may have a high retention rate of students and a highly motivated and highly able student population. Rigorous selection processes, thus, help to achieve a high level of quality among the students. Whether a higher education institution is able to pursue such a selective process depends on the number of applications. Only such HEI which have a high reputation will have a high number of applicants. This leads – again – to the importance of matching brand image and brand identity in regard to the quality of education.

And what about faculty? The quality of faculty is, in most HEI, assessed in the light of their research achievements. However, being an excellent researcher does not automatically mean that the professor is a good teacher as well. Knowing the academic field is a prerequisite but not the only condition for being a good lecturer. Whether a professor will be willing to invest in his/her abilities in teaching depends, *inter alia*, on the reward system and the career paths provided by the HEI. These issues will be discussed in the next part of this paper.

3. HR development at universities

According to standard definitions of HR development, human resource development includes all measures which are taken in an organization in a structured and planned way in order to achieve the goals of the organization in terms of education, improvement and training of its members (Becker).

Universities are **expert organizations**. This means that the main asset of universities are their faculty, staff and students. At the same time, human resources at universities are demanding and not easily managed. Experts seek freedom, acknowledgement in the scientific community and rewards for their achievements. Professors, especially at a senior level, have a high level of self-esteem, which implies that they would usually not respond favourably to any HR measures which are imposed on them from above. The nature of universities as expert organizations requires specific processes in the implementation of new standards and tools which involve those persons whom the measures are addressed to. There has to be a participative process where faculty and staff members are able to voice their concerns and bring in their ideas. The expertise and knowledge of the faculty members should be used by the organization to arrive at well defined and also well accepted measures.

If a university aims at excellent teaching (see above part 2 on university strategies), this strategic goal has to be reflected in all processes and decisions in the university. If it is a key strategic priority that faculty members should provide excellent teaching, the university should first of all **hire such faculty which have a passion for teaching** and who are well qualified for teaching. Ideally, candidates for faculty positions shall have didactical knowledge. They should be able to reflect on their teaching methods and outcomes, they should have a willingness to further develop their teaching skills and they should, especially be ready to engage in intensive dialogue with their colleagues in order to provide a consistent education for the students in the specific programme. Faculty who are qualified for teaching can also be expected to coach other colleagues on their teaching, they should introduce innovative teaching methods and interact effectively with students.

In addition, **specific measures for didactical training** of such faculty members who are lacking these qualifications need to be introduced. These measures could include seminars on the **planning of courses** with respect to

- learning outcomes
- teaching methods
- examination tools
- combination of face2face teaching and e-learning parts

In addition, the seminars shall address issues of the role of lecturers and students. In the light of the paradigm shift from knowledge transfer from faculty to students to a more balanced system of common creation of knowledge, also through the use of social media, the role of professors has been changing gradually. While professors would in certain contexts have the task to introduce students to an academic field, to explain certain concepts and make these concepts comprehensible to students, faculty members will in other contexts serve as coaches, especially in thesis supervision or research seminars at higher academic levels.

The introduction of these HR development measures at higher education institutions will, however, only work if

- a) faculty is involved in the creation of these programmes (participative process);
- b) the incentive system of the university provides material and immaterial rewards for engagement in good teaching.

Providing **incentives for investments in teaching** can include monetary incentives (bonus system), immaterial awards (“best teacher award”) and career paths. If career opportunities at universities are linked to achievements in teaching, faculty members will be more likely to invest time and energy in their teaching abilities.

4. Conclusion

This paper discusses the following questions: Investing in the quality of teaching in higher education: Why and How? The first question, namely WHY higher education institutions should invest in the quality of teaching cannot be answered in a general way which fits all universities. Those higher education institutions, however, which claim to provide excellent education HAVE TO invest in the quality of teaching. Otherwise, these universities would not be able to fulfil the claims they make. These universities would have gaps between their brand image and their brand identity. This would, in the mid- to long run drive away all stakeholders: students, sponsors and faculty. If, on the other hand, a university is strongly research based and has a clear vision and mission to achieve outstanding results in research, this university will not have a need to invest in the quality of the teaching of their faculty. The opportunity costs would be too high and they would contradict the main objective of the institution.

The second question, namely HOW to invest in the quality of teaching, should be answered by taking into account the organizational culture of the respective higher education institution. The focus on the quality of teaching should, in those universities which claim to be teaching oriented, be of high relevance in the hiring of new faculty members. When it comes to the introduction of programmes and measures to increase the didactical skills of faculty, the organizational culture plays a major role as well. Since universities are, *per se*, expert organizations, an introduction of measures which aim at enhancing the quality of education, shall be designed, planned and implemented in a participative manner, using the know how, skills and competences of the faculty of the institution.

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6. About the author

Prof.Dr. Doris Kiendl-Wendner is chair of the institute of international management at FH JOANNEUM University of Applied Sciences in Graz, Austria. She has been serving as vice rector of FH JOANNEUM University of Applied Sciences since 2007. In her capacity as vice rector, her main responsibility lies in quality assurance in teaching in higher education. As institute chair, she is responsible for curriculum development, HR management and HR development, student counselling, research and teaching. Doris Kiendl-Wendner has a diploma and J.D. in law from the University of Graz, Austria and a Master in European Law from the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. Her research and teaching focuses on European and international business law and university management, including innovation management and strategic university management.

Kamu sektöründe taşeronluk maliyetleri: Bir üniversite örneği

Arif Yol, Esra Akyüz, Mustafa Arslan,
Necmettin Başkut, Önder Aktaş, Safiye Geren

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, İdari ve Mali İşler Daire Başkanlığı Eskişehir

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 1980’li yıllardan sonra hızla büyüyen taşeronlaşmanın, maliyetleri açısından karşılaştırıp, yasalar açısından değerlendirilip, bir kamu üniversitesinde taşerona ödenen bedellerini mukayese etmektir. Bu kapsamda, taşeronluğun genel tanımı ve çerçevesi, gelişimi, Ülkemizdeki son taşeron sayıları ile orta büyüklükteki bir kamu üniversitesinin bütçesindeki personel giderleri ile taşerona ödenen istihkak tutarları bir örnek olarak değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada literatür değerlendirmesi ve taraması ve ilgili iş kanunları nezdinde değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Teorinin ortaya koyduğu durum ile taşeronluğun günümüzde geline noktasını ortaya koymak için, orta büyüklükteki Anadolu da bir üniversitenin 2013 yılı bütçesindeki veriler ve belge incelemeleri taranarak yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Taşeron, Alt işveren, Maliyet

KAMU SEKTÖRÜNDE TAŞERONLUK MALİYETLERİ: BİR ÜNİVERSİTE ÖRNEĞİ

Giriş

Kamu veya özel sektörde, ilgili kurumların kendilerinin yapmadıkları veya yapamadıkları bir takım hizmetleri, geçerli mevzuat çerçevesinde o işi yaptırdıkları işverene genelde taşeron tanımı yapılmaktadır.

Literatürde ‘taşeron’ tanımı kesin olarak yapılmamakla birlikte alt işveren yerine ifade edilen taşeronluk müessesesi iş kanununun yürürlüğe girdiği 1930’lu yıllara kadar uzansa da yaygınlaşması 1980’li yıllardan sonra olmuştur.

Taşeron ilişkisi 3008 sayılı kanunda ‘üçüncü bir şahsın aracılığı’ şeklinde düzenlenmiştir, daha sonra 5518 sayılı kanunla yapılan değişiklikle ‘aynı iş veya teferruatında iş alan kişiler ‘aracı’ olarak tanımlanmaktadır. 506 sayılı sosyal sigortalar kanununda da bu kavram kullanılmıştır.

1475 sayılı iş kanununda ise ‘diğer işveren’ kavramı yer almaktadır. Özellikle 1980’li yıllardan sonra ‘taşeron’, ‘tali işveren’, ‘alt ısmarlanan’, ‘alt işveren’, ‘alt işletici’ gibi kavramlar kullanılmıştır.

4857 sayılı iş kanununda ise taşeron ilişkisi ‘alt işveren’ kavramıyla düzenlenmiştir.

Öte yandan, uygulamada sıkça karşılaştığımız ‘müteahhit’ kavramı, zaman zaman ‘taşeron’ yada ‘alt işveren’ kavramlarının yerine ve bu kavramlarla aynı anlamda kullanılmaktadır. Uluslararası literatürde, genel olarak ihale ile iş alan kişi yada kuruluşa müteahhit (contractor) denilmektedir.

Mevzuatın özüne bakıldığında, taşeronluğu, anahtar teslimi alınan işlerde büyük bir işin, bir kısmının (örneğin bir bina yapımının, elektrik işlerinin veya boya badana işinin bir alt işverene yaptırılması gibi) algılamak gerekir.

İşgücü maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi, sendikal faaliyetlerin ve toplu pazarlık gücünün aşağıya çekilmesinin temel nedenlerinden birisi taşeronlaşmadır.

Özelleştirme furçasının yaygınlaştığı 1980’li yıllarda başlayan taşeronlaşma, 1990’lı yıllarda da büyük sıçrama göstermiştir.

1990’lı yılların başlarında toplu sözleşmelerde işçi ücretlerine yapılan % 85-90’lara varan ücret artışları özellikle kamuda personel maliyetlerinin büyük oranda artışına sebep olmuş ve kurumları güç duruma düşürmüştür, bundan sonraki yıllarda, taşeronlaşma büyük bir ivme kazanmış ve aynı zamanda işçi sayısı düşürülerek, personel maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi hedeflenmiştir.

1990’lı yıllarda personel ücretleriyle, taşeron hizmetlerinde çalışanların ücretleri ve maliyetleri karşılaştırıldığında maliyet bakımından kurumlara oldukça yarar sağladığı söylenebilir.

Özelleştirme hareketinin ve düşüncesinin ana prensibi temelde “Devlet küçülsün, asli görevlerini yapsın” yaklaşımıdır, taşeronlaşmanın bir diğer nedeni de bir anlamda budur, ağırlıklı olarak kamuda temizlik hizmetleri, özel güvenlik hizmetleri, yemek üretim ve dağıtım hizmetleri vb. işlerin taşeron vasıtasıyla sağlanmasıyla maliyetin düşürülmesi, hizmet kalitesinin de artması hedeflenmiştir.

Böylelikle kadrolu personel sayısı azaltılarak, diğer taraftan da bahis konusu hizmetlerin ‘taşeron’, ‘müteahhit’, ‘alt işveren’ vasıtasıyla yapılmak suretiyle hizmet kalitesi artırılarak, maliyetler düşürülmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Amaç

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 1980’li yıllardan sonra hızla büyüyen taşeronlaşmanın, maliyetleri açısından karşılaştırıp, yasalar açısından değerlendirilip, bir kamu üniversitesinde taşeronlara ödenen bedellerini mukayese etmektir. Bu kapsamda, taşeronluğun genel tanımı ve çerçevesi, gelişimi, Ülkemizdeki son taşeron sayıları ile orta büyüklükteki bir kamu üniversitesinin bütçesindeki personel giderleri ile taşeronlara ödenen istihkak tutarları bir örnek olarak değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Yöntem

Çalışmada literatür değerlendirmesi ve taraması ve ilgili iş kanunları nezdinde değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Teorinin ortaya koyduğu durum ile taşeronluğun günümüzde gelinen noktasını ortaya koymak için, orta büyüklükteki Anadolu da bir üniversitenin 2013 yılı bütçesindeki veriler ve belge incelemeleri taranarak yapılmıştır.

Bulgular

15.05.1975 tarih ve 1897 sayılı yasanın 1.nci maddesiyle değiştirilen 657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu’nun 4.üncü maddesinde; “Kamu hizmetleri; Memurlar, Sözleşmeli personel, geçici personel ve işçiler eliyle gördürülür” denilmektedir.

Kanunun; a) Maddesinde; Memuru,

b) Maddesinde; Sözleşmeli Personeli,

c) Maddesinde, Geçici Personeli,

d) Maddesinde; İşçileri, tanımlamaktadır.

Günümüze gelindiğinde taşeron firmalara yapılan ödemeleri, maliyet karşılaştırması yapmadan önce, kamu harcamalarının hangi başlıklar ve usuller çerçevesinde yapıldığına göz atmak gerekir.

Kamu harcamaları yılı Bütçe Kanunlarıyla, yasalastıktan sonra, harcama yapılabilir duruma gelmektedir.

Bütçe harcama kalemlerinin ana başlıkları itibari ile;

1-Personel Giderleri

2-Sosyal Güvenlik Prim Giderleri

3-Mal ve Hizmet Alımları

5-Transfer Harcamaları

6-Sermaye Giderleri

şeklinde sıralamak mümkündür.

Harcama kalemlerine bakıldığında, (1) ve (2) nolu başlıklar personel giderleri olarak görülmekle, ülkemizde son 15-20 yıldır artan ve siyasi iradenin de çıkmaza girdiği

“taşeron” giderleri, personel gideri sayılmamakta, hizmet alımı olarak tanımlanması sebebiyle (3) Mal ve Hizmet Alım Giderleri içerisinde Hizmet Alımı olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Ancak; çalışan her ne kadar taşeron firma personeli olarak adlandırılrsa da yapılan hizmet alım ihalelerinde, işi alan firmalar değişmekte, çalışanlar kurumlarda 15-20 yıl gibi uzun süre çalışarak işe başladığı kurumdan emekli olabilmektedir. Oysa aynı işte çalışan geçici işçiler için kurumlar, her yıl Maliye Bakanlığı’ndan vize almak zorundadırlar, vizesiz geçici işçiler ise bir ayı geçmeyen sürelerle çalışabilmektedir.

Dolayısıyla yapılan hizmet alımları, hizmet alımı olmaktan çıkmış, işçi çalıştırılan konum haline getirilmiştir.

Diğer taraftan personel alımları, son 10-15 yılda belirli kriterlere oturtulmuş, bir anlamda hak-adalet-fırsat eşitliği-tarafsızlık sağlama yolunda ilerleme sağlanmıştır. Hizmet alım ihalesinde çalıştırılacak personelin seçimi ise, genellikle siyasi iradenin veya idaredeki yetkililerin işaret ettiği hısım, akraba, yakınlık, tanışıklık gibi kriterlerin ön planda tutulduğu bir anlayışla alım yapılmaktadır dolayısıyla bu anlayışla işe başlatılan personelden de yeteri kadar verimli hizmet alınamamaktadır.

5 Ekim 2013 tarihli hürriyet gazetesi ekonomi sayfasında yayımlanan bir haberde;

Özel sektörde;

a) İnşaat :318.087

b) İmalat :63.849

c)Madencilik taş ocağı :12.606

d)Ulaştırma depolama :10.347

e)idari destek hizmeti :4.146

f)Diğer :10.431

Toplam: 419.466

Kamu sektöründe;

a)Temizlik :202.260

b)Diğer Hizmetler :170.168

c)Güvenlik :119.316

d)Veri Giriş :40.804

e)Sağlık :24.589

f)Atık Hizmetleri :10.226 olmak üzere

Toplam olarak :567.763 taşeron işçisi çalıştığı belirtilmektedir.

Görüldüğü üzere kamuda en çok taşeron işçisi, temizlik hizmetlerinde görülmektedir.

Ancak kapsamlı bir inceleme yapıldığında bu sayının oldukça büyük bir kısmının da temizlik işlerinin dışında istihdam edildiği görülecektir.

Son verilere göre Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde Kamu Hizmeti gören memur kadrosunda 2012 yılı itibarıyla personel sayısının (2.600.000) civarında olduğu belirtilmektedir, kamuda çalışan (567.763) taşeron işçisinin de ilave edilmesiyle toplam (3.167,763) personelin kamu hizmeti verdiği ve kadrolu personele oranın % (21) olduğu görülmektedir, bu anlamda taşeronlaşmanın kamuda gizli bir istihdam artışı sağladığını söylemek mümkündür. Ayrıca Kamuda çalışan sürekli ve geçici işçiler yukarıdaki sayılara ilave edilmemiştir.

Anadolu'da orta büyüklükte bir üniversite özelinde; 2013 yılı bütçesi ana gider kalemler itibari ile incelendiğinde, başlangıç ödeneklerinin;

<u>% si</u>	<u>Tutar</u>
1-Personel Giderleri	106 301,000
58	
2- Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu Devlet Prim Giderleri	18 554,000
10	

3-Mal ve Hizmet Alım Giderleri	23 108,000	
12		
5-Cari Transferler	3 281,000	2
6- Sermaye Giderleri	33 650,000	
18		
TOPLAM	184 894,000 lira	
100		

olduğu görülmektedir.

(1) ve (2) harcama kalemlerinin bütçedeki oranının % 68 ve toplamının, 124 855,000 lira olduğu görülmektedir.

(3)Mal ve Hizmet Alım giderleri içerisinde gerçekleşen hizmet alımları olarak değerlendirilen taşeron çalışanlarının giderleri 2013 yılı sonuna kadar;

-Temizlik hizmeti Alım giderleri; (259) kişi için; 6.436,250

-Güvenlik hizmeti Alım Giderleri; (150) kişi için: 3.617,350

-Park-Bahçe Bakım-Onarım hizmeti Alım Giderleri; (30) kişi için; 448.000

-Meslek Yüksekokullarının temizlik hizmeti Alım Giderleri; (8) kişi için; 132.000

-Tarım işçiliği hizmeti Alım Giderleri; (8) kişi için; 127.500

TOPLAM 455 kişi 10.761,100 lira

olarak gerçekleşeceği öngörülmektedir.

Üniversitede 15 Ekim 2013 itibariyle;

Akademik ve idari personel olmak üzere toplam (2.942) personeli mevcuttur.

Toplam olarak taşeron firma çalışanı sayısı da (455) olduğu görülmektedir. 124.855.00-TL lik personel giderlerine 10.761.100-lira lik taşeron giderlerinin ilavesiyle bu rakam 135.616.000-TL ye ulaşacaktır. Taşeron firmalara ödenen 10.761.100-lira lik giderin personel giderlerine oranı % 8,6 dır.

Üniversite bütçesinden taşeron firmaya Özel Güvenlik Personeli için ödenen bir kişinin aylık maliyetinin (2.010) lira hesaplanmıştır.

Diğer gruplar için, 2013 yılı sonu itibariyle bir kişi için aylık ortalama taşeron firmaya ödenen tutar (1.950) lira hesaplanmaktadır.

Yapılan hesaplamalarda çalışan personelin emeklilik ikramiyeleri ve kıdem tazminatı değerlendirmeye alınmamıştır.

Göz önünde tutulması gereken bir diğer husus bu tutarların karsız veya minimum karla sonuçlanmış ihale tutarları olmasıdır.

İhale şartlarına göre bu meblağların üzerine %20 kadar daha ilave maliyet gelme ihtimali her zaman göz önünde tutulmalıdır.

Taşeron firma çalışanları için firmalara ödenen meblağların, özel güvenlik için ortalama (2.010) lira diğerleri için (1.950) lira olduğu belirtilmişti. Ancak çalışanın eline geçen tutarlar ise bahis konusu tutarların % 60 civarındaki kısmıdır.

Diğer taraftan 657 sayılı devlet memurları kanununun 4/c maddesi kapsamında bulunan bir personelin tahsil dereceleri itibariyle 2013 yılı için aylık maliyetleri aşağıda gösterilmiştir.

Temmuz-Aralık 2013

Tahsil derecesi	İlköğretim	Lise ve dengi	Yükseköğretim
Brüt ücret	1.326,00	1.480,00	1.631,00
Sosyal güvenlik kes.	258 ,57	288,60	318,05
Toplam	1.584 ,57	1.768,60	1.949,05

SONUÇ;

1990'lı yıllarda personel maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi amacıyla, yaygınlaşan taşeronluk müessesesi günümüze gelindiğinde, özellikle kamuda kanayan bir yara haline gelmiş olup, işveren-alt işveren ilişkisinden, maliyet ve verimlilik açısından kamu kurumları ve kuruluşları durumdan memnun olamamaktadır. Çalışan da ücret, sosyal haklar açısından memnun değildir. Bu işten karlı çıkan ve memnun olan tek bir taraf vardır oda taşerondur.

Taşeronluk müessesesi devam ettirilecekse, mevzuattaki ifadesiyle ‘uzmanlık gerektiren’ işlerle sınırlandırılmalı, sadece işgücü maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi ile ilgili olarak hileli bir aracı olmaktan çıkarılmalı, ayakları yere sağlam basan, sendikalaşmanın veya pazarlık haklarının getirilmesi yönünde çalışmalar yapılmalı,

Taşeronlaşmanın iş ilişkileri açısından ortaya çıkardığı, çalışanların iş güvencesinin azalması, ele geçen ücretin bir standarda kavuşturulması ve işçi alımlarında kriterlerin belirlenmesi, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanında da düşen standartların iyileştirmesi yapılmalıdır.

Ayrıca; 4857 sayılı kanunun tanımını ve ruhuna göre alt işveren (taşeron) işverene karşı aldığı işin konusuna karşı sorumluluk taşıması sebebiyle çalıştıracağı işçinin seçimi hangi personelin nerede çalıştırılacağı, işten çıkartmalar da belirlenmiş kriterler de tamamen serbest bırakılmalıdır.

Ancak sosyal açıdan değerlendirildiğinde, taşeron firma personelinin kıdem tazminatı ve sosyal hakları da garanti altına alınmalıdır.

Maliyetler ve sosyal politikalar açısından karşılaştırıldığında;

Son yıllarda 657 sayılı devlet memurları kanununa eklenen 4/c maddesine göre maliyetlerin, taşeron maliyetlerine göre daha az maliyetli olduğu görüldüğünden siyasi iradenin buna benzer çözüm getirmesi suretiyle gizli istihdam alanı taşeronluğun önüne geçilerek bütün kesimlerin memnun olacağı bir yol bulunabilir.

Lecturers' perception on teaching evaluation: Selection of research instruments

M. S. Sulong

*Advanced Centre for Technical and Vocational Education
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia
msuhaimi@uthm.edu.my*

ABSTRACT

Evaluations are used as a key measure of teaching quality by many higher learning institutions in lecturer performance processes. They can also be used by lecturers to inform reflections on teaching, and thus contribute to the development and enhancement of teaching, courses and student learning. However, there are limited studies have been done that focus on how lecturer perceive on teaching evaluation by students. Normally, questionnaire was used to conduct the study in a quantitative approach. In this paper, a summary of three questionnaires is layout showing the validity and reliability of its significant based on the content of these instruments. Other aspects such as the amount of items required in the questionnaire, the length of questionnaire, and the questionnaire response rates are also presented. By ensuring the quality of teaching and learning, this paper is intended to add up to the literature giving the best selection of research instruments of lecturer's perception on teaching evaluation, that best suits the criteria of the research instruments selected for this study.

Keywords: research instrument, teaching evaluation, questionnaire, survey tools

INTRODUCTION

There are number of methods or approaches used to evaluate teachers, learners and lecturers on their teaching instruction. Jackson (1998) had identified several different approaches to lecturer evaluation such as student evaluation, classroom observation, students' rating, student achievement, peer-rating, self-rating, teacher interview, parents' rating, competency tests, and indirect measures. The most famous and most frequently used is the student evaluation. Recent studies have indicated that formal student evaluation systems have been part of the higher education setting for decades and have prompted extensive discussion in the literature about their value and usefulness for teachers and learners (Smock & Crooks, 1973; McKeachie, 1990; Beran & Rokosh, 2009; Aleamoni, 1987; Nasser & Fresko; 2002, Arthur, 2009). Other research also says that student evaluation has been regularly used to improve teaching instruction, enhance the professional growth of the lecturer (Joshua, 1999).

Much discussion with regard to the implementation of student evaluation has focused on issues such as the usefulness of student feedback in improving the quality of instruction, teaching effectiveness and efficiency (Yusuf *et al.*, 2010; Harun *et al.*, 2011). However, the lecturers' opinion and perception on the student evaluation was neither enquired nor discussed formally and this lead to a study to discover the lecturers' perception.

Most lecturers have conducted a student evaluation at some stage during their teaching careers. In order to look at the lecturers' perspective, previous studies apply both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Generally, a research instrument is used as a survey tool in the quantitative approach. Previously, there are a number of research instruments available with lots of different intentions and different objectives of the study. The purpose of this paper is to review the current literature of three research instruments used previously in studies that focus on how lecturers perceive on teaching evaluation by students. The study review its significant based on the content of these instruments includes the validity and reliability of the research instruments, the questionnaire length and response rate, and also the number of items required in the questionnaire.

The next sections of this paper are outlined as follows: The first section explores the existing research instruments available in the literature. Next section presents the criteria selection of a research instruments. The final section summarizes the selection of a research instruments based on the criteria provided and presents recommendation for proposed research instrument.

THE EXISTING RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The following subsections discuss the three questionnaires that previously used in this type of studies. Each of the questionnaires contains the demographic section of the responders and it varies with each other based on research questions. These questionnaires were used in the higher learning institutions but in different research sites. Questionnaire 1 was used in the African region, where as Questionnaire 2 was distributed in New Zealand. Finally, the Questionnaire 3 was sent out in Malaysia.

Questionnaire 1: Lecturers Response to Student Evaluation of Teaching (LRSET)

This LRSET research instrument or questionnaire had been developed by Iyamu and Aduwa-Oglebaen (2005). It is a two-page questionnaire and contained of 20 items to test the hypotheses. The first 10 items were on the general need for student evaluation; the next 5 items were on formative purposes; and the last 5 items were on summative purposes on student evaluation. The questionnaire had a four-point Likert scale items based on a scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree and were weighted 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. These items were listed in the Table 1.

Table 1: LRSET Questionnaire items

<i>No.</i>	<i>Items</i>
1	Students should evaluate their lecturers.
2	Maturity of university students qualifies them to evaluate their lecturers.
3	Students possess good value-judgment to evaluate their lecturers.
4	Lecturers will be more prepared for their teaching if they know that their students will evaluate them.
5	Lecturers will be more punctual to class if they know that their students will evaluate them.

- 6 Lecturer-student relationships will be improved if they know that their students will evaluate them.
- 7 Lecturers will be more dedicated to their job.
- 8 Lecturers will be more disciplined generally.
- 9 Feedback on student evaluation helps lecturers to improve on their teaching.
- 10 Lecturers will be more innovative in their teaching.

- 11 Lecturers will be more transparent to the students.
- 12 Results of student evaluation are needed to improve classroom instruction
- 13 Results of student evaluation are used to improve students' learning.
- 14 Results of student evaluation can be used to assess the professional needs of lecturers.
- 15 Student evaluation reports allow for self-reflection.

- 16 Results of student evaluation are needed for administrative decisions.
- 17 Student evaluation results are used for promotion of lecturers.
- 18 Such results are needed for salary increase for lecturers.
- 19 Student evaluation results are needed to select the best teachers for award in the faculty.
- 20 There is the need for student evaluation of lecturers yearly.

This questionnaire has been implemented at four institution of higher education, namely University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria (Iyamu & Aduwa-Oglebaen, 2005), Cross River University of Technology, Nigeria (Idaka, Joshua, & Kritsonis, 2006), University of Ilorin, Nigeria (Yusuf *et al.*, 2010), and Walter Sisulu University, Republic of South Africa (Machingambi & Wadesango, 2011). It had been tested and improved with a Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient of 0.61 by Iyamu and Aduwa-Oglebaen (2005), and also 0.63 by Idaka, Joshua, and Kritsonis (2006).

In addition, according to Yusuf *et al.* (2010), this questionnaire instrument had also been improved and content validated by three lecturers from University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria. The test-retest procedure was used twice to determine the reliability of the instrument to university lecturers. The scores were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient and this yielded a coefficient of internal consistency of 0.59. The instrument was also vetted by three experts in educational research, measurement and evaluation, and psychology for face and content validities from Cross River University of Technology, Nigeria (Idaka, Joshua, & Kritsonis, 2006).

Questionnaire 2: Teachers' Perception on Student Evaluation Survey

Deaker *et al.* (2010) have developed a twelve-page survey so called Teachers' Perception on Student Evaluation Survey. This survey consists of 37 items (with sub items included) using a five-point Likert scale and each of them contains the comments box. The items of this survey were listed in Table 2. The first three items were using a Yes/No answer and the last two items were open-ended questions. The survey explored the current practices in the first five items and the rest of the items explored the perceptions of the data and influence on practice.

Table 2: Teachers' Perception on Student Evaluation survey items

No.	Items
1	Have you ever run student evaluations using the centralized system of evaluation?
2	Please identify why you use student evaluations:

- To get feedback on my students' learning experiences
 - To provide feedback to my students
 - To report on quality matters to relevant internal and external bodies
 - Because it is required by my school/institution
 - For my own professional development
 - For my promotion application
 - For my salary review application
 - To help with course refinement/development
- 3 Do you ever communicate with students about their feedback from student evaluations?
- 4 When you receive the results from your student evaluations do you:
- Actively look for feedback about teaching and assessment?
 - Seek assistance with interpreting the results (e.g. colleagues/Head of School/Organizational Research Officer/EDC/mentor etc)? Discuss the results with colleagues/teaching team?
 - Compare the data with previous evaluations?
 - Provide students with feedback on the results?
 - Read the open question comments made by the students?
 - Spend time going over the data and responses?
- 5 Do you show your students you have taken account of their feedback from the evaluations through:
- School communication channels such as notice boards, Moodle, email lists, etc
 - Course refinements/improvements
 - Informal discussion with students
 - The course outline
-
- 6 To what extent do your reasons for using student evaluations influence your teaching decisions?
- 7 To what extent does Otago Polytechnic's use of student evaluation data influence your teaching decisions?
- 8 My course design refinements are influenced by student evaluation results:
- 9 My willingness to try new teaching approaches is constrained by the possible negative effects on my student evaluations:
- 10 Do you personally consider it worthwhile to gather student evaluation data about teaching and courses?
- 11 How effective is your Institution's centralized evaluation system in gathering meaningful student evaluation data for you?
- 12 If you were able to decide on the future of student evaluation at your Institution, what would be your decision and why?
- 13 Do you have any other comments to make about student evaluation of teaching/courses?
-

This survey was implemented at three institutions of higher education in New Zealand namely University of Otago (UO), University of Waikato (WU) and Otago Polytechnics (OP). According to the Stein *et al.* (2012), the survey had gone through a pilot study to 45 staff from respected institutions as mentioned above and number of changes was made from their feedback until the survey ended up with the final version. However, there is no evidence stated that the questionnaire has been analyzed and validated showing the reliability of the survey.

Questionnaire 3: Lecturers' Perception on Student Evaluation

This three-page questionnaire was developed by Harun *et al.* (2011) and consists of 54 items with 5 point of Likert scale, 1 being totally disagree to 5 being totally agree, and the last two items were open-ended questions. These items as listed in Table 3 and were alienated into eight clusters; a) Academic staff appraisal in general (7 items), b) The lecture method (4 items), c) What students expect from a lecture or lecturer (5 items), d) Student ratings in general (12 items), e) Negative aspects of present format (8 items), f) The summary report (6 items), g) The ‘written-in’ comments (6 items), and h) Positive aspects of present format (6 items).

Table 3: Lecturers’ Perception on Student Evaluation survey items

<i>No.</i>	<i>Items</i>
1	The performance of academic staff should be appraised in a more regular and systematic way.
2	Any appraisal system which focused on monitoring individual performance with the aim of improving efficiency would be welcomed.
3	Staff appraisal involves the recognition that an individual is doing an important and worthwhile job.
4	The aim of any system of staff appraisal must be for the improvement of their performance.
5	Consultation and training resources should be provided for lecturers seeking to improve their teaching.
6	Good teaching is central to the maintenance of academic standards.
7	Evaluation of teaching must be broadened to include measurements other than student ratings of lectures.
8	The lecture method is an efficient way of transmitting factual information.
9	Lecturers encourage students to think for themselves.
10	Little active learning occurs during most lectures.
11	Students learn more from reviewing their notes than from making them.
12	Students expect all lecturers to be able to lecture well.
13	Students think the lecturer should provide “all you need to know for passing the exams”.
14	The lecturer should make the subject interesting for the students to enjoy attending
15	Students are most impressed by the lecturer who can present the main points in ways which are easy to grasp.
16	Students are unimpressed by the lecturer who merely reads from notes.
17	Students have the right to make judgments about the quality of teaching.
18	Student ratings have a useful place as a form of consumer control.
19	Student ratings are influenced more by the lecturer than by the subject.
20	The lecture content has little effect on the student ratings.
21	Student ratings are greatly influenced by the personal ‘charisma’ of the lecturer.
22	Student ratings are more applicable for the younger, less – experienced members of staff.
23	Student ratings can provide information on only the most trivial aspects of teaching.
24	I am in favour of student evaluation of teaching, provided it is offered as a service which I can use if I wish.
25	Student ratings can provide useful feedback to lecturers about their teaching.
26	Students are not competent to make value judgments about quality of the subject and/or the lecturer.

- 27 There are important aspects of teaching which cannot be assessed by simply rating statements on a '1...5' scale.
- 28 Using student ratings as a measure of teaching effectiveness can be as misleading as using 'best-seller' lists as a measure of literary excellence.
-
- 29 The fact that students were able to respond anonymously encouraged silly and amusing responses.
- 30 The time spent filling in the student evaluation forms could have been used for other, more important, purposes.
- 31 It is unrealistic to make value judgments based on such small samples of student opinion.
- 32 Students' opinions can be unfairly biased by a 'few extremists'.
- 33 Over frequent use of these student evaluation forms is counterproductive.
- 34 The processing of the completed student evaluation forms took too long.
- 35 The issue and collection of the student evaluation forms caused a major upheaval.
- 36 Not all the statements on the student evaluation form applied to my lectures.
-
- 37 The summary report identified some problem areas.
- 38 The summary report was difficult to understand.
- 39 The 'feedback' of information in the summary report was insufficient.
- 40 The summary report confirmed my own impressions.
- 41 The pattern of student responses is often inconsistent.
- 42 Some items on the evaluation form need to be revised.
-
- 43 The 'written-in' comments from students were helpful.
- 44 Students' comments often highlighted basic problems of communication of information from lecturer to students.
- 45 The 'written-in' comments from students were, for me, the best source of information.
- 46 Only the adverse 'written-in' comments were returned to the lecturer.
- 47 Students make very constructive suggestions as to how the teaching can be improved.
- 48 Lecturers need to pay attention to students' opinion.
-
- 49 I am basically satisfied with the evaluation form used for student evaluation.
- 50 I welcome the feedback of information from students.
- 51 The feedback from students has helped me to improve my teaching.
- 52 Constructive criticism by students can be most helpful.
- 53 The students' perception of a lecturer's performance is accurate.
- 54 Student ratings are a good measure of overall teaching performance.
-
- 55 What further comments do you have in relation to any of the questions above or any other aspects of the student evaluation of teaching?
- 56 The number of students who do the evaluation is very low. Any suggestion how to overcome this problem?
-

This questionnaire items were adapted and modified from Su (1995) in Harun *et al.* (2011), to suit the objectives of their study. Upon fulfilling the reliability and validity requirement, this questionnaire has been tested the coefficient of reliability with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.828. Moreover, they mentioned that a total of 30 questionnaires were distributed amongst the lecturers for the pilot study. At current state, this questionnaire has only been tested to one university in Malaysia that is Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL).

THE CRITERIA OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Many institutions have well established systems of student evaluations with varying degrees of compulsion but are they a valuable method of feedback for lecturers, and does this feedback lead to improved teaching and therefore improved student learning? Therefore, the author currently is conducting a study on how lecturers' perceive on students evaluation in teaching. This case study took place at a public university in Malaysia and uses both quantitative and qualitative approach.

In the quantitative method, the author used an established research instruments or questionnaire to conduct the survey. However, there are number of questionnaires existed in the literature for similar type of this particular study. Thus, selecting a good questionnaire requires several criteria to be considered. According to Malmgreen (2005), a research instrument must be assessed prior to use for both validity and reliability. An evidence of content validation studies and reported reliability statistics from published studies that have used the instrument are mostly required.

To demonstrate the validity of an existing research instrument, there are several different types of method to be used. One of the accepted methods suggested by Rattray and Jones (2007) is using content validity (or face validity) which refers to "expert opinion concerning whether the scale items represent the proposed domains or concepts the questionnaire is intended to measure" (p.238). As suggested and recommended by Lynn (1986), the questionnaire need to be send for content validity to content experts – at least two and up to twenty – to review for relevance and clarity.

Secondly, an established research instrument requires demonstrating the reliability which refers to the repeatability, stability or internal consistency of a questionnaire (Jack & Clarke, 1998). According to Rattray and Jones (2007), one of the most common ways to demonstrate this uses the Cronbach's alpha statistic. It is a reliability test that measures the internal consistency and stability of the multi-item scales based on the correlation between variables (Tan, 2007). As stated by George and Mallery (2003), a value of Cronbach's alpha > 0.7 is acceptable for the entire questionnaire. However, according to Nunnally (1978), an alpha coefficient of > 0.60 is considered adequate for social science research.

Other items to be considered to adopt an existing research instrument are length of the questionnaire, questionnaire response rates, and number of items in the questionnaire. A study by Bogen (1996) concluded that a shorter the questionnaire (< 3 pages), the more likely having a high response rate. In other words, the length of the questionnaire which can be seen by the respondents, might instruments with more items get lower returns (Heberlein & Baumgartner, 1978). According to QueryCAT (2013), the items should not be more than fifty questions on a questionnaire with an answering time no more than 15-20 minutes for a typical work environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the criteria selection of a research instruments listed in the second section of this paper, the best research instrument that suits the needs and criteria in the research site is the LRSET. This questionnaire is a two-page survey having the shortest questionnaire listed above and has 20 items to answer the research questions with approximately less than 10 minutes response rates (assuming people can go through a survey in about 3-4 questions per minute). LRSET also has been content validated by six experts from two universities, and it was demonstrated twice with a Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of 0.61 and another

is 0.63. Therefore, LRSET is suitable and appropriate research instrument to be used for the type of study based on requirement meets of the criteria provided. It will be utilized in the implementation of this study, as well as considerations for other researchers with different research context.

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Lost in the shuffle: urban African-American students cast into a rural white university in the United States

Talbot Rogers, Frank Smith, William Stevens, Kester Greene

Lincoln Memorial University, Talbot.Rogers@lmunet.edu

Lincoln Memorial University, Frank.Smith@lmunet.edu

Lincoln Memorial University, William.Stevens@lmunet.edu
deceased, Lincoln Memorial University

ABSTRACT

This study involves interviews of approximately six African-American students attending a southern Appalachian University which shall be given the pseudonym Mountain University. Subjects were all between 18 and 24 years of age and came from a variety of academic disciplines. All come from cities which are much larger than the town bordering Mountain University (approximately 2,000 persons). The nearest large city is 100 kilometers (66 miles) away. Only 25 African-American students inhabit this campus of approximately 1200 mostly Caucasian students. The interviews conducted indicate that the students had excellent academic records and enjoyed their classes. They expressed themselves as feeling little of the effects of racism typical of the South of a few decades ago. This finding is in direct contradiction to many previous studies. These students uniformly found themselves bored on the campus. On the weekends, most of the other students left campus for their homes nearby, but many African-American students could not leave, partially because they, by and large, did not own automobiles and partially because their homes were often several hundred miles away. Thus, they had little choice but to stay on the campus. They generally found themselves isolated and unable to make many new friendships. One of the six interviewees plans to leave the university because of this isolation. Another theme that ran through the interviews was one of adjustment: adjustment to the white student culture, to the routines embedded into a small rural university, and to their need for entertainment and friendship, particularly on weekends. Adjustment to the academic life on campus was rarely found to be a problem. Student responses to an African-American interviewer were found to be substantially the same as those given to the White interviewer.

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by Talbot Rogers, Frank Smith, William Stevens & Kester Greene

INTRODUCTION

This paper involves interviews of six undergraduate African-American students attending a southern Appalachian University which shall be given the pseudonym Mountain University. All subjects were between 18 and 24 years of age and came from a variety of academic disciplines. All came from cities which are much larger than the town which borders the university (approximately 2,000 persons) which is adjacent to the university. The nearest large city is 100 kilometers (66 miles) away. Only 25 African-American students inhabit a campus of approximately 1200 mostly white students.

This study is similar to many other studies which have examined the adjustments made by African-American students to colleges and universities with a preponderantly white population (Buckley, S.V., 2012; D'Augelle, A.R. & Hershberger, S. (1993); Gray, R. et al, 2013); Grier-Reid, 2013; Torres, K. (2009); Woldoff, R. A., Wiggins, Y. M., & Washington, H. M., 2011). Common findings amongst these studies were that "black students perceive greater racial tension and hostility in their environment, express lower levels of satisfaction and greater levels of isolation, and feel less identified with the institution than do white students (Thompson, C. & Fretz, B.R. 1991). Another study found that "African-American students reported

significantly more racial-ethnic conflict on campus, pressure to conform to stereotypes, and less equitable treatment by faculty, staff and teaching assistants” (Ancis, J.R., Sedlacek, W.E. & Mohr, J.J., 2000, p.180). Several studies agreed that African American students attending predominantly Black institutions were happier and more adjusted than their counterparts in predominantly White institutions. (Constantine and Watt, 2002; Morley, K., 2003; Torres, K. (2009). African-American students were seen by Booker (2007) as giving “accounts of being harassed, mistreated, and experiencing institutional and individual discrimination. Furthermore, and most troubling, these negative experiences were often as a result of interactions with university administrators, faculty, and classmates” (p. 179). Morely (2003) states that African-American students “are significantly less likely to graduate than Asian-American or White students at predominantly White institutions of higher education” (p. 147).

Racism is a common complaint found among African-American students in predominantly White colleges. Torres remarks:

Racism also remains a ‘significant’ factor in the lives of black students at majority white universities. Overt racist acts by white students are still commonplace and blacks are not treated as equals by white peers, faculty and administrators. They continue to be stereotyped as ‘special admit’ students and treated as ‘second-class citizens who are not ready to compete with white students on an intellectual level. As a result, many black students come to feel alienated, isolated and estranged from mainstream life on white campuses. (2009, p. 884)

The concept of isolation mentioned by Torres is another theme that runs through much of the related literature. African-American students were isolated in many ways. They were often markedly outnumbered by Whites. “The large number of whites compared to the small number of blacks on campus makes this a wholly new experience with which they have had little direct experience” (Torres, 2009, pp. 892-3). Another form of isolation was the separation from their families. The intensity of this separation was considerably greater than that felt by their White peers (Morley, 2003). Morley found that:

... there was a pattern among minority students of noting how they missed their families when they came to college. The minority students described a closeness with their families from which they did not want to be away and a closeness they took active steps to maintain. (2003, p. 161)

This can be seen as important in the light of Tinto’s (1993) theory of college student persistence. He addresses what he sees as a need for successful students to make a considerable separation from their prior relationships. “In a very real sense, a person’s ability to leave one setting, whether physical, social, or intellectual may be a necessary condition for subsequent persistence in another setting” (p. 96).

Walpole (2007) notes yet another form of isolation: the social realm. “The social isolation African American students at PWI’s [note: Predominantly White Institutions] experience may be compounded by low levels of involvement in student activities, in part because the activities offered are less appealing to African Americans” (p. 239). The society the African American student comes from can also be viewed as intensifying a sense of isolation. “Cultural values provide students with a map of appropriate and inappropriate behaviors. This has the consequence of prohibiting certain social activities for some students but not for others” (Swigart, T., 2001, p. 298).

METHODOLOGY

This paper utilized the principles of “classic” grounded theory, as espoused by Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss (1967). The literature review was conducted after the fieldwork was completed and the data analyzed. This was done so as to minimize bias in formulating a theory explaining the statements of the participants. As Glaser (1978) explained:

The question continually arises as to what is the ‘proper’ pacing of reading the literature with the grounded theory process. The concern is brought out by the dictum to not contaminate one’s effort to generate concepts from the data with *preconceived* concepts that may not really fit, work or be relevant, but appear so momentarily. The danger is, of course, to force the data in the wrong direction if one is too imbued with concepts from the literature. (p.31)

Six subjects were identified through purposive sampling. The Dean of Students, an African-American, selected the students using criteria involving individuals with high communicative skills. They were interviewed on campus and were often partially or fully interviewed by the Dean privately to verify that their answers were not biased by the presence of the primary researcher, who was a White professor. All

interviews were recorded and notes were taken throughout by the Dean of Students and the primary researcher. Later, the notes and excerpts from the interviews were coded. . Coding was done in accordance with concepts espoused by Allan (2003):

Grounded theory coding is a form of content analysis to find and conceptualize the underlying issues amongst the 'noise' of the data. During the analysis of an interview, the researcher will become aware that the interviewee is using words and phrases that high light an issue of importance or interest to the research. This is noted and described in a short phrase. This issue may be mentioned again in the same or similar words and again is noted. This process is called *coding* and the short descriptor is a code. (p.1)

The codes were analyzed using the Constant-Comparative Method developed by Glaser and Strauss (1967). This method continually compares data to data, data to concept, and finally concepts to emergent theory. Charmaz (2006) states:

Coding is the pivotal link between collecting data and developing an emergent theory to explain these data. Through coding, you *define* what is happening in the data and begin to grapple with what it means. The codes take form together as elements of a nascent theory that explains these data and directs further data-gathering. (p.46)

Approximately twelve preliminary categories were found through the coding process, and two themes emerged as syntheses of these categories. One was Boredom (this is the word used by the subjects which seemed to encompass many forms of the theme of "isolation" seen in other studies). The other was Adjustment. These themes will be elaborated upon in the following section.

ANALYSIS

The subjects of this study were all polite, well-spoken, and motivated to succeed academically. They were all pleased with the progress they were making in their classes. They were far from home-most were admitted to Mountain University on scholarships. Few owned automobiles, and even if they did the distances to the cities they had come from made weekend travel home prohibitive. There were two interviewers-the primary investigator who was White, and the Dean of Students, who was African-American. Parts of some of the interviews were done separately, and the results were compared to ascertain whether the students spoke more candidly with the African-American Dean. No significant differences were noticed. The interview schedule questions all stemmed from the basic research question: "What are your perceptions regarding being an African-American student at Mountain University.

Adjustment

The African-American students in this study often referred to "culture shock" when first entering the institution. In spite of the difficulty of adjustment, only one of the subjects was considering transferring away from Mountain University. One pre-medical student said that:

As an African-American I feel that I have to show white people a different side of what they perceive black people to be.

Over and over, the subjects stated that they intended to graduate, and made it clear that they were doing well in their classes. Their academic performances were uniformly at least at a satisfactory level. The problems were cultural. One subject told the Dean:

I would say it's the Black and White thing. . . like I say that's really a small problem. . .

The Appalachian culture surrounding the college is markedly different from the urban environments which these students grew up in. One student remarked, particularly in regard to music:

There's nothing here for us. There is nothing that we can call our own. . . . They don't have the African-American fraternities and sororities here. . . . We don't have a radio station. . . it seems like everything around here is Bluegrass or Country. I don't have anything against it. There's nothing here-we make our own CD's and we have to find everything that we want. . . . Maybe they never thought about it. There's not many of us, but I think having these things would draw us here.

Several of the students were surprised that the small towns near the college could not give haircuts to African-Americans. The haircutting equipment necessary to properly cut their hair was different. Coming from much larger cities, the lack of variety was staggering. One stated:

Back home I'm used to a bigger place. I don't know that much about this town or Mountain County. That's one thing. . . that's a really really big adjustment.

In a surprising contradiction to the findings of previous studies, the African-American subjects declared uniformly that racism was not a problem. When asked to relate stories of racist incidents, they brought up what they made clear were isolated incidents. When asked if they had to deal with racism most responded as one math major did:

No. I do know some people that don't like mixed (racial) couples. . . . It bugs me at times but I just ignore it. It reflects on the way she was raised.

Another stated, without bitterness, that:

I really haven't had any negative experiences. I don't speak out because you know nobody going to hear you out. . . . I don't want to make this a Black and White thing because there's more to it than that. I'm more cool with most of them (Whites) than I am with Black people.

Incidents had, nevertheless, occurred. The pre-veterinary student told a story about buying a refrigerator at Wal-Mart and having to take it back:

. . . and they say that we stole it. How can we steal a refrigerator that weighs about sixty pounds? The receipt number and the number on the refrigerator match up. . . and they were rude, too.

When asked if other experiences like this had occurred, the subject responded adamantly in the negative. Several students related incidents of racism, but insisted that they were isolated and not a problem. One female student experienced her first roommate as giving her the silent treatment, refusing to speak to her under any circumstances. She occasionally began to sleep in the room of a friendly White student and eventually changed roommates. There was no bitterness in her explanation-she simply moved on. It was clear to the interviewers that these were mature students who realized that some of the attitudes of their peers had to be tolerated. No subject felt that racism was a major factor in their dissatisfaction with Mountain University. Racism, in their eyes, was little in evidence and, should it arise, could be dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

Similarly, the students generally felt that their professors treated them fairly. There was one exception when one student felt that the Education Department had been particularly difficult for her because of formally unexpressed racial overtones. Though they reported occasional racial incidents involving the classroom, most felt that their academic life was well on track.

Students appeared to separate the lack of diversity as a much larger problem than overt racism. An art education major stated:

They preach diversity, but there is none.

The students often lamented the lack of a larger number of African-Americans on campus.

Boredom

The second theme which emerged in this study was boredom. It is a word used to describe campus life by all the participants. When asked what comes to mind first as a student at Mountain University, one student gave a representative reply:

Boredom. I'm easily entertained but there's nothing to do on campus. . . I don't like being bored. I'm a very high energy person. We go to Wal-Mart just to do nothing.

The lack of activity on the weekends was pointed out by all the subjects. One student said: *Nothin' here. If you want to go out and have fun you have to drive at least two hours.*

Basically

you have to make up your own fun. Mostly it will drive you insane.

Students expected the numbers of blacks at Mountain U. to be low, but found the sparse Black population they faced when they took up residency on campus to cause problems that they had not anticipated.

Suggestions for Improvement

The subjects of this study made many suggestions for improvement. They included:

- An increase in African-American scholarships
 - The establishment of African-American sororities and fraternities on campus
 - Organized weekend sports, particularly basketball
 - Weekend facilities for recreation such as laser-tag and roller-skating

- Organized dances and other social events
- Transportation to the nearest large city on weekends
- The establishment of a football team (this was seen as a vehicle which would bring in more African-American students.
- More awards and other forms of recognition which would apply to blacks.

CONCLUSIONS

Recruited as scholarship students and then unconsciously discarded, these subjects were relegated to years of on-campus monotony. They report that no one in power asked them how they felt about their life on the campus of this university. Their suggestions for improvement remained ineffectually dormant within their own constricted circles of friendship. The African-Americans, probably along with the international students and other minorities of Mountain University, found themselves marooned on campus for an average of four years.

This isolation might be considered trivial in the light of Mountain U's African-Americans' higher goals and hopes for lifetime advancement, but the social cost of four years of ennui to their bright young minds must be counted as a terrible loss. Beyond working on academic assignments, the weekends involve the heart of the remainder of the spare time these individuals possessed. For most of them, this time is spent with a few dozen other too-familiar students. If we regard a university as a vehicle to broaden and deepen our understanding of our world, then the world of these students has been seriously, unconsciously, and institutionally constricted. African-American students have been left spending weekend after weekend with little of interest beyond academics to occupy their time. Their White peers, meanwhile, routinely spend their extra time maintaining links to a wider world, leaving a small contingent on the campus invisible and silent. They have been separated from a broader culture by an unseen segregation, and find themselves unable to become members of a wider community.

We marginalize our minorities at our peril. They come to us with the unique gifts of their culture and character, yet these gifts remain largely ungiven. It is not only a loss of a part of the promise and hope education extends to these students-it is ultimately an injury to our wider society and a lowering of the robust possibilities diversity offers to our broader civilization.

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Maple programında geliştirilen bir maplet' in dizilerde limit tanımını anlamaya etkisi

The effect of a maplet developed in the programme maple on understanding the definition of limit in sequences

Alattin Ural

Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi
Eğitim Fakültesi, İlköğretim Bölümü, Matematik Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı
altnurl@gmail.com

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Maple programında araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen bir Maplet uygulamasının öğrencilerin dizilerde limit tanımını anlamalarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya bir devlet üniversitesinin matematik öğretmenliği bölümünde öğrenim görmekte olan 30 birinci sınıf öğrencisi katılmıştır. Uygulamanın öğrencilerin dizilerde limit tanımını anlamalarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla uygulama öncesinde ve sonrasında “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsunuz?” sorusuna yanıt vermeleri istenmiştir. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin yapılan uygulamanın etkisine yönelik düşüncelerini alınmıştır. Bu durumda yapılan çalışma deneysel olup tek grup öntest-sontest modelindedir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz yapılmıştır. Sonuçlar, yapılan uygulamanın öğrencilerin limit tanımı anlamalarını önemli ölçüde geliştirdiğini ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgisayar Destekli Öğrenme, Maple, limit

Abstract

Aim of the study is to explore the effect of an Maplet developed by the researcher in the programme Maple on the students' understandings the definition of limit in sequences. The sample included 30 first-grade students from Mathematics Education Department, Education Faculty of a University. In order to determine the effect of the Maplet on the students' understandings the definition of limit in sequences, the students were asked to answer the question “what do you understand that the limit of a sequence is 3?” as pretest and posttest. Besides, the students' views about the application were taken. In this situation, the current research is experimental and one sample pretest posttest design. Descriptive analyses were conducted for analyzing the data. The results revealed that the application developed considerably the students' understandings about the definition of limit in sequences remarkable.

Keywords: Computer assisted learning, Maple, limit

1. GİRİŞ

Matematik derslerinde kavramsal öğrenmeye yeterince zaman ayrılmaması sonucunda öğrenciler genellikle işlemsel teknikleri ezberlemekte ve bunun sonucunda kavramların anlaşılıp anlaşılmadığı üzerine yapılan araştırmalarda çoğunlukla büyük oranda başarısız olmaktadır. Van de Wella (1989) Matematiğin yapısına uygun bir öğretimin amacının öğrencilerin kavramları ve işlemleri anlamalarına, arasındaki bağları kurmalarına yardımcı olmaya yönelik olması gerektiğini belirtmiştir. İşlemsel tekniklerin öğretilmesinden önce kavramsal öğretimin yapılması öğrencilerin kavramı ilişkisel olarak anlamasında da şüphesiz daha yararlı olacaktır. Diğer taraftan, matematiksel bir kavramın tanımını bilmek o kavramın anlaşılması için yeterli değildir, bireyin kavramın imajına sahip olması ve ayrıca kavramla ilgili uygulamaları da yapması gerekmektedir (Tall & Vinner,1981). Kavram imajı kavramın ismi ile zihinde çağrışım yaptıkları arasında sözel olmayan ilişki, kavram ile ilgili deneyim ve izlenimlerin bütünüdür (Tall & Vinner, 1981).

Bilgisayar yazılımlarının öğretmenin yerini alamayacağı ancak öğretmenin konuyu öğretirken görselleştirme, dikkat çekme, güdüleme, buluş yoluyla öğrenme, daha kalıcı öğrenme, kavramsal öğrenme, öğrencilerin problem çözme ve düşünme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi, kavram yanlışlarının giderilmesi gibi noktalarda bir destek elemanı olarak kullanacağı ve öğretmen adaylarının bilgisayar destekli öğretim

konusunda yetiştirilmesi gerektiği kabul gören bir görüştür (Başaran, 2005; Baldin, 2002; Can, 2010; Kokol-Voljç, 2007; Köse-Yavuzsoy, 2008; Konyalıoğlu ve Işık, 2005; Tutkun, Öztürk ve Demirtaş, 2011; Gündüz, Emlek ve Bozkurt, 2008; Hohenwarter ve Fuchs, 2004). Bu açıdan, matematiksel kavramların daha derinlemesine öğrenilmesinde Bilgisayar Cebiri Sistemleri (BCS) şeklinde ifade edilen yazılımların yararlı olduğu ve ayrıca cebirsel işlemlerden kaynaklanan problemlerin aşılmasında BCS' nin etkili olabileceği belirtilmektedir (Bennett, 1995; Day, 1996; Heid, 1988; Tall, 1996). Bilgisayar cebir sistemleri (BCS), sınıf ortamında buluş yoluyla öğrenme ve deneysel uygulamalar için kullanılabilir. Görsel özelliklerinden dolayı öğretimde istenen öğrenme hedeflerine ulaşmada etkilidir (Hohenwarter, Hohenwarter, Kreis & Lavicza, 2008). Matematik Eğitiminde Bilgisayar Cebiri Sistemlerinin kullanımı ilk kez 1996 yılında yapılan 8. Uluslararası Matematik Eğitimi Sempozyumunda "Computer Algebra in Mathematics Education" ismi ile uluslararası bir organizasyon belirleme kararı ile başlamıştır.

Maple, Mathematica DERIVE ve benzeri programlara verilen ortak ad olan Bilgisayar Cebiri Sistemleri (BCS); sayılar, semboller, ifadeler ve formüller üzerinde matematiksel hesaplamaları yapan bir yazılımdır. BCS, etkileşimli bir ortam ve çeşitli temsil olanakları sunar. Bu tür programlarda hem interaktif komutlar vardır hem de program yazılabilmektedir. Maple, bunların yanında 2 ya da 3 boyutlu grafik çizme, sembolik hesaplamalar yapabilme ve özel cebirsel operatörlerin işlemlerini uygulayabilme kapasitelerine sahip bir paket programdır. MAPLE 1980'li yıllarda Waterloo Üniversitesinde geliştirilmiş olup BCS kapsamında kullanılan en yaygın yazılımdır. Maple matematik yazılımı; matematikçiler, bilim adamları ve mühendisler için çok popüler bir araçtır.

Bu yazılım matematik ve fen derslerini öğretmede, farklı alan ve amaç için problemleri araştırma ve çözüme çok güçlü bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Maplet ise yine Maple programında Maple 8 versiyonundan itibaren ortaya çıkan öğrencilere etkileşimli bir öğrenme ortamı sunan Java Aplet gibi bir arayüz bir penceredir. Öğrenci bu pencere üzerinde kavramla ilgili olarak çalışmalar yapar ve bu arada bu pencerenin oluşmasını sağlayan yazılımı görmez. Bu pencere üzerinde kavramın öğrenilmesi için öğrencinin bazı bilgilere ulaşmasını sağlayan butonları içeren ayrıca öğrencinin gerekli hesaplamaları yapması ve gerekirse grafik çizdirmesini sağlayacak bir tasarım yapılabilmektedir.

Bilgisayar cebiri sistemleri her ne kadar matematiksel uygulama ve araştırmaları desteklemek için geliştirilmiş de olsa matematik öğretim sürecinde de kullanılabilir, öğrencilerin matematiksel bilgilerinin gelişimine destek sağlayan interaktif yazılımlardır. BCS öğrencilerin karmaşık ve uzun matematiksel işlemler yapmak için ayıracağı zamanının kavramsal öğretime ayrılmasına imkan vermesi açısından önemlidir. Matematik kavramlarını anlamayı geliştirmede bilgisayar araçlarının yararları hakkında birçok genel iddia ortaya çıkmıştır (Arnold, 1991; Fey, 1989; Heid, 1988; Tall ve West, 1986; White, 1990). BCS kullanmanın matematik müfredatlarında yer alan kavramları derinlemesine anlamada gerekli olduğu belirtilmiştir (Palmiter, 1991; Heid, 1988; Cooley, 1996; Ellison, 1994; Hillel, 1993). BCS'nin matematik eğitimine girişi ile matematik eğitiminde BCS'nin etkisini araştırmaya yönelik çalışmalar iki boyutta ele alınmıştır. İlk boyuttaki çalışmalarda mevcut müfredatların parçası olan konuların öğrenimini desteklemede teknolojinin etkisi incelenmiştir (Judson, 1990; Mayes, 1995; Palmiter, 1991; Runde, 1997). İkinci boyutta yer alan çalışmalar ise teknoloji destekli müfredatların geliştirilmesi, yeni önerilerin sunulması ve değerlendirmeye yönelik değişiklikler yapılmasını içermiştir (Brown, 1998; Drijvers, 1998; Heid, 1997; Herget, Heugl, Kutzler ve Lehmann, 2000; Kokol-Voljç 1999a, 1999b; McCrae ve Flynn, 2001; McCrae ve Stacey, 2000).

Monaghan, Sun ve Tall (1994) BCS destekli öğretimin öğrencilerin limit kavramını anlamalarına etkisini araştırdıkları çalışmalarının sonucunda, limit kavramını anlamının kolay olmadığını ve BCS' li ya da BCS' siz basit yaklaşımların öğrencilerin limit kavramını derinlemesine anlamalarına imkan vermediğini ortaya koymuştur. Bununla birlikte, BCS nin kullanımının öğrencilerin daha derinlemesine bir limit görüşü geliştirmelerine katkıda bulunabileceğini ifade etmiştir. Tuluk ve Kaçar (2007) tarafından fonksiyon kavramının BCS destekli öğretimin öğrencilerin işlem yapma, kavramsal anlama ve problem çözme becerileri üzerine anlamlı bir katkı sağladığını ortaya koymuştur. Tuluk ve Kaçar (2007) Bilgisayar Cebiri Sistemlerinin matematiğin rolünün işlem becerisinden çok problem çözme üzerine yönlendirilmesinde ve matematiğin herkes tarafından daha kolay anlaşılmasında kolaylık sağlayacağını belirtmiştir. Kieran ve Drijvers (2006) tarafından yapılan çalışmada da BCS destekli öğretimin öğrencilerin matematiksel kavramları öğrenme süreçlerine olumlu etkilerinin olduğu belirtilmiştir. Aksoy (2007) tarafından yapılan çalışmada, türev kavramının öğretiminde BCS destekli öğretimin, öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını ve kavramsal anlamalarını pozitif yönde anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği saptanmıştır. Small ve Hosack (1986) öğrencilerin BCS

sayesinde zorluk çektikleri aritmetik hesaplamalardan ve cebirsel işlemlerden kurtularak, matematiksel kavramlarını dsaha iyi keşfedebileceklerini ve günlük hayat problemlerini çözebileceklerini belirtmiştir.

Neredeyse sadece işlemsel olarak ele alınan ancak kavramsal olarak tam anlaşılıp anlaşılmadığı üzerinde yeterince durulmayan dolayısıyla anlaşılmasında zorlukların olduğu kavramlardan biri de epsilon ve komşuluk temelinde ifade edilen dizilerde limit tanımıdır. “Her epsilon sayısı için dizinin hemen her terimi bir L sayısının epsilon komşuluğunda bulunuyorsa bu dizinin limiti L dir” biçiminde sözel olarak ifade edilen dizilerde limit tanımını öğrenciler genellikle anlamakta ve kafalarındaki limit imajinasyonu (dizinin elemanlarının belli bir sayıya doğru yaklaşması) anlamlandırmakta ve bağ kurmakta zorluk çekmektedir. Limiti anlamaya yönelik yapılan çalışmalar öğrencilerin bu konuda zorluk yaşadıklarını ortaya koymuştur (Barnes, 1991; Cornu, 1992; Ferrini-Mundy & Graham, 1991; Orton, 1986; White, 1993).

2. YÖNTEM

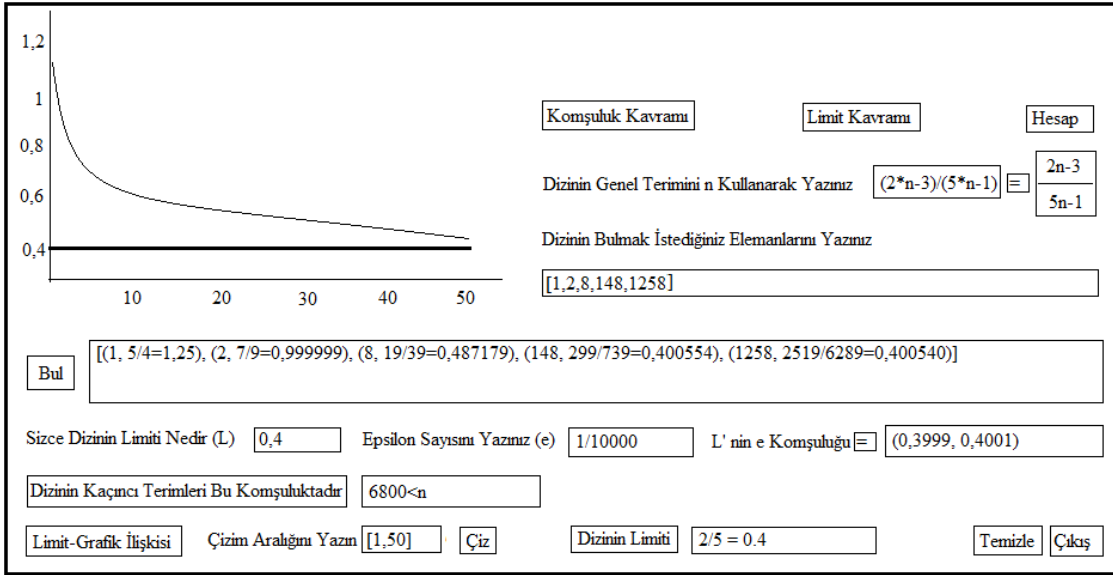
Bu çalışmanın amacı, Maple programında geliştirilen bir Maplet uygulamasının öğrencilerin dizilerde limit tanımını anlamalarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya matematik öğretmenliği bölümündeki 41 birinci sınıf öğrencisi katılmıştır. Uygulamanın etkisini belirlemek için uygulama öncesinde ve sonrasında “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsun?” sorusu kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin yapılan uygulamanın etkisine yönelik düşünceleri alınmıştır. Bu durumda yapılan çalışma deneysel olup tek grup öntest-sontest modelindedir. Verilerin analizinde yazılı doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmış ve betimsel analiz yapılmıştır. Yanıtlar kategorik olarak frekans ve yüzdeleri belirtilerek tablo halinde sunulmuştur. Öğrencilerin görüşlerinin gruplandırılması ve uygulamadan ne derecede etkilendiklerine dair kodlanması sürecinde matematik eğitiminde çalışna bir öğretim üyesiyle beraber çalışılmış, uzlaşa temelinde hareket edilmiştir. Ne derece etkilendiği yönünde tereddütte kalınan bazı yanıtlar için o yanıt veren öğrenciye bizzat sorularak hangi durumun kendisi için daha uygun olduğu sorulmuştur.

2.1 İşlem Yolu

Öncelikle öğrencilere lise müfredatında da yer alan dizilerde limit konusu kavramsal ve işlemsel düzeylerde tüm yönleriyle geleneksel öğretim yöntemleri kullanılarak anlatılmıştır. Bir sonraki derste, öğrencilerin “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsun?” sorusuna yanıt vermeleri istenmiştir. Ardından, öğrenciler bilgisayar laboratuvarına alınarak dizilerde limit tanımının anlaşılmasına yönelik araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmış olan Maplet uygulaması öğrencilere tanıtılarak, çeşitli örnekler üzerinde 2 ders saati boyunca çalışmalar yapmaları sağlanmıştır. Daha sonraki derste öğrencilerden uygulamanın etkisine yönelik düşüncelerini yazmaları ve ayrıca “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsunuz” sorusunu yanıtlamaları istenmiştir.

2.2 Maplet Uygulama Süreci

Maple Programında araştırmacı tarafından dizilerde limit kavramının anlaşılmasını kolaylaştırmak için hazırlanan Maplet Ek 1’ de yer almaktadır. Öğrencilerden anlamaları istenen şudur: “Bir L sayısının bir dizinin limiti olabilmesi için, her epsilon sayısı için dizinin L nin epsilon komşuluğunda hemen her teriminin (sonsuz çoklukta terimi) bulunması gerekir”. Hazırlanan Maplet öğrencinin bu kapsamda bilmesi gereken her türlü bilgiyi içermektedir. Öğrenci “Komşuluk Kavramı” butonuna bastığında komşuluk kavramını, “Limit Kavramı” butonuna bastığında dizilerde limit kavramının ne olduğunu okuyabilmektedir. Daha sonra maplette yer alan uygulamalarla bu matematiksel ifadelerin nasıl ilişkili olduğunu, ne anlama geldiğini görebilmektedir. Maplet uygulamasının ekran görüntüsü ve öğretim sürecinin gidişatı şu şekildedir:



Şekil 1. Dizilerde Limit kavramına İlişkin Hazırlanan Maplet

1) Dizinin genel terimini yazın 2) Dizinin bulmak istediğiniz elemanları yazın 3) Sizce dizinin limiti nedir (L). Bu noktada öğrenci doğru ya da yanlış bir tahminde bulunabilir ve bu tahmininin doğru olup olmadığını limit tanımı açısından aşağıdaki adımları takip ederek anlayabilir ve bu durum öğrencinin dizilerde limit tanımını anlamasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Öğrenci bu tahminini özellikle yanlış girerek de bu sayının neden limit olamayacağını limit tanımı açısından anlamak isteyebilir. 4) Bir epsilon sayısı girin (e) 5) “L’ nin e komşuluğu” = (Bu sonucu program hem kesir hem de ondalık sayıları kullanarak aralık biçiminde bulmaktadır) 6) “Dizinin kaçınıcı terimleri bu aralıktadır” butonuna basarak öğrenci girilen dizinin hangi elemanlarının L’ nin e komşuluğunda bulunduğunu görebilmektedir. Bu sonuç örneğin $n > 145$ ya da $78 < n < 458$ şeklinde çıkmaktadır. Böylece öğrenci bu aralıkta dizinin hemen her teriminin olup olmadığını görebilmektedir. Bu işlemleri öğrencinin elle yapması hem zaman almakta hem de hata yapma potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Dolayısıyla çabuk sonuç görme asıl iş olan kavramın anlaşılmasına hizmet etmektedir. Bu noktanın önemi öğrenci görüşlerinde de vurgulanmıştır. 7) “Limit-Grafik İlişkisi” butonuna basarak öğrenci limit kavramının grafiksel anlamı konusunda bilgilendirilmektedir. 8) “Çizim Aralığı Girin”: 9) “Çiz” adımlarının sonucunda öğrenci verilen dizinin grafiğini (reel sayılar üzerinden çizdirilmiştir) ve $y=L$ (limit doğrusunu) beraber görebilmektedir. Bazı öğrenciler bu görselliğin anlamalarına katkı sağladığını belirtmiştir. 10) “Dizinin Limiti” butonuna basarak öğrenci dizinin limitinin kaç olduğunu görebilmektedir (tahmininin doğruluğu açısından).

3. BULGULAR

3.1 Öğrencilerin Limit Tanımı Anlamlarındaki Değişim

Öğrencilerin “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsunuz?” sorusuna uygulamadan önce ve sonra verdikleri yanıtlar Tablo 1’ de frekansları belirtilerek verilmiştir.

Tablo 1. “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsunuz?” sorusuna verilen yanıtlar

Dizilerde Limit Anlaması	Önce	Sonra
1. Her epsilon için dizinin hemen her terimi 3’ ün epsilon komşuluğundadır	2	2
2. Her epsilon için $ a_n-3 < \epsilon$ sonucunda $n > \dots$ çıkmalı	0	2
3. Dizinin hemen her terimi 3’ ün komşuluğundadır	1	6
4. Dizinin elemanları 3’ ün komşuluğundadır	3	1
5. Dizinin terimleri 3’ ün epsilon komşuluğundadır	0	1
6. Her epsilon için dizinin hemen her terimi 3’ e çok yakın değerler alır	0	3
7. Dizinin terimleri 3’ e yaklaşır	22	3
8. Dizi her epsilon için sonsuz değer alır	0	2

9. Epsilon sonsuza giderken dizi 3' e yaklaşır	0	2
10. Hemen her terimin komşuluğu küçüldükçe 3' e yaklaşır	0	2
11. Hemen her terimin komşuluğu küçüldükçe epsilon değeri artar	0	2
12. Her epsilon için dizinin 3' ün epsilon komşuluğunda sınırlarının olması	0	2
13. Dizinin hemen her terimi 3' den büyük değer alamaz	1	2
14. Sağ ve sol limiti 3' dür	1	0

1. açıklamayı yapan öğrencilerin sözel ifade olarak, 2. açıklamayı yapan öğrencilerin ise matematiksel ifade olarak dizilerde limit kavramını anladıkları görülmektedir. Bu durumda yapılan uygulamayla birlikte 2 öğrencinin daha (%7) limit anlaması matematiksel ifade etme açısından istenilen düzeye gelmiştir. Diğer taraftan, dizilerde limit kavramını çok basit düzeyde bir anlamayı ifade eden “Dizinin terimleri 3' e yaklaşır” biçimindeki algılama uygulama öncesi 22 iken uygulama sonrası çok büyük oranda (%86) düşerek 3 olmuştur. Bu ayrışmanın, her ne kadar ifade edilişi açısından tam doğru olmasa da, dizilerde limit tanımında geçen “hemen her terim”, “komşuluk”, “epsilon” gibi terimlerin kullanımını içeren limit anlamalarına yol açtığı görülmektedir. Bu durum şüphesiz eskisine göre daha iyi bir anlamının emareleridir.

3.2 Öğrencilerin Uygulamanın Etkisine Yönelik Düşünceleri

Öğrencilerin dizilerde limit konusunun geleneksel yöntemle anlatılmasının sonucunda neleri öğrenemedikleri ve yapılan uygulamanın etkisinin olup olmadığı konusundaki düşünceleri şunlardır: “Matematiksel tanımlanamamıştım şimdi tanım hakkında daha çok bilgim oldu”, “Tanımı, limit yapılırken kullanılan mantığı, bir sayının neden limit olmadığını yorumlanmasını anlamamıştım şimdi kafamda tanım, limit, epsilon kavramları şekillendi ama net değil”, “Epsilon ve komşuluğu anlamamıştım şimdi biraz daha netleşti, sonsuz çokluktaki eleman olayı daha netleşti”, “Tanımı ve epsilon komşuluğunda terim bulmayı anlamamıştım şimdi daha kolay anladım”, “Tanımı anlamamıştım programla birlikte anlatım daha ilgi çekiciydi eğer programın işleyişini tam anlarsak her şeyi anlayabiliriz”, “Limit bulmayı anlamamıştım uygulamadan sonra epsilon değerlerinin nasıl limit bulmaya yaradığını gördüm. Konuyu tam olarak anladım”, “Komşulukta kaç terimi var sorularını pek anlamamıştım şimdi biraz daha iyi anladım”, “Komşulukta kaç terimi var sorularını ve epsilonu pek anlamamıştım şimdi anladım (2)”, “Komşulukta kaç terimi var sorularını pek anlamamıştım şimdi kısmen anladım”, “Komşulukla limit bulmayı anlamamıştım şimdi daha iyi anladım”, “Tanımı anladığımı sanıyordum ama programla daha iyi anladım”, “Konuyu pek anlamamıştım şimdi daha iyi anladım Tanımdaki komşuluk kısmını anlamamıştım şimdi anladım (2)”, “Limitin mantığını anlamamıştım programla daha iyi anladım”, “Anlamama yardımcı olmadı sadece işlem kolaylığı sağladı”, “İlk çalışmaya göre daha verimli oldu”, “Komşuluk işini anlamamıştım bu program sorgulama açısından iyi oldu”, “Epsilonun anlamını ve aralık belirlerken neye göre karar verdiğimizi anlamamıştım. Uygulamadan sonra hala epsilonu anlamadım ancak komşuluk kavramını daha iyi anladım”, “Uygulamadan sonra tanımlı biraz daha iyi anladım”, “Daha iyi anladım, hoşuma gitti. Epsilonun aralıklara etkisini anladım”, “Az da olsa daha iyi anladım”, “Program sayesinde anlar gibi oldum, dikkatim pek dağılmıyor, grafikte daha güzel oluyor”, “Epsilon kısmını anlamamıştım, program sayesinde daha hızlı öğrendim, hızlı sonuç alındığından daha çok dikkatimi çekti, bizi işlem kalabalığından kurtardı, grafiği görmek de güzel oluyor.”, “Limit ve epsilon ilişkisini anlamamıştım şimdi tanımın sözel kısmını anladım, işlemlerin hızlı olması iyi oluyor”, “Matematiksel tanımlı ve epsilonu anlamamıştım şimdi biraz daha anlamam kolaylaştı. Programla kısa, anlaşılır ve kolay.”, “Tanımı ve hemen her terimi anlamamıştım, şimdi hemen çözüyoruz epsilon değerini farklı alıp limit hakkında yorum yapabiliyoruz”, “Zaten biliyordum programla sadece pekiştirmiş oldum”, “Bi sayının dizinin neden limiti olmadığını anlamamıştım, program etkili oldu her şeyi öğrendim”, “Pek bir şey anlamamıştım, şimdi epsilon işini anladım, sayıları daha net görünce limiti biraz daha anlamlandırdım”, “Böylesi daha eğiticiydi”.

Yanıtlar incelendiğinde, öğrencilerin dizilerde limit konusunda anlamakta zorluk çektikleri ya da kısmen bile olsa anlayamadıkları kısımların neler olduğu ve yapılan uygulamanın bunlar üzerinde ne derece etkili olduğu yönündeki bulgular Tablo 2' de verilmiştir.

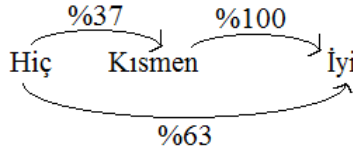
Tablo 2. Uygulamanın limit tanımının anlaşılmasına etkisi

Anlama Zorluğu	Önce	Sonra
Limit Tanımı	Hiç (13)	Kısmen (7), İyi (6)
	Kısmen (3)	İyi (3)
Epsilon komşuluğu kavramının limitle olan ilişkisi	Hiç (9)	Kısmen (1), İyi (8)
	Kısmen (2)	İyi (2)

Dizinin epsilon komşuluğunda kaç terimi vardır	Hiç (5)	Kısmen (2), İyi (3)
	Kısmen (2)	İyi (2)

Diğer taraftan, “Anlamama yardımcı olmadı sadece işlem kolaylığı sağladı”, “Zaten biliyordum programla sadece pekiştirmiş oldum”, “Epsilonun anlamını ve aralık belirlerken neye göre karar verdiğimizi anlamamıştım. Uygulamadan sonra hala epsilonu anlamadım” cevaplarını veren 3 öğrencinin uygulamadan pek etkilenmediği anlaşılmaktadır.

Tablo 2 incelendiğinde öğrencilerin uygulama öncesi anlamadığı ya da kısmen anladığı bilgileri uygulama sonrası daha fazla anladığı görülmektedir. Kısmen anlamalar yerini iyi düzeyde anlamalara, hiç anlaşılmamış bilgiler ise yerini kısmen ya da iyi anlamalara bırakmıştır. Genel bir değerlendirme yapmak gerekirse; yapılan uygulama “Hiç” durumunun (toplam 27) 10’ unu “Kısmen” ve 17’ sini “İyi” durumuna; “Kısmen” durumunun (7) hepsini “İyi” durumuna getirmiştir. Bu değişimin yüzdeler kullanılarak bir şeması Şekil 2’ de verilmiştir. Şeki 2’ e bakıldığında yapılan uygulamanın öğrencilerin dizilerde limit kavramını anlamalarına önemli ölçüde etki etmiş olduğu görülmektedir.



Şekil 2. Uygulamanın Anlamaya Seviyelerine Etkisi

4. SONUÇ VE TARTIŞMA

Elde edilen bulgulardan, Maple programında dizilerde limit kavramının anlaşılması üzerine geliştirilen Maplet uygulamasının önemli ölçüde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Öğrenciler dizilerde limit kavramını, uygulama öncesinde limit tanımı temelinde kavrayamayıp, basit düzeyde bir anlamayı ifade eden “Dizinin terimleri 3’ e yaklaşır” biçimindeki algılamakta iken (%73) uygulama sonrası bu anlama çok büyük oranda (%86) düşerek yerini limit tanımında geçen ifadelerin kullanımını içeren en azından kısmen daha iyi anlamalara bırakmıştır. Yine elde edilen bulgulardan, uygulama öncesi limit tanımından hiçbir şey anlamadıklarını belirtenlerin %37’ sinin “kısmen”, %63’ ünün “iyi” anlama duruma, “kısmen” anlayanların tamamının ise “iyi” anlama seviyesine geçtikleri tespit edilmiştir.

Öğrencilerin uygulamadan önce ve sonraki anlama durumlarını belirlemek için “Bir dizinin limitinin 3 olmasından ne anlıyorsunuz?” sorusuna yanıt vermeleri ve uygulamanın etkisi hakkındaki görüşlerini yazmaları istenmiştir. Bu durumda, elde edilen sonuçların öğrencilerin neyi ne ölçüde anladıklarını bilmeleriyle ve bunu sözel veya matematiksel olarak ifade etme becerileriyle sınırlı olacağını ifade etmek gerekir. Ayrıca elde edilen bulgular sadece dizilerde limit tanımının kavranmasıyla sınırlıdır. Diğer taraftan, araştırmanın bulgularını etkileyen bir diğer faktör de araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen Maplet’ dir. Maple programında dizilerde limit tanımının anlaşılmasına yönelik farklı programların da geliştirilebilmesi şüphesiz mümkündür.

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Marginal returns to education for teachers

Ramlee Ismail, Marinah Awang

*Faculty of Management and Economics
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
ramlee@fpe.upsi.edu.my*

*Faculty of Management and Economics
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
ramlee@fpe.upsi.edu.my*

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to estimate a private rate of returns to education for teachers in Malaysia. Using information from teachers' survey for more than 5000 respondents, we deploy the Mincer's wage equation using an ordinary least square (OLS) as a homogenous return model. The finding indicates that the private rate of returns to schooling for an additional year of schooling is about 5 percent. This result is lower compared to the previous estimation for Malaysia. Furthermore, the marginal returns shown that the different levels of teachers training obtained the different returns. Those who completed teachers training with higher credential are likely to enjoy a higher return. This result is reflecting a sheepskin effect in a labour market. However, a significantly wage different by level of academic attainments is a result from government policy to raise teachers' income and skill by increasing their level of academic qualification.

Keyword: returns to education, human capital, schooling.

Introduction

A few studies of returns to schooling in Malaysia show inconsistent results. Hoerr (1977), Mazumdar (1981) and Lee (1980) concluded that the earnings variation in human capital theory is largely explained by education. Chapman and Harding (1985), Blau (1986), Gallup (1997), Chung (2004) and Zainizam (2013) were estimated the rate of returns to education. However, the results of their studies were inconsistent due to methodology and sample was different. The limited data and resources, and to some extent the choice of schooling and earnings variables, also give a different coefficients of returns to schooling. Furthermore, previous data and analysis on returns to schooling were hampered by relatively few observations and other data inadequacies. Therefore, this paper offers an estimate based on teachers survey data. It will provide new evidence of returns to schooling using the latest data set - in particular, to estimate the average return for an additional year of schooling for teachers. In Malaysia, the education system consists of pre-school, primary school, secondary school and higher learning institutions. Primary education starts at seven and ends within six years. All students are automatically promoted to secondary school after completion of six years in primary school. The normal duration of secondary schooling is five years but it is divided into two levels. Level one refers to Form 1, 2 and 3 (Lower Secondary) and level two refers to Forms 4 and 5 (Upper Secondary). The Upper Secondary Education offers choices to students to fulfil their needs, skills and interests in career development, including education sector after completed upper secondary school. Those who are completed this level of schooling attainment with a high achievement have the opportunity to apply as teacher's training at the higher learning institutions. Meanwhile, post-secondary education offers school leavers or students the opportunity to continue their studies after completing five years of secondary education. Form Six education is a continuation of the five years of academic schooling that helps students to prepare themselves to qualify to go to the university. It takes two years to complete the post-secondary education either in the science or the arts stream before the student can sit for the Higher School Certificate (HCE), conducted by the Malaysian Examination Council. Meanwhile, higher education offers various types

of courses ranging between four to six years to complete. At this point, for those interested in teaching carrier could do so by applying post diploma in education. Therefore, schooling attainment, academic qualification and training among teachers are different which is become our motivation to offer estimation a marginal return to teachers.

Method

The empirical analysis of this study uses the standard human capital earnings function to estimate the rate of return to teachers in Malaysia. According to Card (2001), this path-breaking work was extensively used by economists as an econometric approach to estimate the rate of return to investment in education. The model is;

$$\ln W_i = \alpha + \beta_1 S_i + \lambda_1 Exp_i + \lambda_2 Exp_i^2 + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where $\ln W_i$ is log earnings, S_i is years of schooling, Exp_i is the potential experience of individual i , and ε_i is well-behaved error term. Due to the absence of the completed data on experience, Mincer (1974) proposed the “potential experience”, i.e. the number of years individual A could have worked after completing schooling and then, assuming that he/she starts schooling at 7 years old and begins working immediately after S_i of schooling, hence Exp_i is equal to $A - S - 7$ (Age – Years of Schooling – 7). Running the simple Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression to the above equation, one can estimate the coefficient β_1 as the average of private rate of return to schooling (Weiss, 1995). The last term of the equation, Exp_i^2 represents the experience squared to capture a concavity of the observed earnings profile. The estimation of the parameters λ_1 and λ_2 will become positive and negative respectively.

The earnings variable in equation (1) makes use of the logarithm form because the distribution of log earnings is very close to a normal distribution, especially log hourly wages (Card 1999). In addition, it is preferable to use the log transformation based on the success of the standard (semi-logarithm) human capital earnings function (Willis 1986). For the purpose of this study, the dependent variable will use monthly earnings as reported by the survey. The standard wage equation can be used to estimate the average rate of returns to different levels of schooling by converting the continuous years of schooling (S) to dummy variables which represent the different levels of schooling. After fitting schooling dummies, the extended earning function will be;

$$\ln W_i = \alpha + \beta_1 CERT_i + \beta_2 DIP_i + \beta_3 DEG_i + \lambda_1 Exp_i + \lambda_2 Exp_i^2 + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

Using the above equation, we can estimate the returns for each level of training. The parameters are derived from the formulae; β_1 , β_2 and β_3 are the parameters in our model.

Results

This study is uses primary data collected from the teachers’ survey. The sample consists of 5672 teachers. The mean annually earnings are MYR43, 281.49. Meanwhile, the mean of schooling, certificate obtained, age and experience are 15.44, 2.97, 38.60, and 16.203 years respectively. The return to schooling in the homogenous return model is constant across individuals. The first empirical results were derived from the estimation using equation 1 as presented by Table 1. The average private rate of return for an additional year of schooling was 5.3 percent for overall for teachers. In other word, holding all other independent variables constant, an additional year of schooling is associated with a 5.3 percent increase in annually wages. Similarly, an additional year of experience is associated with a 3.7 percent increase in annually wages. With the exception of the dummy for gender (Male = 1), all parameters are significant at 0.05 levels or better. The results show the data are consistent with the basic human capital theory. Schooling and experience are positively correlated with earnings but experience squared is negatively correlated. The average return to schooling based on a

homogenous return model for teachers is lower than the average return for Malaysia, which is 10.54 percent (Ramlee & Marinah, 2013). The private rate of returns for Asia as a whole in 2004 was 9.9 percent (Psacharopoulos and Patrinos, 2004). Nevertheless, it is low compared to the Asian Tigers, for example, Singapore with an average return of 13 percent (Psacharopoulos, 1994; Sakellariou, 2003).

Table 1: Private Rate of Returns to the Teachers, Mincer's Model

Variables	Overall	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	Post Degree
Constant	9.310*** (.021)	9.563*** (.063)	9.140*** (.040)	9.629*** (.066)	9.343*** (.096)
Schooling	.053*** (.001)	.038*** (.002)	.058*** (.002)	.036*** (.004)	.050*** (.006)
Exp	.037*** (.001)	.031*** (.0016)	.047*** (.003)	.038*** (.003)	.036*** (.003)
Expsq	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	-.001*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000 (.000)
Male = 1	-.008 (.006)	.018 (.012)	-.011 (.000)	-0.030** (.013)	.001 (.013)
Married = 1	.017* (.009)	.022 (.019)	.008 (.020)	.026* (.016)	.009 (.017)
Tenure = 1	-.0794** (.027)	-.017 (.012)	.008*** (.012)	.036 (.013)***	.024 (.013)*
R-squared	.544	0.346	.622	.598	.542
F	977.39	98.89	347.24	279.17	542.83
Observations	4983	1127	1271	1134	1375

Standard errors in parentheses.

*** Significant at 1 % level.

** Significant at 5 % level.

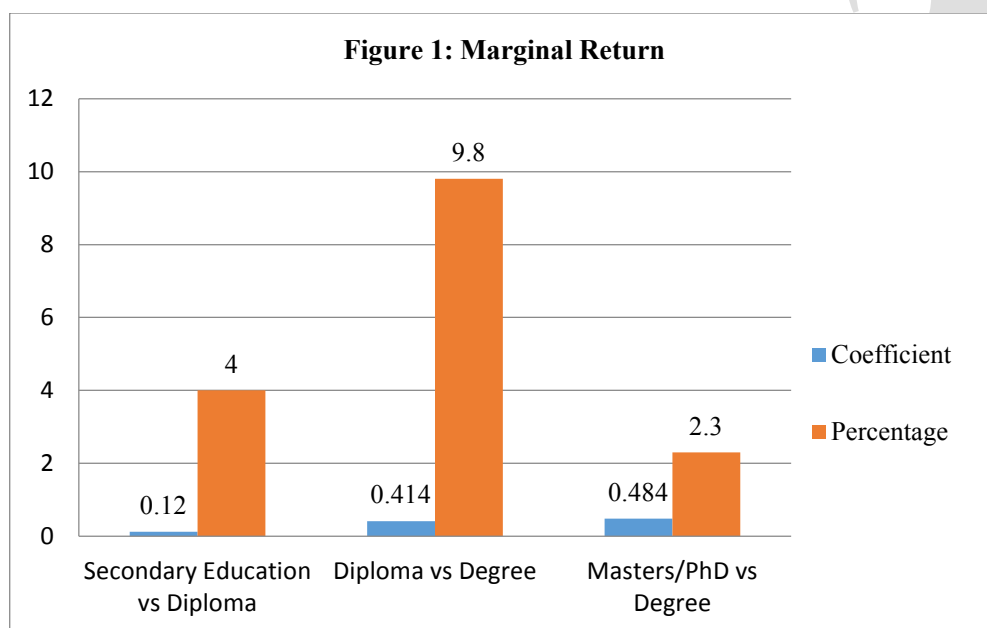
The study estimates the multiple treatment effect from the equation (2). The results show that nearly all education coefficients are statistically significant at the point of estimation of 0.01 levels, indicating that the particular education credentials' variables are different from the estimates for the omitted variables (certificate). Table 2 shows that return to individuals' trainings of those who had completed diploma level (as compared to those who had teaching certificate) increased to 0.120 percentage points. Similarly, at the higher level, returns for higher education were increased during the time of the surveys which made the earnings premium of around 0.4 percentage points as compared to the omitted educational dummy.

Table 2: Marginal Returns to Schooling

Variables	Coefficients	(Std Error)
Constant	9.805***	(.012)
Exp	.039***	(.001)
Expsq	.000***	(.000)
Male = 1	-.007	(.006)
Married = 1	.016	(.009)
Tenure = 1	.025***	(.006)
Diploma	.120***	(0.11)
Degree	.414***	(.009)
Master	.484***	(.015)
R-squared	.553	
F	759.322	
Observations	4913	

The credentials coefficients from Table 2 can be transformed to percentage returns for those undertaking different levels of educational training. Figure 1 shows the marginal gross of returns to years of

schooling. The augmented Mincerian earnings function fitted well when using years of schooling dummies and other controlling variables. The reference variable was “secondary education”. All dummies for schooling are statistically significant different except for marital status and gender. Individuals with diploma level education had increasing marginal returns compared to those who had secondary education. The marginal gross returns to qualification for individuals who completed at this level were 4.0 percent. The marginal gross return for degree education to diploma education is increased by about 9.8 percent for an additional year of schooling. For those who completed master degree, additional returns of between 1.9 and 2.3 percent, compared to degree level, were received. For all levels of education, the highest returns were obtained by those who completed at degree level. The additional returns for those who completed at degree level compared to those who completed at diploma level are about 10 percent.



The results indicate that there are high and positive private returns to teachers in Malaysia, especially at higher levels of education. The findings support the previous studies (for example by Chung, 2003 & 2004; Ramlee & Marinah, 2013). Furthermore, our results showed that marginal gross returns to education at secondary education are low, consistent with the findings by Lee (1980), Lee & Sivanthiran (1992) and Chung (2003 & 2004). Meanwhile, the overall return to teachers is higher than those who are involved in manufacturing sector in Malaysia. Zainizam (2013) reported that the return for an additional year of schooling for manufacturing sector is about three percent, two percent lower than teachers' return. The pattern of marginal gross private rate of returns to schooling provides a little evidence of the sheepskin effect in the Malaysian labour market, which is refers to the private rate of returns to education certificates rather than the accumulated years of schooling (Belman & Heywood (1997). It reflects the labour market recognizing qualification as a requirement in preference to years of schooling. Moreover, certificates could be being used as a screening device for the employer in the competitive labour market. Therefore, if this hypothesis is true, the best choice for the individual in terms of investment in education is to obtain a certificate rather than merely to complete more years of schooling. For example, those who completed their education at Form 5 (Year 11) will obtain the Malaysian Certificate of Education. However, those who completed 11 years of schooling (upper secondary) but did not obtain the Malaysian Certificate of Education (MCE), were forced to accept jobs with a lower qualification (for example, Lower Certificate of Education – with 9 years of schooling). Their returns will reflect this qualification. However, an investment in an extra year of schooling

does not give any higher return. In fact, the finding reveals that the return could be decreased. In order to get higher returns, he/she should add one more year of schooling and obtained the next level of credential. With a higher qualification, i.e. Higher School of Certificate (HSC), the results showed that they may get more returns compared to those from the earlier stages of education.

Conclusion

The average private rate of return for an additional year of schooling for teachers in Malaysia was 5 percent. An additional year of experience work has increased earnings by 3 percent. The returns to qualification have shown an inclining trend which is the higher level of schooling enjoyed a higher return and was stable over time compared to the lower levels of schooling. To sum up, the findings of this study are as follows. Firstly, we found the average private rate of returns for teachers is half of the Malaysian average returns. Secondly, when the returns were estimated using qualifications (or years of schooling) the findings signify a non-linearity in return. The average returns to qualifications or years of schooling differed among individuals. Those who completed a certain level of schooling but did not obtain an additional qualification did not show the same returns as those who completed the same level of schooling and who secured a qualification (or certificate). If this was indeed a feature of the Malaysian labour market, it may partly explain why workers with the same years of schooling receive different returns; the evidence is consistent with credentials having been used as a screening device.

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Mathematical concepts to perform extra-class activities focusing on sustainable development with quality.

Éder Carlos Moreira¹, Carmen Maria Aguiar²

¹Prof. Dr. Paulista University. Commendatore Enzo Ferrari Street, 280 . Swift , Campinas . Cep : 13043-900 . Brazil. Phone : +55 19 37764063

Email : edercmoreira@uol.com.br .

²Dr. Prof. Lecturer . IB / UNESP / RC / Brazil . The Av 24 , 1515 , campus Bela Vista , Rio Claro . Cep : 13500-506 . Brazil. Phone : +55 19 32874380

Email : cmaguiar@rc.unesp.br

“ABSTRACT”

The ability to learn may be linked to a series of social, economic and others factors. However , it seems to be a strong indication for new teaching methods. Each with its own special features are valid. They can teach us and bring something new to the scientific knowledge of the whole and of each of the actors involved in the process. Our goal is to present a method that uses mathematics as a tool learning , as well as bringing to light a capacity to develop a positive thinking. The creative process must take into count the attitude of all the actors involved in the process. The paper aims to develop knowledge of mathematical methods, linking them with notions of social responsibility and sustainability. Thus, integrating society and scientific knowledge that leads to new possibilities for social intervention from the scientific knowledge, presenting quality in the process of education/teaching.

CREATIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The ability to learn should be linked to factors such as social , economic and others . However, there seems to be a strong indication for the needing of new teaching methods , such as the source and powerful strength for the process of teaching and learning to be completely succeeded. I think all the methods, each with its own special features , can teach us and bring us something new to the scientific knowledge of the whole and of each one of the actors involved in the process. Our goal is to present a method that uses mathematics as a playful learning tool, as well as bringing to light the capacity to develop positive thinking, bring a personal and social analysis, critical and self-development of the self and the environment. Of course, these features related bringing quality to the teaching/learning process. The creative process must take into count the attitude of all the actors involved in the process, bringing together work that is playful, creative and sustainable attitude in relation to the environment. The paper aims to develop knowledge of mathematical methods, linking them with notions of social responsibility and sustainability. Thus, integrating the society and scientific knowledge it leads to new possibilities for social intervention. An overview of innovations in education, according Klix (2013), examples of innovative teaching models presented recently at an event in São Paulo (Brazil) show how will be future education. " In the classroom , each one is different and learns differently ." The statement made by Joel Rose , co-founder and CEO of New Classrooms Innovation Partners, on new models for public education , it is common sense among teachers and the principal challenge of who thinks and works for the education of the future. "Transform in 2013" which brought together more than 800 people, including educators , managers and entrepreneurs , Americans concrete examples of innovative schools - and successful - show that it is possible to personalize learning, and as there is only one model for doing so (*op. cit.*). According to my experience and a significant group of teachers, the best lesson is the same one that worked step- by-step with the student, on the blackboard in the classroom with discipline and respect of both parties to work to run

optimally. However, we are dealing here with a chance to develop a creative way that is based on informal education or extracurricular education. These methods are intended to bring a discussion socio-political and economic, for the actors involved are able to exchange information, socially mature, learn to respect the environment and the actors. The use of natural objects, tools of the environment, of natural things can be an object of the main action, because the idea is to bring critical thinking to sustainable development. A class, for example, by the brook, a hillside dwellings at risk, and others, showing the natural processes of erosion and deposition on the energy regime of the river, the differentiation of the grains, the composition of the sediments, finally awakening the creative ability to observe and define events for a second time, act on the correct form or preservationist. In the arts is also possible to see an application of mathematics, either as an observer or actor an artistic activity. You can explore the creative ability of the actor or observer analyzing the amount of people participating in a dance, what are the participants, whether they are community or not. The activities of popular dances such as those presented by Carmen and Moreira (2013) can be turned into games of social and cultural analysis.

A LESSON IN NUMBERS

Knowing the numbers can be a fun practice to work with mathematics. Initially, we present the numerical sets in a systematic and easy to interpret, without a very elaborate mathematical rigor, but valid scientific knowledge and correct. The first set is that this is the set of Natural Numbers, is that set which presents the integers and positive. It is represented as follows: What is the use of this set in fun and games? One can create a table or display with the whole numbers 1 to 10 so that each draw or from number must have a meaning. A person must choose an object or meaning to the selected number. There is also the possibility of having a significant and one must find out what the number is. We present below a table of significance for a set of natural numbers, as Moreira (2012), has shown:

- Number 1 : is one that is always in front, the one who comes first in any place ;
- Number 2 : that is where we come from, that is, the mom and dad ;
- The number 3 is the one that allows us to visualize the flexibility of things - before, during and after ; advance, and stay back ;
- Number 4 : number of rat in Chinese horoscope ;
- Number 5 : it is only divisible by him when ending in zero or five ;
- Number 6 : one that is a multiple of 2 and 3 ;
- Number 7 : is one that allows folding the paper in half this maximum number of times ;
- Number 8 : is infinity in the vertical ;
- Number 9 : is both months the baby is in the belly ;
- Number 10 : the greatest of all the numbers which is before the units .

Worth a caveat when talking about number 3 - one can cite the number 3 in a state of the battle: advancement, retention and observation, recoil, but today we can bring this information to a situation of flexibility and resilience: deciding to rethink and delay. Another possibility to play with the natural numbers is to select a pair of decks, pictures and delete them from the game. It is a game for two people, preferably. It is an easy game to understand the dimension of the unit, tens and hundreds. Mix the letters will then removing one at a time each of the players. It forms the first unit; it is possible to evaluate who took the bigger number, however, even without a result. Then you take the second letter is also ready on the table, forming a dozen. Again, one can assess who is winning. Finally, you take a third card and built up a hundred. Whoever has the highest number takes all the cards to your lot. And so it goes playing up step by step. Whoever has the most cards at the end is the winner. Now, it is of integers, which is represented by a set is represented as follows: What is the main significance of this set? It is the appearance of zero. The scratch marks the separation between the space of positive numbers and negative numbers. The zero represents an extremely delicate economic situation. Suppose you have US 250.00 in a bank account. After a weekend of extensive leisure, has spent US 300.00. What will be the balance of your bank account? The balance will be minus US50.00. That is, will have a negative balance, representing the passage of positive field through zero, and subsequently for

the negative field. What is the implication? You will pay interest and a number of implications, the lack of personnel and financial planning, this practice can come together. The zero can score, at normal conditions, the passage from the liquid to the solid state of water. That is, when the water reaches zero degrees centigrade, it freezes. The zero can be in the psychic condition of emotion, thought and guilt (Osho , 1990, Moreira and Carmen , 2011) . Explaining we can see the zero emotion can be achieved by observing the actor in a state of meditation. It is a situation that yogis reach. There is also the possibility of doing nothing, get off, quiet. It is a possibility that people should reach for if necessary, can relax and not stress the mind and or body. The zero of the blame can be achieved when the actor recognizes the first moment that it exists. This fault can be identified by negative emotions, depression and other psychic manifestation. Can also be identified by pain, symptoms differentiated organically. Once identified, can be resolved with a chat with an open dialogue between the actors involved. A guess would be that in which the child's parent disagrees because it does not want to give you some money to go out at night. He can remember the situation 3 – by the other way, relax the situation. Also there may be a situation that he did not remember making flexible and password to be uncompromising, not respecting the father's opinion. The next day, a strong back pain appears, indicating the malaise of the actor, as the guilt of having been intransigent. How to solve? Perhaps the first step is to apologize and following open a frank dialogue to resolve the problem. Possibly, the blame will dissipate before the discussion. The next set is the existing number of rational numbers, and the rational number is represented as follows: We will make it clear that the rational number is in a division of a ratio . Examples make clear the division or proportion. Imagine the following situation: a father comes home with 3 apples to divide by 4 children. So we have a division or presentation of the rational number: As the father would have done this division? He would have caught the apple each divided into four parts. This is fourth apple is given for each. The division is repeated three times, resulting in the product: What gives the proportion division: each child won three times quarter apple, or three apples were equally divided to four children. The mathematical division can also be seen in tenths and hundredths of the whole part, in other words, three divided by four equals 0.75 which is the decimal representation of $\frac{3}{4}$. The set of rational numbers is represented by the letter Q. The following presents the set of irrational numbers, represented by the letter I. The most famous irrational number is the number π . In 1632, Lambert studied at the School of Pythagoras, the perimeter of the circle divided by its diameter and visualized the result is the number π . The combination of all these figures cited above is the set of real numbers represented by the letter R and in general most students working in the sciences. There is the possibility of studying the set of complex numbers and their application in the generation of the electromagnetic field. These examples can also be inserted in all levels of education. There is a need for motivational teaching mathematics. For the teaching of differential and integral calculus , with examples of applications can be the most functional for teaching and learning , however , as playful tools historical facts , everyday elements and elements of Ethnomatematics (Moreira and Carmen , 2013) can also be more creative tools for motivation.

A LESSON ON THE RIVER

Imagine yourself on the edge of a stream , for example , the way in between Souzas and Joaquim Egidio (Districts of the City of Campinas , São Paulo , Brazil) , where it is possible to approach the stream smoothly. There are indeed some erosion on the banks due to the approach of animals and people and also promoted by erosion by floods timely. The approach along with a group of teenage students, could lead us to the following script. First observation: describe the place as a whole, sitting in the shade, the floor, anywhere. What you generally here? The riparian vegetation is preserved? Why? We have evidence of the actors involved here? How would it be? Second observation: we get closer to the shore and start observing the margins, the waters, the way the waters flow. Is there any difference between the left and right margins? It is possible to observe differences between the compositions of the grains? The grains are classified in what way? Grain coarse, medium and fine have meaning as the energy levels that are transported. The fine grains need a lot of energy to be transported? So where would be deposited? Let's look more closely the lateral margins may also be known as accretion bars. We checked the sediment extracts; is there some graduation between them? There is

some separation between them? Let's extrapolate this perception of energy to the whole. The river rises in a high-energy source, goes through a cycle which can be transient depending on the energy regime of relief (maybe where we are to be in this case), then it flows somewhere, possibly at sea, a river mouth. The sediments are transported, including other things, maybe until some garbage. How important is it to the environment? People have known about it? It is clear that other script and using the medium as an information page and can be observed or reported by more than a lesson by more than one method. The main point would be able to raise the creative ability at first, to stimulate creativity, secondarily sort, discern, and criticize. The criticism is focused on the social, political and economic growth would bring significant social and emotional asset. These features bring more quality to the teaching and learning process. The growing appreciation of the considerations and actions based on sustainability directly involves the movement of building a modern society passing through scientific knowledge. In this perspective, our challenge is to highlight that creativity can be exercised naturally, investigative, passing through different areas of knowledge, seeking a critical social, economic and sustainable for the environment and its actors. The sustainable development policies should emphasize teaching extracurricular activities , the activities of informal education , should seek innovation , change and awareness of issues to achieve sustainable exits for life in society.

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Medreselerde nitelik: Nizamiye medresesi eğitim programında disiplinler

Quality of medreses: The disciplines in the Nizamiye Medrese curriculum

Doç. Dr. Ömer F Tutkun, Doç. Dr. Ahmet Eskicumali

Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü
otutkun@sakarya.edu.tr
ecumali@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Selçuklu Türkleri döneminde kurulan ve yaygın olarak ilk üniversitelerin örneği olarak kabul gören, Nizamiye Medresesi eğitim programında yer alan disiplinler (dersleri) ortaya konularak, buradan hareketle, üniversitenin eğitim programlarında yer verilen derslerin nitelikli insan yetiştirmeye dönük etkisinin belirlenmesidir.

Nizamiye Medresesi, 1067 yılında, Bağdat'ta, Büyük Selçuklu Devleti hükümdarı Alparslan ve veziri Nizamülmülk tarafından kurulmuştur. Nizamiye Medresesi, tüm İslam dünyasına model olmuş ve tüm İslam coğrafyasına yayılmıştır. Medreseler, üniversite düzeyinde, zamanının en itibarlı ve saygın eğitim kurumları olmuşlardır. Diğer yandan, Medreseler, Batı dünyasını da, üniversite ve kapsamı boyutunda etkilemiş ve kabul görmüş kurumlardır.

Medreselerde, dini ve dünyevi bilimler bir arada okutulmuştur. Medreselerde Fen, Matematik, Sosyal Bilimler, Din bilimleri gibi tüm bilim alanlarında insanlığı etkileyen, katkı sağlayan ve günümüzde dahi akıllarda kalan bilim insanları yetiştirilmiştir.

Nizamiye Medresesinin eğitim programlarında dört farklı boyutta alan yer almaktadır. Bunlar, "Din ve Hukuk Dersleri, Dil ve Edebiyat Dersleri, Felsefe Dersleri ve Müsbet Bilimleri dersleridir. Bu alanlarda yer alan disiplinlerden bazıları Hitabet, Şiir, Edep, Mantık, Gök Bilim, tabii Bilimler gibi derslerdir.

Öz olarak, Medreseyi bitiren bir birey, din ve hukuk, birkaç dil bilme, edebi bilgi ve yönü olma, etkili konuşabilme, temel insanı davranışlara sahip olma, felsefe-mantık, geometri Matematik gibi farklı alanlarda yeterliklerle donanık olarak mezun oluyordu. Bu bağlamda, günümüz Türk üniversitelerinin ders programları ve mezunlarından beklediği yeterlikler, Medreselerin yeterlik ölçütleri ile karşılaştırılırsa, bugünün üniversitelerinin geçmişin üniversiteleri Medreselerden nitelik adına alacağı ders ortaya konulmaktadır denilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nitelik, Medrese, Üniversite, Yükseköğretim, Eğitim Programı, Nizamiye Medresesi.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to put forward the disciplines (courses) in the curriculum of the Nizamiye Medrese which was established during the Seljuk Turks and extensively accepted as the first example of universities, and from this point of view, to determine the effect of courses in university's curriculum for growing qualified people.

The Nizamiye Medrese was founded by the Great Seljuk ruler Alparslan and by the vizier Nizam al-mulk in Baghdad in 1067. The Nizamiye Medrese became a model for the entire Islamic world and spread to the Islamic world. The Medreses became the most reputable and prestigious educational institutions of the time at the college level. On the other hand, the Medreses were the accepted institutions effecting The Western world at the college and scope level.

The religious and secular sciences were taught together in the Medreses. These Medreses trained such scientists affecting humanity, contributing and staying in our mind even today in all the fields of science such as Science, Mathematics, Social Science, Religion studies.

The Nizamiye Medrese curriculum included the fields at 4 different levels. These are “Religion and Law Courses, Language and Literature Courses, Philosophy Courses and Positive science courses.” Some of the disciplines involved in this field are Eloquence, Poetry, Politeness, Logic, Astronomy and Natural Sciences.

In essence, an individual getting education from the Medrese was graduating with competencies in such different fields as religion and law, knowing several languages, having knowledge of literary, effective speaking, having basic human behavior, philosophy, logic, geometry and Math. In this context, when course programs and competencies expected from graduates of contemporary Turkish university are compared with the qualification criteria of the Medreses, it can be stated that today's universities should take some lessons from the Medreses the University of the Past.

Key Words: Quality, Medrese, University, Higher Education, Curriculum, Nezamiyeh.

GİRİŞ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Büyük Selçuklu Devleti döneminde kurulan ve yaygın olarak ilk üniversitelerin örneği olarak kabul gören, Nizamiye Medresesi eğitim programında yer alan disiplinler (dersleri) ortaya konularak, buradan hareketle, üniversitenin eğitim programlarında yer verilen disiplinlerin-derslerin nitelikli insan yetiştirmeye dönük etkisinin belirlenmesidir. Bir eğitim programının öğeleri, 1- Hedef/davranışlar - kazanımlar, öğrenme çıktıları-, 2- İçerik-Muhteva-Konu alanı, 3- Eğitim Durumları-Öğrenme yaşantıları ve 4- Sınama durumları-Değerlendirme olarak sıralanabilir. İçerik, hedef/davranışları kazandıracak biçimde, ünite ve konuların düzenlenmesi demektir. Bir diğer değişle, eğitim programında, bizi hedeflerimize ulaştıracak yani insan yetiştirecek araç içeriktir (Ertürk, 1982, Demirel, 2007; Sönmez, 2007). Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada Nizamiye Medresesi eğitim programında yer verilen içerik\disiplinler incelenmiştir.

Medreseler

Medreselerin kuruluşuna ilişkin farklı görüşler vardır. İlk Medresenin kuruluşu, Karahanlılar döneminde olmuştur denilebilir. Ayrıca, ilk Selçuklu Medreseleri, 1040 yıllarında, Nişabur’da Tuğrul Bey tarafından kurulmuştur Fakat genel yaygın kabul gören görüş, kurumsal anlamda, ilk Medresenin Büyük Selçuklu Devleti döneminde, Sultan Alparslan’ın veziri Nizamülmülk tarafından, 1067 yılında Bağdat’ta açılan “Nizamiye Medresesi” olduğu yönündedir. Nizamiye Medresesi, tüm İslam dünyasına model olmuş ve tüm İslam coğrafyasına yayılmıştır. Bu kurumlar okullar, üniversite düzeyinde, zamanının en saygın medreseleridir. Bu medreselerde, dini ve dünyevi bilimler bir arada okutulmuştur. En kapsamlı ve çok yönlü medreseler, Büyük Selçuklular döneminde açılmıştır (Tutkun, 1997; Tutkun, 1998b).

Medreseler, İslam dünyasının en karakteristik okullarıdır. Medreseler, başlangıçta oldukça donanımlı kaliteli ve sistemli bir eğitim veriyorlardı (Wikipedia, 2013b). Ders programlarında, Matematik, astronomi, mimarlık, tıp, kimya, tanrı bilim, felsefe, hukuk gibi dersler yer almakta idi. Ayrıca, bunlarla birlikte, Kur’an ve din ile ilgili dersler de yer almakta idi. Medreselerde, hem dünyevi hem de manevi bilimler bir arada okutuluyordu (Tutkun, 1997). Vakıf sistemine dayalı Medreseler, verdikleri eğitimin niteliğine ve müderrislerin düzeyine göre ilk, orta, yüksek veya ihtisas medreseleri şeklinde sınıflanıyordu. Medreselerde ders verenlere “müdris”, onların yardımcılara “muid”, okuyanlara “danişment, softa ya da talebe” denirdi. Medreselerin belirli bir eğitim süresi yoktu. Her düzeydeki medresenin belirli bir programı vardı. Öğrenci, ilgi ve yeteneği ölçüsünde medreseye devam ederek, belli bir sürede programı tamamlardı (Tutkun, 1998c; Akyüz, 2011).

Selçuklu devletinin yıkılışından sonra, Osmanlılar Medreseyi aynen almışlardır. Osmanlı Devleti döneminde (1299-1922) ilk medrese, Orhan Gazi Medresesi, 1331 (farklı tarihler olmakla birlikte) yılında İznik’te kurulmuştur. Medreseler, zaman içinde, çok yaygın ve etkin öğretim kurumları haline gelmişler ve toplumu derinden etkilemişlerdir. Fakat Medreseler, ilerleyen süreçte, kendilerini yenileyememişlerdir (Tutkun, 1997). 15. ve 16. Yüzyıllarda, Osmanlı klasik eğitim düzeni bozulmaya başlamıştır. Bu çerçevede, eğitim düzeninin, özellikle Medreselerin bozulma nedenleri raporlarla ortaya konulmuştur. Örneğin, Koçi Beye göre, medreselerin başlıca bozulma nedenleri, “cahil ile âlim arasında fark gözetilmeden, müderrisliklerin para ve hatır gönül yoluyla, layık olmayanlara verilmesidir (Akyüz, 2011; Sakaoğlu, 1993; Binbaşıoğlu, 2009).

Osmanlı devleti 18. yüzyıla kadar, geleneksel eğitim sistemini ve politikasını sürdürmüştür. 18. yüzyıldan sonra, Batı etkisi ile değişiklikler başlamıştır. Osmanlılar döneminde, başlangıçta bütün eğitim faaliyetlerinin

yapıldığı kurum olan Medreseler, Tanzimat döneminde yeni okulların açılması ile sadece din eğitimi verilen okullar haline getirilmiştir (Tutkun, 1998c).

Osmanlı devletinin son dönemlerinde Medreselerin ders programında ve teşkilat yapısında yeni düzenlemeler yapılmıştır. İlk önce 26 Şubat 1909 tarihinde, “Medaris-i İlmîye Nizamnamesi” ile Medreselerin eğitim süresi ve okutulacak disiplinler (dersler) ile ilgili biri dizi reform yapılmış, ancak bu başarılı olamamıştır. Bu nedenle daha kapsamlı bir ıslahat çalışmasına İstanbul’da başlanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda, İstanbul’da bulunan Medreseler, 1914 yılında “Darü-l Hilafeti-l Aliyye” adı altında birleştirilmiştir. Bir kısmı kapatılmış, derecelendirilmiş, eğitim süreleri, yönetim biçimi, öğrenci alımı, okutulacak derslerde ıslahatlar yapılmıştır. Ancak, bu çalışmalar, zamanın koşullarında amacına ulaşamamıştır (Tutkun, 1998b; Akyüz, 2011, Filozof.net, 2013).

Milli Mücadeleden sonra, 03.03.1924 tarih ve 430 sayılı Tevhidi Tedrisat Kanunu birinci maddesi olan “Türkiye dâhilindeki bütün müessesat-ı ilmiye ve tedrisiye Maarif Vekâlet’ine merbuttur (eğitim ve öğretim kurumları Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlıdır” ifadesi ile Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı’na bağlanmıştır. Dönemin Milli Eğitim Bakanı Vasıf Bey, 13.03.1924 tarihli genelgesiyle, Medreseler üzerindeki tasarruf hakkını kullanarak, medreseleri kapatmıştır (Wikipedia, 2013a).

Medreselerin özellikleri:

Medreselerin özellikleri şöyle sıralanabilir (Akyüz, 2011; Tutkun, 1998c; Tutkun, 1998b; Tutkun, 1998a): Yüksek nitelikli insan, özellikle -devlet görevleri için- yetiştirmiştir.

- Halkla iç içe kurumlardır.
- Kendi kaynaklarına dayalı bir mali sistemi vardı.
- Kendine özgün kampüs ve bina düzeni vardı.
- Burs ve sosyal yardım sistemi, vardı.
- Her öğrenciye, burs, yemek, barınma, kağıt-divit-mürekkep sağlanırdı.
- Evli ve bekâr öğrenciler için ayrı, barınma yerleri sağlanırdı.
- Medreselerin ilk dönemlerinde, hem pozitif bilimler hem de dini bilimler birlikte okutulmuştur.
- Medreseler, hem Selçuklular hem de Osmanlı devleti döneminde, toplumu derinden etkilemiş, üniversite düzeyinde, zamanının en itibarlı ve saygın eğitim kurumlarıdır.
- Medreseler, Batı dünyasını da, üniversite ve kapsamı boyutunda etkilemiş ve kabul görmüş kurumlardır.
- Tüm İslam ülkeleri ve Batı Avrupa üniversiteleri için örnek olmuşlardır.

Nizamiye Medresesi

Nizamülmülk (1018-1092)

Nizamiye Medresesini kuran Nizamülmülk, Selçuklu sultanları Alpaslan ile Melik Şah’a, otuz yıla yakın bir süre vezirlik yapmış bir devlet adamıdır. Nizamülmülk’e, bu ad, başarılı, adil vezirliği ile “ülkeyi düzenleyen” anlamında verilmiştir. Bilim sever bir devlet adamıdır. Siyasetname adlı, devlet yönetimi hakkında hükümdarların yararlanması için bir kitap yazmıştır. Bu kitapta, adil ve insanları mutlu etmeyi amaçlayan bir devlet yönetiminin dayanması gereken temel ilkelerden söz etmiştir. Örneğin, hükümdar, haftada iki kez bilginleri çağırıp, onların görüşlerinden ve tartışmalarından yararlanmalıdır. Ya da hükümdar, devleti yıkmaya çalışan, haram işler yapan, devlet sırrını korumayan, düşmanla işbirliği yapanları asla bağışlamamalıdır (Akyüz, 2011; Nizamülmülk, 2010).

Nizamiye Medresesi

Nizamiye Medresesi, 1067 yılında, Bağdat’ta, Büyük Selçuklu Devleti hükümdarı Alparslan ve veziri Nizamülmülk tarafından kurulmuştur. Nizamiye Medresesi, tüm İslam dünyasına model olmuş ve tüm İslam coğrafyasına yayılmıştır.

Nizamiye Medresesi Eğitim Programında Yer Alan Disiplinler (Dersler)

Nizamiye Medresesinin eğitim programlarında dört farklı alanda disiplinler yer almaktadır. Bunlar Tablo 1’de verilmiştir.

Tablo 1. Bağdat Nizamiye Medresesi Müfredat (Eğitim) Programında Yer Alan Başlıca Dersler

Din ve Hukuk Dersleri	Dil, Edebiyat Dersleri	Felsefe Dersleri	Müspet Bilim Dersleri
<p>*Kur'an okuma</p> <p>*Tefsir: Kur'an'ın anlamını ayrıntılı olarak açıklamakla ilgili bilim.</p> <p>*Hadis: Hazreti Muhammed'in söz ve davranışları ve bunları konu alan İslami bilim.</p> <p>*Fıkıh: İslam Hukuku.</p> <p>İbadat: İbadetle ilgili kurallar.</p> <p>Muamelat: Aile, Miras, eşya ve borçlar hukuku</p> <p>Ukubat: Ceza hukukuna ilişkin kurallar.</p> <p>Siyer: 1- Devletler hukuku. 2- Hz. Muhammed'in hayat ve ahlakını konu alan ders.</p> <p>*Kelâm: Allah'ın varlığından ve birliğinden bahseden bilim. Teoloji. Din bilim. İlahiyat.</p>	<p>*Arap Edebiyatı</p> <p>*Fars</p> <p>*Nahiv: Sözdizim. Dilbilgisinin cümle yapısı ile ilgili kısmı.</p> <p>*Sarf: Dilbilgisinin kelimelerin oluşumu, değişimi ile ilgili kısmı.</p> <p>*Hitabet: Güzel Konuşma. Etkili konuşma</p> <p>*Şiir</p> <p>*Cerh ve Tadil: Karşısındakini delillerle susturma. Polemik</p> <p>*Tarih</p> <p>*Edeb: Muâşeret ve Genel Kültür Bilgisi. Ahlak, Nezaket, Terbiye. Temel insani davranışlar.</p>	<p>*Felsefe</p> <p>*Mantık</p>	<p>*Tıp</p> <p>*Cerrahi: Tıpta operatörlük. Ameliyatla ilgili.</p> <p>*Riyaziye: Matematik.</p> <p>*Hesap: Aritmetik (*Basit Matematik). Matematik.</p> <p>*Hendese: Geometri</p> <p>*Müsellesat: Trigonometri. Matematiğin Üçgen hesapları kolu.</p> <p>*Nüçüm: Yıldızlar. Astroloji.</p> <p>*Heyet: Astronomi. Kozmografya (Gökbilim).</p> <p>*Tabiiyat: Tabii Bilimler. Doğa Bilimleri.</p>

(Akyüz, 2011, s. 44, 485-507).

SONUÇ TARTIŞMA VE ÖNERİLER

Medreselerin eğitim programlarında yer alan içerik –disiplinler, dersler-, kapsamlı ve niteliği yüksek düzeyde idi denilebilir. Bu nitelik, Medreselerin işleyiş sistemine ve yetiştirdiği insana -ürüne- yansımıştır. Medreselerde Fen, Matematik, Sosyal Bilimler, Din bilimleri ve Tıp bilimleri gibi tüm bilim alanlarında insanlığı etkileyen, katkı sağlayan ve günümüzde dahi akıllarda kalan bilim insanları yetiştirilmiştir.

Nizamiye Medresesi eğitim programında, Din ve Hukuk dersleri, Dil-Edebiyat dersleri (Genel Kültür, davranış bilimleri), Felsefe dersleri ve Müspet (Pozitif) bilim dersleri yer almakta idi. Bu tablo, Medreseyi bitiren bireyin, pek çok ve farklı alanlarda yetkinlikle donanık olarak hayata atılması demektir denilebilir.

Öz olarak, Medreseyi bitiren bir birey; dini bilimler, hukuk, birkaç dil bilme, edebi bilgi ve yönü olma, etkili konuşabilme, temel insanı davranışlara sahip olma, felsefe-mantık, geometri, Matematik, Tıp, Doğal bilimler gibi farklı alanlarda yeterliklerle donanık olarak mezun oluyordu.

Bu bağlamda, günümüz Türk üniversitelerinin ders programları ve mezunlarından beklediği yeterlikler, Medreselerin yeterlik ölçütleri ile karşılaştırılırsa, bugünün üniversitelerinin geçmişin üniversiteleri Medreselerden nitelik adına alacağı ders ortaya konulmaktadır denilebilir.

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Mentoring program as a predictor of mentees' academic performance In higher education in Malaysia

Assoc.Prof. Dr Fariza Md Sham¹, Azman Ismail², Michael Kho Khian Jui², Prof.Dr Siti Rugayah Hj.Tibek³, Prof.Dr Badlihisham Mohd Nasir³, Adawiyyah Hj.Ismail³

¹(Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia(UKM),Institute of Islam Hadhari(UKM),Centre Of Women Leadership,UKM

²Faculty of Economics & Management. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

³Faculty of Islamic Studies,UKM
farisham@ukm.my

Abstract

Most Islamic muamalat literature highlight that mentoring is an important activity in counseling, education and/or tasawuf. For example, counseling is often said as *al-irsyad* (al-Ghazali,1969) where mentors are viewed as experts in psychology that can be offered to solve individual problems. While, in an educational context, mentors are often called as *muaddib*, *murabbi*, *mursyid*, *mu'allim* and/or *mudarris* (Abd.halim, 2010). In addition, in a tawasuf viewpoint, mentoring is also known as *al-suluk* (good moral and well behaved) where a learning groups is properly guided by an individual who has comprehensive syariah knowledge, tarekat and hakikat, namely *Shaykh (mentor)*. The discussion clearly explains that mentoring concept has been successfully implemented in the era of prophet Muhammad SAW and now its notion is adapted as a learning method to maintain and achieve the organizational strategy and goals. This study was conducted to examine the relationship between mentoring program and mentees' academic performance. A survey method was employed to gather self-report questionnaires from bachelor degree students in higher learning institutions in East Malaysia. The results of SmartPLS path model revealed two important findings: firstly, communication positively and significantly correlated with academic performance. Secondly, support positively and significantly correlated with academic performance. The result demonstrates that mentoring program does act as an important predictor of mentees' academic performance in the studied organization. In addition, discussion, implications and conclusion are elaborated.

Keywords: *communication, support, academic performance*

Introduction

In an ancient Greek literature, mentoring is first highlighted in the epic story of 'The Odyssey' written by Homer. In this story, Odysseus tells his loyal and experienced friend, namely, Mentor (a person who has great wisdom and trustworthy) to teach his son, namely, Telemachus (a mentee or protégé who has less experience) about the tips for handling challenging lifestyles before he goes to the Trojan War (Edlind & Haensly, 1985; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006; Merriam, 1993). Based on this classical story, mentoring is often related to as an important field of education (Little et al., 2010; Johnson et al., 1991) and/or counseling (Gregson, 1994; Zuraidah et al., 2004) whereby mentors are the elderly whom have wisdom, experiences and can be trusted to educate young men who have little experience and knowledge (Little et al., 2010; Johnson et al., 1991; Russell & Adams, 1997; Wanguri, 1996).

Hence, the traditional mentoring concept has been given new interpretations by contemporary educationists, social psychologists and management scholars in order to suit it with the current organizational development and challenges (Dennison, 2000; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012; Oliver & Aggleton, 2002).

In today organizations, mentoring is often seen as a learning method where it encourages comfortable relationship between mentors (i.e., knowledgeable and experienced person) and mentee (i.e., less knowledgeable and experienced person) as an instrument to develop group and/or individuals' potentials in carrying out particular duties and responsibilities, familiarize with new techniques, and care for all aspects of mentees (Cummings & Worley, 2009; Johnson et al., 1991; Long, 2002; Noe et al., 2002). There is no one best mentoring program model to fit all organizations, but they are designed and implemented according to the uniqueness of organizational contexts in terms of beliefs, policy, orientations, stresses, strengths and weaknesses (Irving et al., 2003; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006; Santos & Reigadas, 2002, 2005). These factors have affected organizations to design and administer the various types of mentoring program, especially informal relationship (e.g., specific demands, spontaneous and adhoc) and/or formal relationship (e.g., structured and coordinated relationship between mentor and mentee, using standard norms, continuously action plans, time frame, and particular objectives). In organizations, formal and informal mentoring programs are viewed as equally important, but informal mentoring programs are often implemented to complement and strengthen formal mentoring programs in order to achieve organizational strategies and goals (Friday & Friday, 2002; Hansford & Ehrich, 2006; Hansford et al., 2003; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006).

A review of current higher education student development program literature highlights that effective mentoring programs have two salient practices, i.e., communication and support (Bernier et al., 2005; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012; Tennenbaum et al., 2001). In the context of university mentoring program, communication is generally defined as mentors openly delivering information about the procedures, content, tasks and objectives of the mentoring programs, conducting discussions about tasks that should be learned, giving detailed explanations about the benefits of attending mentoring programs and providing performance feedback (Allen et al., 2005; Fox et al., 2010; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006; Santos & Reigadas, 2005; Stewart & Knowles, 2003). Conversely, support is broadly defined as mentors provide emotional support (e.g., acquire new knowledge, skills, and attitudes, and guide them to properly apply in daily life) and instrumental support (e.g., assist mentees to adapt campus environments) at varying times to mentees (Allen & Finkelstein, 2003; Davis, 2007; Fox et al., 2010; Stewart & Knowles, 2003; Zuraidah et al., 2004).

Surprisingly, recent studies in university/faculty mentoring programs reveal that the ability of mentors to appropriately implement such mentoring characteristics may have a significant impact on positive mentee outcomes, especially academic performances (Bernier et al., 2005; Tennenbaum et al., 2001). In an institution of higher learning context, academic performance is usually evaluated by the students' persistence rates, graduation rates, and grade-point average (Granger, 1995; Levin & Levin, 1991; Santos & Reigadas, 2005). Within a mentoring program model, many scholars think that communication, support and academic performance are distinct, but strongly interrelated constructs. For example, the ability of mentors to properly implement comfortable communication and provide adequate support have been essential factors that may enhance positive mentee outcomes, especially academic performance (Bernier et al., 2005; Tennenbaum et al., 2001).

The nature of this relationship is interesting, but not much is known the role of mentoring program as an important predictor of mentees' academic performance in the higher education mentoring program research literature (Allen & Finkelstein, 2003; Bernier et al., 2005; Ismail et al., 2005, 2006; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012). Many scholars reveal that this situation is due to many previous studies have much emphasized on the internal properties of mentoring program, employed a simple survey method to explains different respondent perceptions toward the implementation of mentoring programs and used a simple correlation analysis to measure the strength of association between mentoring program and mentees' academic performance. The findings of these studies have neglected to quantify the effect size of mentoring program as an important predicting variable in the mentoring program research literature. Consequently, it has not provided adequate information to be used as useful guidelines by practitioners in formulating strategic action plans to improve the design and management of mentoring programs in learning organizations (Bernier et al., 2005; Davis, 2007; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012; Tennenbaum et al., 2001). Therefore, it motivates the researchers to fill in the gap of literature by measuring the relationship between mentoring program practices and academic performance.

Literature Review

Several recent studies using a direct effects model to discover mentoring activities based on different samples like perceptions of 189 students in 9 departments at the University of California in Santa Cruz (Tennenbaum et al., 2001), perceptions of 110 students in Canadian colleges (Bernier et al., 2005), and 127 students at a defence based university in Malaysia (Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012). These studies proved that the ability of mentors to properly implement comfortable communication and provide adequate support in formal and/or informal mentoring activities had enhanced mentees positive outcomes, especially academic performance (Bernier et al., 2005; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012; Tennenbaum et al., 2001).

The empirical studies support the notion of adult learning theories. For example, Chickering's (1969) vector theory of identity development highlights seven important vectors to develop young adult identities: developing competence, managing emotions, becoming autonomous, developing interpersonal relationships, establishing identity, developing purpose, and developing integrity. Besides that, Levinson's (1978) early adult transition model posits that an individual's life structure would face critical situations when he/she goes through the transformation process from childhood into adulthood. Application of these theories in institutions of higher learning shows that the essence of mentoring program is to enhance positive young adults identities and life styles. For example, the ability of mentors to properly implement comfortable communication and provide adequate support in formal and/or informal mentoring activities may lead to an enhanced positive mentee outcomes, especially academic performance (Bernier et al., 2005; Ismail & Ridzwan, 2012; Tennenbaum et al., 2001). Based on the conceptual framework, it can be hypothesized that:

H1: Communication positively related to academic performance

H2: Support positively related to academic performance

Methodology

Research Design

This study used a cross-sectional research design where it allowed the researchers to integrate the mentoring program literature, the pilot study and the actual study as a main procedure to gather data for this study. Using such methods may gather accurate data, decrease bias and increase quality of data being collected (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Zikmund, 2000). This study was conducted in higher learning institutions in East Malaysia, Borneo. For confidential reasons, the name of the organizations used is kept anonymous. At the initial stage of data collection, the survey questionnaires were drafted based on the information gathered from the mentoring program literature. After that, the pilot study was conducted involving 5 senior year students (2nd year and above) in public institutions and 5 senior year students (2nd year and above) in private institutions to verify that all questions were importance, relevance, clear and suitable for an actual study. Hence, a back translation technique was employed to translate the survey questionnaires into English and Malay languages in order to increase the validity and ensure the reliability of research findings (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Zikmund, 2000).

Measures

The survey questionnaire used in this study had three sections. Firstly, communication was measured using 3 items that were adapted from mentoring communication system literature (Foxon, 1993; Sullivan, 2000; Yamnill & McLean, 2001; Young & Cates, 2005). The item used to measure the construct were the importance of mentoring program, approachable and knowledge sharing. Secondly, support was measured using 5 items that were adapted from mentoring support system literature (Tsai & Tai, 2003; Chiaburu & Takleab, 2005; Langhout et al., 2004; Rayle et al., 2006; Vieno et al., 2007). The items used to measure the construct were interpersonal communication skills, giving suggestions, praise mentee performance in study, understanding the implications of actions taken, and listening. Thirdly, academic performance was measured using 4 items that were adapted from undergraduate student performance literature (Campbell & Campbell, 1997; Irving et al., 2003; Rayle et al., 2006). The items used to measure the construct were able to achieve CGPA, able to identify effective study methods, and able to improve answering skills in tests/exams. All items used in the questionnaires were measured using a 7-item Likert scale ranging from "strongly

disagree/dissatisfied” (1) to “strongly agree/satisfied” (7). Demographic variables were used as controlling variables because this study focused on student attitudes.

Sample

The unit of analysis for this study is undergraduate students in Malaysian institutions of higher learning in Sarawak, Borneo. The researchers had obtained an official approval to conduct the study from the management of the organizations and also received advices from them about the rules for conducting the survey in the organizations. Considering the constraints of the organization rule, as well as the duration of study and finance, the researchers had distributed 250 survey questionnaires using a convenient sampling technique to undergraduate students in the public and private institutions of higher learning. This sampling technique was chosen because the management of the organizations had not given the list of undergraduate students and this situation did not allow the researchers to randomly select respondents for this study. From the survey questionnaires distributed, 196 usable questionnaires from the institutions of higher learning were returned to the researchers, yielding 78.4 percent of the response rate. The survey questionnaires were answered by participants based on their consents and on voluntarily basis. The number of this sample exceeds the minimum sample of 30 participants as required by probability sampling technique, showing that it may be analyzed using inferential statistics (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010; Zikmund, 2000).

Data Analysis

The SmartPLS 2.0 was employed to assess the validity and reliability of the instrument and thus test the research hypotheses (Henseler et al., 2009; Riggle et al., 2009). The main advantage of using this method may deliver latent variable scores, avoid small sample size problems, estimate every complex models with many latent and manifest variables, hassle stringent assumptions about the distribution of variables and error terms, and handle both reflective and formative measurement models (Henseler et al., 2009; Riggle et al., 2009). The SmartPLS path model was employed to assess the magnitude and nature of the relationship between many independent variables and one or more dependent variables in the structural model using standardized beta (β) and t statistics. The value of R^2 is used as an indicator of the overall predictive strength of the model. The value of R^2 are considered as follows; 0.19 (weak), 0.33 (moderate) and 0.67 (substantial) (Chin, 1998; Henseler et al., 2009). Thus, a global fit measure is conducted to validate the adequacy of PLS path model globally based on Wetzels et al.'s (2009) global fit measure. If the results of testing hypothesized model exceed the cut-off value of 0.36 for large effect sizes of R^2 , showing that it adequately support the PLS path model globally (Wetzels et al., 2009).

Results

Sample Profile

Table 1 shows the respondents' characteristics. The majority of the respondents were female (70.9 percent), their ages vary from 22 to 24 years (70.4 percent), the highest education level amongst the respondents were STPM holders (51.0 percent), (68.9 percent) comprises of third year students being the majority in the respondent group, students achieving CGPA between 3.01 to 3.50 also being the majority amongst the respondents consists of (48.5 percent), and students who study in a public institutions of higher learning consists of (85.7 percent).

Table 1. Respondents' Characteristics (n=196)

Respondents' Profile	Sub-Profile	Percentage
Gender	Male	29.1
	Female	70.9
Age	19 to 21 years old	25.0
	22 to 24 years old	70.4
	25 to 27 years old	4.6

The Highest Educational Level	SPM	6.1
	STPM	51.0
	Diploma	10.8
	Matriculation	32.1
Current Year of Study	Second Year	6.1
	Third Year	68.9
	Fourth Year	24.5
	Fifth Year	0.5
Academic Achievement	CGPA 2.01-2.50	5.6
	CGPA 2.51-3.00	34.7
	CGPA 3.01-3.50	48.5
	CGPA 3.51-4.00	11.2
Institution	Public Institutions of Higher Learning	85.7
	Private Institutions of Higher Learning	14.3

Note:

SPM/MCE : *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia/ Malaysia Certificate of Education*
STPM : *Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia/ Higher School Certificate*

Model Measurement

The confirmatory factor analysis was employed to assess the psychometric of survey questionnaire data. Table 2 shows the results of convergent and discriminant validity analyses. All constructs had the values of average variance extracted (AVE) larger than 0.5, indicating that they met the acceptable standard of convergent validity (Henseler et al., 2009). Besides that, all constructs had the values of AVE square root in diagonal were greater than the squared correlation with other constructs in off diagonal, showing that all constructs met the acceptable standard of discriminant validity (Henseler et al., 2009; Yang, 2009).

Table 2. The Results of Convergent and Discriminant Validity Analyses

Variable	AVE	Communication	Support	Academic Performance
Communication	0.725	.851		
Support	0.741	0.418	.861	
Academic Performance	0.779	0.472	0.437	.883

Table 3 shows the factor loadings and cross loadings for different constructs. The correlation between items and factors had higher loadings than other items in the different constructs, as well as the loadings of variables were greater than 0.7 in their own constructs in the model are considered adequate (Henseler et al., 2009). In sum, the validity of measurement model met the criteria.

Table 3. The Results of Factor Loadings and Cross Loadings for Different Construct

Construct/ Item	Communication	Support	Academic Performance
<u>Communication</u>			
Objective	0.836673	0.387340	0.364466
Moral values	0.897438	0.393681	0.439693
Critical thinking	0.818922	0.287202	0.396970
<u>Support</u>			
Motivation	0.405739	0.841673	0.365410
Listen to suggestions	0.340172	0.842116	0.355063
Praise	0.339573	0.875203	0.389806
Help	0.327694	0.868722	0.394228
Listen to problems	0.384191	0.875777	0.373948
<u>Academic Performance</u>			
Cumulative grade point average	0.342061	0.329364	0.847694
Effective study	0.458355	0.435010	0.914396

Skills	0.436621	0.380145	0.883913
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Table 4 shows the results of reliability analysis for the instrument. The values of composite reliability and Cronbach’s Alpha were greater than 0.8, indicating that the instrument used in this study had high internal consistency (Henseler et al., 2009; Nunally & Benstein, 1994). These statistical analyses confirmed that the measurement scales met the acceptable standard of validity and reliability analyses as shown in Table 2.

Table 4. Composite Reliability and Cronbach’s Alpha

Construct	Composite Reliability	Cronbach Alpha
Communication	0.888	0.810
Support	0.935	0.913
Academic Performance	0.913	0.859

Analysis of Constructs

Table 5 shows that the mean values for the variables are between 51.1 and 5.3, showing that the levels of communication, support and academic performance are ranging from high (4) to highest level (7). The correlation coefficients for the relationship between the independent variable (i.e., communication and support) and the dependent variable (i.e., academic performance) are less than 0.90, showing the data are not affected by serious collinearity problem (Hair et al, 2006).

Table 5. Pearson Correlation Analysis and Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Pearson Correlation analysis (r)		
			1	2	4
1. Communication	5.3	.92	1		
2. Support	5.1	1.17	.42**	1	
3. Academic Performance	5.3	.91	.47**	.43**	1

Note: Significant at ** $p < 0.01$

Reliability Estimation is Shown in a Diagonal

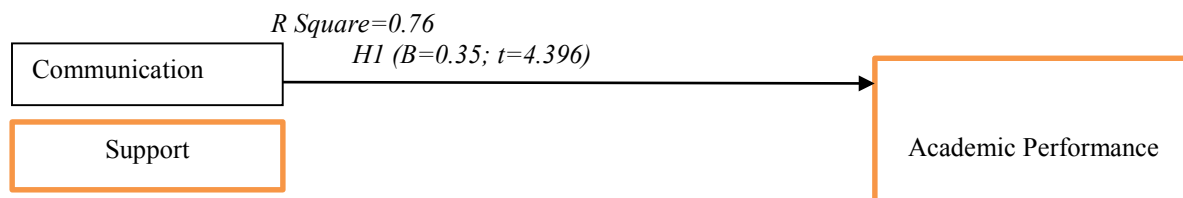
Outcomes of Testing Hypotheses 1 and 2


Figure 2 shows the outcomes of SmartPLS path model for testing the direct effects model. In terms of exploratory of the model, the inclusion of communication and support in the analysis had explained 76 percent of the variance in dependent variable. Specifically, the results of testing hypothesis highlighted two important findings: first, communication significantly correlated with academic performance ($\beta=0.35$; $t=4.396$), therefore H1 was supported. Second, support significantly correlated with academic performance ($\beta=0.29$; $t=3.852$), therefore H2 was supported. In sum, the result confirms that mentoring program does act as an important determinant of mentees’ academic performance in the organizational sample.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

(Mentoring Program)



$$H2 (B=0.29; t=3.852)$$


Note: Significant at $t > 1.96$

Figure 3. The Outcomes of SmartPLS Path Model

In order to determine a global fit PLS path model, we carried out a global fit measure (GoF) based on Wetzels et al.'s (2009) guideline as follows: $GoF = \sqrt{\{MEAN (Communality of Endogenous) \times MEAN (R^2)\}} = 0.756$, signifying that it exceeds the cut-off value of 0.36 for large effect sizes of R^2 . This result confirms that the PLS path model has better explaining power in comparison with the baseline values (GoF small=0.1, GoF medium=0.25, GoF large=0.36). It also provides strong support to validate the PLS model globally (Wetzel et al., 2009).

Discussion and Implications

The findings of this study confirm that mentoring program does act as an important predictor of mentees' academic performance in the studied organizations. In the context of this study, mentors have appropriately plan and implement mentoring activities based on the organizational policies and procedures. Majority respondents perceived that comfortable communication, and material and moral support are actively implemented in formal and/or informal mentoring activities. As a result, it may lead to enhanced mentees' academic performance in the higher institutions.

This study presents three major implications: theoretical contribution, robustness of research methodology, and practical contribution. In terms of theoretical contribution, the results of this study highlight that communication and support have been important predictors of mentees' academic performance. This result is consistent with studies by Tennenbaum et al. (2001), Bernier et al. (2005), and Ismail and Ridzwan (2012). With respect to the robustness of research methodology, the survey questionnaires used in this study have met the acceptable standards of validity and reliability analyses. This may lead to the production of valid and reliable findings. In regards with practical contributions, the findings of this study may be used to improve the design and management of mentoring programs in organizations. In order to achieve this objective, management needs to give more attention on improving the following aspects: firstly, update training content and methods for mentors to in order to improve their competencies in teaching, counseling and guiding students who have different ability levels. Secondly, form mentoring groups according to students' academic achievement in order to ease mentors fulfilling their needs and expectations. Thirdly, mentors who have high teaching loads and active in research, but can show high commitment in improving student studies need to be given a high priority in getting better promotions. Fourthly, plan various kinds of learning activities in order to attract students who have different interests and capabilities to actively involve in mentoring programs. Fifthly, students who have actively participated in mentoring activities and show improvement in academic performance need to be given better recognitions. If these suggestions are heavily considered this may motivate undergraduate students to enhance their academic performance.

Conclusion

The study developed a conceptual framework based on the higher education mentoring program research literature. The confirmatory factor analysis confirmed that the instrument used in this study met the acceptable standards of validity and reliability analyses. Thus, the results of SmartPLS path model showed that mentoring program does act as an important predictor of mentees' academic performance in the organizational sample. This result has also supported and extended mentoring program research literature mostly published in Western countries. Therefore, current research and practice within mentoring programs need to consider communication and support as crucial elements in the higher education student development program. This study further suggests that the capability of mentors to properly practice comfortable communication and provide adequate support will be essential factors that may enhance subsequent positive mentee outcomes (e.g., self-efficacy, satisfaction, commitment, career, leadership skills and ethics). Thus, these positive outcomes may lead to maintained and supported the higher learning institutions' strategies and goals.

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Objective structured clinical examination (osce) as a method of assessment of learning outcomes for students of nursing

Kamińska A., Majda A., Ogórek-Tęcza B., Radwańska J.

Theory and Fundamentals of Nursing Laboratory, Institute of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jagiellonian University Medical College in Kraków

Abstract

Background: Traditional nursing education is based on the transfer of knowledge. However, education based on skills and competencies is focused not only on knowledge but also on professional attitudes and psychomotor skills. Such a notion of education provides for safe and effective nursing practice without the need of direct supervision. Its implementation requires the refinement of learning outcomes and the use of appropriate methods of assessment, e.g. Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE).

Aim of the study: The aim of this study was to evaluate the implementation of a new method of assessment of learning outcomes for nursing students – a shortened OSCE as part of the classes in Fundamentals of Nursing.

Materials and methods: The study involved 298 students at their first year of full-time studies of 1st degree in Nursing at INM JU MC in Kraków. The study was performed twice at the end of the course in the skills laboratory: in January and April 2013. The course was credited by means of a shortened OSCE. That method formatted (shaped) the evaluation of the learning outcomes. After the examination, students filled in an evaluation questionnaire. The study used the method of diagnostic survey, the technique of survey questionnaire, and the research tool of proprietary evaluation survey questionnaire.

Results: The method was highly praised by the majority of students as useful in the development of intellectual, practical and affective skills. In the students' opinion, examination in the form of mini-OSCE should be evaluated favorably both in terms of content and organization. It scored high and very high in the majority of categories.

Conclusions: According to the authors' research, the scope of evaluation requires broadening and OSCE session needs multiple repetitions. The preliminary results obtained can be regarded as an attempt to objectify the new method in order to verify the effects of education among nursing students.

Keywords: nursing, learning outcomes, OSCE

Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) as a method of assessment of learning outcomes for students of Nursing

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Introduction

Education and verification of results are inseparable and inter-related elements of the process. Just like the learning outcomes and teaching methods leading towards them, the methods of verification of such learning outcomes exhibited by students can differ. It is particularly important that the methods not only verify the knowledge but also consider other categories of learning outcomes. The methods of skill verification should refer to these forms of classes which allow students to demonstrate their skills, i.e. to project-specific tasks and exercises in the skill laboratory. The learning outcomes (expected and achieved) should be regarded as superior to the study curriculum; they should be measurable and be expressed in terms of knowledge, psychomotor skills and social/affective skills. Verification of learning outcomes in the context of subject/training module (that is according to the terms used in an international environment, a broadly-defined subject or group of subjects) should be understood as a test of students' efforts and a decision related to meeting the learning outcomes defined for the subject/training module. This approach is the result of the tasks contained in the Bologna Declaration signed on 19 June 1999 by the Ministers of Education of 29 countries, including Poland, and by the Ministers of other 11 countries in 2005, in order to create a harmonious system of higher education in Europe, and in the National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education in the amended Act – the Law on Higher Education in 2011 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8].

The effectiveness of training is often used interchangeably with the 'effectiveness of teaching,' 'teaching efficiency' or the 'efficacy of training.' The term is not only understood differently, but also evaluated and investigated from different perspectives, e.g. in terms of educational, economic and sociological background. From a pedagogical point of view, it is the information related to the learning and teaching results achieved by students, reflected in assessments and in promotion to further years of study [9].

According to U. Jeruszka [10], the effectiveness of vocational training is the relevance between the effects of vocational training and the adopted objectives of that training, i.e. the degree of achievement, with evaluation of the scope and level of these objectives, considering the job requirements for their formulation, with minimal means and resources in the process of achieving these outcomes.

The effectiveness of training is often equated with the quality of education understood as 'fitting for purpose' or meeting social needs – the ones which are observed and expected. Constructing a training program based on professional qualification standards and their accreditation are some of the elements that guarantee the provision of educational quality [8, 11].

Achievement of the expected learning outcomes is possible while respecting the taxonomy of purposes, or arranging them in order of importance. The taxonomy of educational objectives by B. S. Bloom is the most well-known taxonomy in and outside Poland. The theory and practice related to learning objectives in Polish didactics was extensively developed by B. Niemierko. He divided the purposes into cognitive, practical and motivational classes. The use of taxonomies in vocational education enforces the use

of such modern teaching methods by academics that allow students to achieve their objectives independently [8, 12, 13, 14]. So far, in the vocational training of nurses, attempts were made to formulate learning objectives in terms of taxonomy, especially in the specialization subjects (the fundamentals of nursing, specialist nursing), and to a much lesser extent or not at all in the core subjects (anatomy, physiology, psychology, pedagogy) [15]. Development of educational objectives may become the basis for standardization of measurement tools [12].

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to the teaching-learning process [16]. Vocational training at schools of nursing should distinguish three types of assessment [8]:

- Formative assessment defined as current assessment carried out in the course of theoretical and practical training designed to detect and remove defects in students' information and skills, stimulating their development, abilities and interests, and implementing self-control and self-evaluation.
- Summative or final assessment carried out at the end of an educational stage, .e.g. a module or year of study. The purpose of this assessment is to determine the degree of students' achievement of educational goals adopted for a given stage. This assessment requires identifying at least one qualification for students to master at a given stage of education as separated from the whole structure of professional qualifications. It enables further education on a higher level. An applicant for admission to second-degree studies in nursing must already have the first-level qualifications (knowledge, skills, attitudes) and competences (qualifications, responsibility, authority) necessary for continuing education at second-cycle studies of nursing.
- Formal assessment carried out at the end of the whole cycle of training, the aim of which is to confirm the overall professional qualifications obtained by the student. It is used to formulate opinions on the effectiveness and accuracy of university's work.

So far, there has been no single method identified as effective in all the cases of practical training assessment in relation to students of nursing. Literature presents various methods to evaluate the students of nursing and dentistry: a list of skills [17, 18], a form of clinical profile [8], a test with multiple-choice questions unrelated to the clinical context (*Multiple Choice Question*), a test with multiple-choice questions based on clinical cases (*Case-based Multiple Choice Question*), a written examination (*essay*), every-day clinical assessment (*daily evaluation*), one-time immediate observation (*single direct observation*), long-term evaluation (*longitudinal assessment*), immediate monitoring of procedural skills (*direct observation of procedural skills*), record review, Triple Jump Exercise, assessment based on portfolio (*portfolio*), self-evaluation performed by the student (*student's self-assessment*), computer-based simulation, evaluation of the scientific report and presentation (*paper and presentation assessment*), assessment based on the number of required treatments (*unit requirements*), 360-degree assessment, critical and summative task assessment (*Critically Appraised Topic Summary*), Clinical Competency Examination and OSCE (*Objective Structured Clinical Examination*) [19, 20].

To date in Poland, there has been no study presenting the use of the OSCE-type examination methods in practice; few studies are devoted to theoretical considerations [19, 20, 21, 22]. Several years ago, that form of examination in selected subjects was introduced at the Medical Institute at the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry in Kraków, and in 2013 in relation to Nursing and The Fundamentals of Nursing at the Faculty of Health Sciences for full-time first-degree studies. The above-mentioned form examination method was introduced after the teachers of nursing completed the course in "Advanced Techniques in Medical Education" as part of the project entitled "Pro bono Collegii Medici Universitatis Jagiellonicae" carried out in 2010-2013 by the Jagiellonian University Medical College under the Operational Programme Human Capital (Priority IV, Higher Education and Science, Measure 4.1 Strengthening and developing the didactic potential of universities and increasing the number of graduates of key importance to the knowledge-based economy, Sub-Measure 4.1.1 Strengthening the capacity of university teaching potential).

Literature mentions different terms for OSCE: as a form, a method of examination, and a clinical skills assessment tool [19, 20, 21, 22]. For the purposes of this article the authors adopted the term of 'the method of assessment of learning outcomes'. OSCE is considered the "gold standard", a model for the assessment of clinical skills in the field of clinical sciences [23]. In Western Europe (especially the UK), the United States of America and in Canada it has been used for several years now and already is an integral part of medical education, although, as based on the questionnaire surveys among 93% of dental schools (43/45) in the USA, Albino et al. [as cited in: 20, pp. 469] showed that the most common method in the evaluation of training results/outcomes of dental students is a multiple-choice test based on clinical cases (16%) and OSCE is rarely used (3%). The method was introduced in 1970 by R. Harden. It is used for standardized assessment of skills in simulation conditions. It can be also used as formative or formal examination. It is designed to assess such competencies as interviewing the patient, performing physical examination, dealing with ethical issues in a variety of clinical situations, patient education and counseling, exhibiting technical skills (blood pressure measurement), coping with life-threatening conditions (for the patient), being able to communicate, evaluating the patient's mental status and interpreting clinical data [21, 22, 24, 25]. For the training of nurses and midwives, it can be used to monitor vital signs or perform personal hygiene activities [19], etc. Competencies are assessed by special lists (*checklists*) while rotating students through a series of stations where they perform specific tasks. These actions are observed by the examiners. Typically, each task is awarded 1 or 0 points. However, exceptions to this rule are possible, depending on the importance of the assessed activity. Negative points are usually not awarded, except the cases of gross negligence. It is assumed that the optimal number of stations is 14-18, with about 10 minutes to perform each of them (the acceptable range is 7-20 minutes, depending on the complexity of task). The time for each station also depends on the total number of tasks and people taking part in the examination [24, 26]. Stations may also be related to one another: one examines clinical skills, another one examines the synthesis of information, another one assesses the ability to interpret the information and the ability to think critically. Thematic division of stations is possible, e.g. if the examination consists of 10 stations, 3 of them deal with the physical examination, another

3 deal with patient interview, another 3 are related to communication, and 1 station contains a question that must be answered [27].

Aim of the study

The aim of this study was to evaluate the implementation of a new method of assessment of learning outcomes for nursing students – a shortened OSCE as part of the classes in Fundamentals of Nursing.

Material and methods

The study involved 298 students of Nursing at their first year of full-time 1st degree studies at the Institute of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Health Sciences in the Jagiellonian University Medical College. The study was performed twice at the end of the course in the skills laboratory as part of the subject entitled 'The Fundamentals of Nursing – classes' in January (the winter semester) and April (the summer semester) 2013. The course could be credited by means of a shortened OSCE. The method formatted (shaped) the evaluation of learning outcomes. Due to the limitations of staff and time and its pilot nature, the study took a shortened form. Also some of its assumptions were modified, i.e. a student would draw a ticket with one of the 4 stations, but it would take him/her 15 minutes to do the entire task because the preparatory, proper and cleaning activities making up the performance of a given procedure (nursing, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation) were linked. In accordance with a special list (*checklist*) tasks were evaluated in terms of knowledge (each station resulted with a response to one of the several questions prepared), technical skills (the first (winter) semester: re-making the bed with the patient in it, arterial blood pressure taking, insulin administration using an insulin pen, inhaling the patient; the second (summer) semester: measuring capillary blood drawn from the patient's finger and determining the level of blood glucose, inserting an intravenous cannula, preparing and connecting drip infusion, sterile perineum washing) and communication skills. The correctness of each task performed by individual students in simulation conditions was verified by two teachers.

The study used the method of a diagnostic survey, the technique of survey questionnaire, and a research tool of proprietary evaluation survey questionnaire.

Statistical calculations were performed using Statistica 7.1. For all statistical calculations the assumed level of significance "p" did not exceed the value of .05. Calculations were performed using the chi-square test.

Results

The study group consisted of 294 women and 4 men. The age of respondents ranged between 19 and 25 years of age. 154 students participated in completing the shortened OSCE at the end of winter semester; 144 students took part in the exam in the summer semester.

The respondents were asked if they had previously participated in that type of examination. Almost all participants (98.7%) confirmed that they had never taken part in such an examination.

Those surveyed assessed the suitability of a shortened OSCE in terms of knowledge, practical skills and affective abilities. As seen from the data obtained, 48.0% of the respondents considered the type of examination as partially useful; 42.6% claimed that it is very useful in the verification of theoretical knowledge. When asked whether it has verified their practical skills (manual/technical, organizational skills), more than half of the respondents (51.0%) confirmed its very high usefulness and 43.0% confirmed a partial usefulness of this form of examination. Only 4% of students stated that it was "probably not useful"; 1.0% of the respondents claimed that it was "not useful" at all. Students also assessed their affective/communication skills as part of the shortened OSCE. 44.3% of students confirmed that the examination was partially useful in the verification of such skills and 38.3% claimed that it was very useful (Fig. 1).

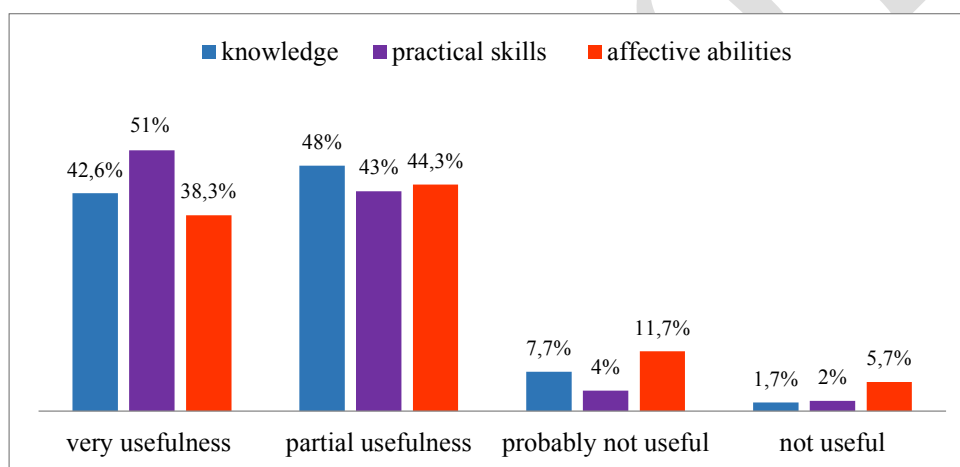


Fig. 1. Usefulnesses of the credit of the type shortened OSCE at an angle of the knowledge, practical skills and attitudes in opinions examined

The respondents were also asked to assess the shortened OSCE in terms of content and organization. Their task was to assess each category on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 = low, 5 = high). In terms of "adapting tasks to the curriculum in the skills laboratory", more than half of the students (54.0%) chose the highest value, while only 1.0% of them felt that it was not an important factor and chose 1 point. In the evaluation of the category described as "the clarity of tasks description", 57.7% of respondents chose the value of 5 points, while only 2.3% of them chose 2. Another category being assessed was the "organization of the examination." Almost half of the respondents (43.3%) chose the highest value for organization and 1.7% chose the lowest value. The evaluation also related to the category of "management of examination time". Nearly 70.0% of the respondents considered that as an important factor and awarded it 5 and 4 points (34.2% and 33.2%, respectively). Almost half of the students (48.7%) assigned the maximum value to the category described as

"the method of evaluation." The method was of little importance only to 0.7% of respondents. The final factor to be evaluated was the category related to "the atmosphere during the examination". As many as 53% of respondents awarded the highest value to that category, while only 3.7% of them chose the lowest value.

As many as 75.4% of the students confirmed that the classification of a shortened OSCE encourages them to systematically pursue further education; 15.2% of them felt that it strongly motivates them to develop further, and only 8.0% of the respondents would refrain from answering the question.

Those surveyed had a chance to suggest a better course of a shortened OSCE. The vast majority of the respondents (85.9%) did not provide any suggestions, while 12.8% indicated the following suggestions or difficulties encountered during the examination:

- extension of the time allocated for the candidates to complete a task,
- more tasks to perform;
- overly precise criteria for task evaluation;
- excessive stress experienced during examination, especially in the first semester;
- not being familiar with the location (the laboratory where each student would draw a ticker with the station task to complete).

The research also considered any statistical relationships between the assessment of a shortened OSCE given by students and the semesters after which the examination was conducted. Analysis of data from the winter and summer semesters resulted in finding the relationship between the maximum grade point related to "the management of examination time" and the winter and summer semesters. The students performing assessment in the summer semester significantly more often attributed a higher point value to better "management of the examination time" in the summer semester as opposed to the winter semester (chi-square = 24.468; df = 4; p = .00). A similar trend was observed in the assessment of "the method of evaluation" (chi-square = 19.981; df = 4; p = .01). Respondents in the summer semester, as compared to the winter semester respondents, also significantly more often pointed to a higher point value associated with "the atmosphere during the examination" (chi-square = 17.620; df = 4; p = .01) (Tabl. 1). There were no significant statistical relationships between the other variables.

Tabl. 1. The interpretation of the estimation of the atmosphere under of the credit for variable the semester winter - and of summer (the cross-shaped table, chi-squared test)

The estimation of the atmosphere under of the credit	The credit the winter- semester	The credit the summer – semester	Whole of a public
1	8	3	11

2	11	4	15
3	22	11	33
4	46	31	77
5	64	94	158
Whole of a public	151	143	294

	Wartość	df	Essentiality asimptomatic (two-sided)
Chi-square Pearsona	17,620	4	,001
Quotient of credibility	17,947	4	,001
N Important observation	294		

Summary

Any of the learning results assessment methods, including OSCE, must: provide the ability to distinguish between safe professional practice and risk-posing practice; reflect the progress from simple to more complex tasks; be linked to the achievement of expected results of practical training. The methods should also be reliable and accurate.

Among the many methods used in the assessment of learning outcomes exhibited by nursing students are certain ways to comprehensively assess multiple domains/components of qualifications and competences. Extremely important is the choice of appropriate methods of assessment that would answer the question of whether a competent nurse resulted from his/her training. It seems that the OSCE-type examination can be the recommendable method to assess one's readiness to take professional responsibility as a student nurse in the context of a triangular model of the assessment in terms of qualifications and competences. Still, as in Rushforth's publication [23], the method is not the "gold standard."

Studies to evaluate that method are conducted in countries where the OSCE-type examination is used in nursing education. Most reports state that it is a good method for assessing clinical skills. Candidates evaluate it as fair and comprehensive, that is covering a wide range of knowledge. It consists of multiple tasks and allows to compensate for any deficiencies of knowledge or skills. It is practical, useful and it eliminates objectivity bias, but it is also expensive (from EUR 31.51 to EUR 145.23 per individual) [28, 29, 30].

The authors' own studies showed that the method was highly praised by the majority of students as useful in the development of intellectual, practical and affective skills. According to the students, examinations in the form of shortened OSCE should also be evaluated favorably both in terms of content and organization. They scored high and very high in the majority of categories.

According to the authors' own research, the scope of evaluation requires broadening and OSCE session needs multiple repetitions. The preliminary results obtained can be regarded as an attempt to objectify the new method in order to verify the effects of educating nursing students.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of literature and the results of the authors' own study, OSCE:

- Orients the process of educating nursing students to gaining skills and qualifications;
- Is an alternative method of verifying the effects of education, including the verification of knowledge, psychomotor skills and social/affective skills;
- Can be used for formative and formal assessment of the students' skills and thus for the 3-year cycle of nursing training.

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Obstacles and challenges of quality assurance in higher education in Libya

Eman Mohammed Almarghani

Institution: Faculty of Economics, TRIPOLI University

Email: emanelfeed@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Many studies investigated the issues associated with higher education quality in Libya. On other side, most of modern researches indicated that higher education needs to be developed meeting the objectives of such systems and attaining point of sustainability realization. This paper investigates the obstacles face the quality assurance representatives within higher education system in Libya. Furthermore, examine challenges of improving higher education outcomes quality. Inductive approach methodology was adopted to obtain results. Research found several challenges facing processes of quality assurance and accreditation starting from obstacles in public universities, quality offices difficulties, leading difficulties, organizational difficulties, learning and teaching difficulties, scientific research difficulties, community service difficulties, and obstacles in private universities. Study recommendations concentrate on the important of developing trend to reduce profound gap that make education process away from sophisticated universities, and it is time to cooperate among different destinations, starting from students through staff and parent down to labor institutions.

Keywords: Quality Assurance, Accreditation, Higher Education

INTRODUCTION

Higher education is considered as critical and vital issue within any country. For any country or region to be competitive, the education system should be able to provide high quality of services, to ensure that higher education outputs are placed at the level of challenges (Wilkins, 2011). Without doubt, there are absent areas and distortions in the education system within Arab world and in Libya particularly, where a lot of burdens were generated by the rapid growth of education institutions. However, a lot of universities have established in Libya, and such matter has played a crucial role in pressuring the quality of higher education process, where a huge numbers of students who intend to catch up higher education in the last years have constituted massive load on the potentials of education system, so the attention turn out to quantity rather the quality, to the extent of that the National Centre for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Educational and Training Institute has been established in 2006. As a bottom line, to address quality of higher education in Libya, a lot of intervention strategies and solution plans have taken a place lately, but those who have the responsibility on education system should provide more measures that could be harmonize for the situation in Libya at various levels to meet the contemporary challenges (Tamtam et al., 2011).

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EDUCATION-BASED UNIVERSITIES IN LIBYA

The first higher education institution in Libya was established in 1955 in Benghazi under the name of the Libyan University. Where, the first national university has started with Faculty of Arts and Education with 31 students and six members of the teaching staff. In the Tripoli, in 1957, the College of Science was opened. In the same year, the Faculty of Economics and Commerce in Benghazi was established and was followed by the Faculty of Law in 1962 and then the Faculty of Agriculture in 1966. In 1967, the Libyan University started the expansion of its colleges and educational programs, and then, in 1973, separated into two independent universities: Garyounis University in Benghazi (now it is Bengazi University) and Al-Fateh University in Tripoli (now it is Tripoli University (Al-ashahr, 2008). Because of the increase in the number of students who

have high school diplomas along with the expansion of the society's need the development of university education was continued steadily after 1970. Number of university faculties, in both Tripoli and Benghazi, were increased and new colleges were opened, in various disciplines, in cities Al-Baydaa and Sabha with development plans to become independent universities (Atlobah& Al-Haddad, 2010, P: 9-10). Since the beginning of the Eighties the number of universities has steadily expanded until it exceed thirteen universities in 2004 in Tripoli, Benghazi, Al-Baydaa, Sabha, Al-Zawya, Misurata, Elhoms, Sert and Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi, each of which includes variety of disciplines and provides higher education for free, the statistics showed that there was a significant increase in the numbers of universities in Libya in 2010 where they become forty private university and twenty seven public universities (Higher Education in Libya, 2012).

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN LIBYA

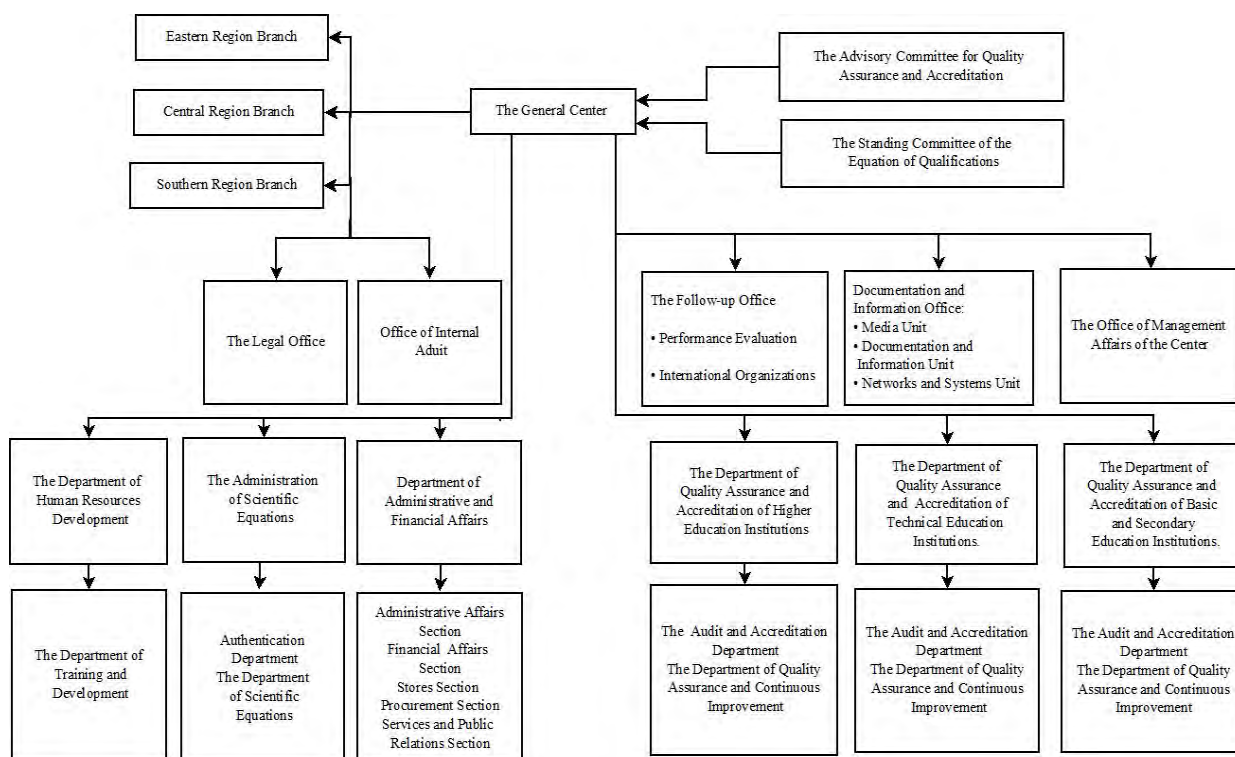
The quantitative and horizontal expansion in some universities are resulted in a decline in quality level, and perhaps this is due to the significant shortage of permanent and specialist faculty members, poor infrastructure, as well as lack of funding, along with the absence of philosophy and the absence of clear criteria for evaluation and development (Al-Gadid, 2010). Based on the foregoing, the system of quality assurance in higher education has been initiated along with the application of quality standards and the issuance of laws for the development of higher education, where the national higher education has started in the year 2006. One of its most important development stations is that it granted the initial accreditation of the General People's Committee Act for Higher Education No. (38) Of the year 2006 for the following universities: Africa University in Benghazi, the University of United Africa in Zawia, Al-Refak University, after that in 2010 the General People's Committee Act No. (149) was issued of the reorganization of the universities, and thus became (10) ten universities, including three universities of a private nature (Al-Saghir, 2011, P: 423).

Libya has realized the important and the vital role of the system of education in the overall development. It also understood the local and global challenges they may face, and the importance of improving the quality of the system through the introduction of methodologies and applying quality assurance and accreditation mechanisms, so the center of quality assurance and accreditation of higher education institutions was established, according to the Act no. (164) of 2006 issued by the General People's Committee (formerly). The Education Act No. (18) for the year 2010 came to make the name of the Center (The National Center for the Quality Assurance and the Accreditation of the Educational and Training institutions) and the Centre has the legal personality along with the independent financial disclosure, which is the entity authorized by law to develop and follow up on quality assurance and accreditation in education institutions in Libya (The Quality Assurance and Accreditation Center of the Educational and Training Institutions, Strategic Plan for the center, 2012:6).

The General People's Committee (formerly) issued Act No. 430 of 2008, subjecting higher education institutions to the accreditation of the Quality Assurance Center, where Article (1) states the following: The public, civil, common and foreign higher education institutions in Libya (universities, academies, senior professional positions, and other institutions of higher education) are subject to the standards and procedures that ensure audit quality and accreditation contained in the directory of quality assurance and accreditation issued in the directory of quality assurance and accreditation of the Center of Quality Assurance in Higher Education Institutions (Al-Gadid, 2010 :16).

The center is a member of the Arab Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ANQAHE) and is a member of the International Accreditation Organization (IAO), and in the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAHE). The organizational structure of the center consists of several departments which can be summarized in fig. (1) (The Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Educational and Training Institutions Center, 2012, The Strategic Plan:pp8-11).

The new organizational structure



The Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Educational and Training Institutions Center, 2012, The Strategic Plan: p23.

Evaluation Processes of Accreditation are carried out according to the Following Steps:

1- Self-study: A set of procedural steps undertaken by the faculty members, staff, students and community members, and whoever the institution see beneficial, in order to assess their organization by themselves based on the Quality Assurance and Accreditation Manual issued by the center, through the collection of data and statistics on the performance of the institution in the current situation, and comparing it to the quality and accreditation standards, is considered the first step towards preparing for the process of internal audit, as is the process of internal audit in preparation for the development of hypotheses that may need a team of external audit in the field visit.

The results of the self-study include showing the strengths and weaknesses with respect to the activities of the institution or the educational program. Writing report must be based on the minutes of the meetings, files, records, and questionnaires of students, faculty members and staff. The report includes the organization's mission, strategic plan, the program of studies of the first undergraduate stage, the graduate program, scientific research and other activities (Radwan, 2008).

2- Starting the audit process: The audit process usually begins after the educational institution fulfills the required accreditation requirements and then contacting the center, and expressing their desire in writing to conduct the audit process. The specialized department in the center commissioned a director for the audit process who must be one of the employees of the center or one of its experts, and who has experience in the audit and accreditation operations. He must also be eligible to manage the audit process. Then, the center forms an audit team of local and international professionals to conduct external audit. Then, official contracts are signed with this team, along with clear job descriptions signed between the center and the team members.

And hence, the institution or program, concerning with the time frame of the external audit to be implemented, is notified. The external audit team holds a preliminary meeting before visiting the institution to review and determine the appropriate mechanisms of action. The institution prepares a room that fits the audit team with the provision of computers and imaging services. Then, the external audit team interviews the members of the Technical Committee for Internal Audit during its field visit of the facilities of the institution. The number of auditors has to be no less than three, in addition to the team leader (Baird, 2006).

3-The team members raise their final reports to the center in a maximum period of (six weeks) from the date of the start of the work of the external audit team and each member of the team gives estimates of the degree deserved for each of the special items in all axes to be independently audited.

4- After the completion of the field visit, each member of the team has to give estimates of the degree deserved for each of the items in all axes to be independently audited

5- These estimates are delivered according to the form, assigned to that, by each member confidentially to the head of the team, accompanied by the evidences and the proofs on which every auditor has depended in his estimates for each item.

6- The head of the audit team convenes a meeting of all the team members to discuss the estimates given by each member to each item; to reach a majority agreement based on the debate and dialogue between the team members (Quality Assurance Manual, 2011).

7-After reaching the due estimates on each of the axes of quality assurance, the team extracts the due degree in accordance with the provisions and procedures for the distribution of the points allocated to the axes and gives the points which forms each of the axes contained in the Quality Assurance Manual.

8-The audit team writes the report, which must take into account the structure and the general instructions contained in this Quality Assurance Manual.

9- The report is treated confidentially until submitting it to the Quality Assurance Center, which will issue the appropriate decisions, where they attached a copy of the report to the institution requesting accreditation to inform them of the points obtained and of the strengths and weaknesses (Baird, 2006).

OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES FACING PROCESSES OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION

In light of the above, the processes of quality assurance and accreditation in higher education institutions in Libya are carried out under the supervision of the Center for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Higher Education Institutions. The process of accreditation of higher education institution in Libya does not differ in terms of procedures and standards from the procedures followed in many developed countries. The research questions are: "Are really those criteria and procedures have been applied in Libyan Universities before?" Is there a genuine interest by the Libyan universities for institutional and program accreditation? Is the current status of the Libyan universities suitable for the application of quality standards and for getting accreditation? Are the procedures applied to private universities in the event of absence of accreditation are the same applied to public universities? Do the employees, members of the faculty and students have the sufficient background to allow the institution to carry out self-assessment? Is everyone ready to change and adopt the culture of quality? Finally and the main important question is, what are the obstacles and challenges facing processes of quality assurance and accreditation? In this paper we would like to present obstacles facing the Libyan universities in the field of quality assurance and accreditation.

Generally In Libya, there is a lack of satisfaction with the performance of higher education. Radwan (2008), for example, has referred to the decrease of internal efficiency in education in Libya, to the predominance of cognitive underachievement, and to the poor analytical and innovative capabilities of its outputs. The results of the study of Atlohb (2010) noted that the internal adequacy rate in Misurata University is low.

One of the results of research provided by Nick (2004) is that the educational policies in Libya have failed in almost the bulk of the scientific and the academic objectives. The report of the Center of Quality Assurance and Educational Institutions Accreditation (2010) indicated the low of quality of the Libyan universities in general (Ababneh, 2011, p6). It is clear that most of the Libyan universities continue to suffer from poor performance and from low-level curricula and teaching aids as a result of not absorbing the culture of globalization and the ITC revolution to develop their mechanisms and to ensure the quality of their outputs, which reflected negatively on the competencies of the graduates to cope with the requirements of the labor market in its real sites (Pisan, 2012, pp 258-259).

According to The Report of Exploratory Visit to the Center for Quality Assurance (2010, p12-18) the most important obstacles in public universities in Libya are:

- The lack of financial resources for the development of higher quality programs and its activities
- The incompetence and lack of qualifications of the management related to quality assurance in higher education in some universities and colleges and their branches.
- The lack of enabled binding legislation considering quality as a strategic choice binding on all.
- The lack of clarity in the terms of reference and functions of quality offices in the university regulations.
- Not delegating full powers to the quality offices in the universities to work for improvement.
- Keeping away from strategic planning, and restricting only to short-term planning.
- No clear criteria for selecting academic leaders.
- Unfamiliarity with the concept of quality and its assurance.
- The non-application of the principle of accountability in the event of wrongdoing and the overcome of the personal interests to the public interest.
- The continuation of the majority of the universities in using the traditional methods of learning, such as focusing on the memorization and indoctrination, the lack of using technology, the modern learning strategies and employing them in teaching, along with neglecting the use of self learning and mental skills such as analytical thinking, problem solving, innovation, and research.

the most important good practices taken by the quality assurance offices in the targeted universities, where the offices which are responsible for making sure that standards of quality are being matched, and provides the platform for validating or determining whether the University's services meets the customers' expectations. Some quality offices in some universities hold meetings with colleges to ensure the application of quality and the improvement of the programs provided by the university. Some offices hold monthly meetings with the coordinators of quality in colleges. Some of them implement programs and workshops related to the characterization of the educational program and the strategic planning as well as the implementation of workshops for the staff, the completion of the manual of the academic and administrative tasks, and the completion of the manual for the faculty staff affairs and graduate studies.

Some offices participate in the programs of international quality assurance, the completion of self-study in some colleges, making questionnaires for students to evaluate the curricula in the scientific sections, along with the development of the Best Academic Program Award. Some offices develop the website of the university in accordance with the international standards. However, there is a set of difficulties that faced such bodies, those difficulties are various and expanded to many areas, they have been listed below.

The Difficulties Faced by Quality Offices:

1-The weakness of rehabilitation and preparation:

A lack of experiences and knowledge for the human elements those are responsible to manage and apply the quality programs in most universities and colleges.

2- Leading Difficulties:

A lack of keenness of the senior management of the universities to apply the concept of quality in all the undergraduate programs, the lack of clear criteria for the selection of academic leadership, lack of acceptance of these leaders of the culture of quality.

3- Organizational Difficulties:

The organizational difficulties are represented in the absence of vision and mission of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the lack of a strategic plan for the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the absence of organizational structures, job descriptions and regulations, the lack of databases that can be invoked in the debriefing and making decisions properly, poor communications management within the university, the inadequacy of the university budget and unequal terms of disbursement, the times of disbursement are appropriate, in addition to the weakness of relying on the university work.

4- Learning and Teaching Difficulties:

sit-ins of students and their repeated protests because of the low level of the dormitory, curricula and grants, which led to stopping studying in some colleges for extended periods, the lack of programs to develop the capacity of faculty members, not linking the libraries to the internet and the non-participation in periodicals and international scientific journals.

5- The Difficulties of Scientific Research:

Which summarized in the lack of financial support for scientific research, in addition to aspects of classifying the research relevant to quality and its assurance among the promotion research, and the lack of specialized consideration affairs such as books, scientific journals?

6- Difficulties of Community Service:

This related to Lack of interest of universities in the development of programs and linking the requirements of the labor market.

MAIN OBSTACLES IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Although, there are some private universities, has achieved a high level of quality, but most of them are not at the required level, The most important difficulties that came in the report on the exploratory visit to the year 2010 as follows:

1- Dependence on the collaborator faculty members in the educational process.

2- Most obstacles of quality offices are focused on the absence of a dedicated and a specific budget to activate quality in the universities and the lack of independence of quality offices.

Through the foregoing, the researcher sees that all the previous problems did not emerge today or yesterday, rather they are the result of a long experience characterized by improvisational in taking decisions, Moreover, the state spending on higher education and scientific research was very little, not in line with the income of an oil-producing country. Just getting a Master's Degree or a PHD Degree was sufficient to enable its holder to teach at the Libyan universities, without paying attention to the criteria of appointment for this profession. Also, the low salaries of the faculty members led to the cooperation of the faculty members with other institutions, rather than their own institutions, in order to raise their financial level which had a negative impact on their teaching performance (Harathi, 2012).

The salaries level of the faculty members have been raised only in the recent years and, despite of that, the Libyan universities have faculty members having high degrees of knowledge and having many published scientific research which directly related to the problems of the Libyan society in all areas. They are, as well, eminent graduates of the best international universities. But, general situation faced by the Libyan universities are viewed, and the lack of training programs for faculty members is due to the lack of interest of the senior management and the faculty members themselves of the importance of training in promoting their professional and teaching competence since some of them believe that they do not need such programs as the curricula are still old and duplicate and the concept of quality has not spread in the academic sites and in the educational institutions because of the novelty of the experience. Also, the issue of tribes and social kinship

plays a very big role in the Libyan society in terms of employment, candidacy for post-graduate studies, getting scholarships to study abroad, and others, (Braun and Jones, 2013).

This had a negative impact on the level of the outputs of the Libyan universities and on the lack of any programs to link between the outputs and the requirements of the labor market. Despite of the large numbers of those who carry high degrees, community is suffering from unemployment because the graduate does not meet the level of requirements of the labor market. Whoever follows that matter can realize that the problem is not only in higher education as the student is enrolled in the university while having a low level of skills, whether research skills, diction skills or the skills of working in groups. In addition, the vast majority suffer from not writing correctly in Arabic which is their native language along with the inability to deal with modern technology. The matter starts first from the stages of basic education, because you cannot, in any way, create poor inputs and get quality outputs, except if you have huge potential. Also, the infrastructure of the universities, are not in line with the scientific programs to be applied as they lack many equipment, (Shaw, 1981) and (Harathi, 2012).

Although the country has started the maintenance operations for all universities in the recent years, the projects have stalled due to the political circumstances which took place in Libya. The problems of the faculty members as referred to by Dr. Mregin, the Manager of the Department of Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Higher Education Institutions in Libya, represented in the weak professional formation of some faculty members, not accepting the views of the students in the lecture halls, not reducing the importance of these opinions, depending on the method of memorizing and indoctrination, lack of timeliness of lectures, not developing the curricula and courses, lack of commitment to the criteria of students assessment, along with the low standard of ethics of some professors who insult and degrade students through the educational process.

It was stated by the Director of the Department of Quality Assurance that the most important problems of students are the lack of books and references, the lack of freedom of opinion within the lecture, not attending the seminars and conferences related to the specialization, the use of threat in exams, the dependence of the curriculum on photocopying some notes only, the derision and mocking of the students by lecturers, along with the inability of some teachers to explain information well. (Mregin, 2012, P: 274-277).

As for the private universities, there are some universities which are characterized by good reputation because it provided all the necessary equipment for the implementation of the scientific programs. Most of the private universities seek developing their infrastructures and obtaining accreditation because this is linked to success and to bringing the largest proportion of students to them, especially after the activation of quality and accreditation decisions on these universities which were opening their doors without any restriction or condition, which caused a crisis for the graduates of these universities because they are not accredited from the Center of Quality Assurance and Accreditation. The solution was to hold a thorough exam for the students of these universities.

These institutions depend on collaborator faculty members, because most of the collaborator faculty members are main faculty members at the public universities. This matter negatively affects the public and private sectors. Despite of the existence of a law not to give permission to faculty members working in the public universities to cooperate with private universities after raising the salaries of the faculty members at public universities, the law is inactive and there is no body to question or punish the violators of the law. In addition, the educational environment does not permit all the equipments necessary for the students of Applied Sciences in particular. Most universities take normal buildings designated for housing as premises of private universities though they were not designed originally as universities, (The National Report of the Great Libyan Jamahiriya, 2008).

Also, the websites of most universities are sites with a very weak level, i.e. Most of the links are inactive or under construction. What asserts this saying is the research done by Alchuirv on assessing the websites of the Libyan universities (that there is no fixed and specific criteria on which the Libyan universities depend when preparing their websites on the information network in a way to achieve the goals of the universities and meet the needs of beneficiaries, especially students) (Alchuirv, 2012, p236)

Despite of that there are some private universities, such as the Libyan International League for Medical Sciences, having a website characterized by modernity and providing all the information benefiting the students and beneficiaries.

Here, the most important of these obstacles are reviewed to try to find solutions necessary to raise the level of our universities to the level of prestigious universities, to underestimate the deep gap that gets us away from the developed universities, to get the outputs of education to be outputs able to go towards progress in all areas as failure is not the end of the road, but the knowledge of the causes of failure and trying to treat them is the first steps in the road to success. Diagnosing the disease correctly makes us get to find the right medicine to treat the illness, and trying to figure out where is Libya from quality first to begin in quality assurance processes. How can study ensure something which does not mainly exist? Quality standards, and the ways to apply it, are the lamp that illuminates our way to access quality in higher education, and to achieve the desired development and progress.

Perhaps the efforts carried out by the Centre for Quality Assurance have a great impact on the dissemination and improvement of the educational process, on making the term of quality much easier and more understandable within the university environment and focusing on following up the officials responsible for quality within the offices of quality and the top leaders in the Libyan universities and whether they are qualified for this work or not. To ensure the achievement of the goals that are aspired to achieve, it must be realized that what is seen today achieving quality standards will become tomorrow not achieving it due to the great acceleration of the scientific and technological advances and the information revolution which has gone into accelerated development every day. Will the day when our universities realize that it is time to work together (students - faculty members - staff - parents - labor institutions) to create an integrated system to improve higher education, (Othman, 2012).

BENCHMARKING ON OTHER COUNTRIES EXPERIMENTS IN FACING QUALITY CHALLENGES

Decision maker in higher education in Libya realized that they should compare their experiment and challenges facing with other countries and benefit from their way of dealing with such challenges in order to arrive to ideal solutions, moreover case studies have been taken in terms of higher education challenges and education quality problems, it will be easy to benefit from their own experiences, plans, and measures to upgrade such gaps within the higher education in Libya. For example, it was obvious that there is correlation between investment in university education and economic growth as well as social development, at the same time, there is various problems faced Africa – Nigeria in particular – related to poor of scientific research, facilitates, preparation of entering students and inappropriate policy environment, so several procedures have been taken to address to control the situation such as rehabilitation of administrators to be more leadership, monitoring and evaluation through constant processes, engaging a third party as regulator – for instance the National University Commission (NUC) to enhance policy strategies and support quality offices, (Oladipo et al., 2009). Furthermore, Europe recently is taking into account the issue of quality assurance in terms of higher education, where there is a lot of limitations areas associated with poor infrastructure and strong population growth, and therefore a set of professional bodies such as the European parliament involve in drawing roadmap solutions related to improve and enhance the role of external quality assurance, this enhancement will be directed to process of guaranteeing predefined standards and evaluating units, departments, and programs, also revisiting the European criterion and strategy guidelines, finally encourage recognition of their decisions in other countries through conventions of mutual identification, 2(COM, 2009).

CONCLUSION

Higher education is one of the most significant segments that sustain a lot of aspects. In order to achieve high quality criteria in terms of education institute systems in Libya, problems existing in public and private universities should be addressed and analyzed clearly. Furthermore, challenges such as difficulties of quality offices or community service should be overcome, whereas most indicators showed that there is lack in

financial supporting, rehabilitation human resources, enabled binding legislation, etc. Moreover, it is recommended to look for alternatives of the traditional solutions, mainly it's important to seek for long-term strategic planning, reconsider academic leaders, pay attention to scientific research, and involving all the educational elements within quality practice and utilize from overall feedback, in addition to using measures related to performance assessment, such as the balanced scorecard, moreover holding seminars, conferences and workshops. All of those procedures will lies in the framework of quality and its assurance in integrated and comprehensive manner.

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About The Author:

PERSONAL:

Name: Eman M. A. Almarghani
 Date & Place of Birth: 18-April-1976 Tajoura
 Nationality: Libyan
 Marital status: Married 2child

ADDRESS:

In Serbia

KATANICEVA-2

STAN-3, BEOGRAD, SERBIA- **in Libya:** Tajura- Tripoli

Cell Phone: +381616339713

E-mail: Emanelfeed@yahoo.com

WORK:

In my Country (before):

Member of Teaching Committee at TRIPOLI University

EDUCATION:

1994–1997, Bachelor Degree obtained in Management and Organization, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, TRIPOLI University, Tripoli, Libya

2002-2007, M.Sc in Management and Organization, Faculty of Economics, TRIPOLI University, this thesis is:

**Effect of Electronic Banking on Efficiency of Banking Services for Businessmen
Applied Study on Bank of Commerce and Development –Tripoli**

During Periods (2002- 2006)

Advisor: Prof. / Basheer Ali El-Twergi

EMPLOYMENT:

Jan.2007, Currently work as a teaching faculty staff at the Economics and Political Science, TRIPOLI University, Tripoli, Libya.

Aug.2002- jan.2007, Teacher assistant at faculty of Economic and Political Science, TRIPOLI University, Tripoli, Libya.

Jan.2001- aug.2002, Building and Construction Projects Research Centre, Tripoli, Libya

On the information literacy of college language teachers under information technology environment

Rukiya Muhammad, Zhang Huanxiang

*(Foreign Language Department, China University of Geosciences, Beijing, 100083)
(Email: rukiya@cugb.edu.cn)*

ABSTRACT: Nowadays, teachers' information literacy has become a key factor in foreign language teaching. Information literacy of foreign language teachers includes four aspects: information awareness, information knowledge, information competence, and integration competence.

The questionnaire is designed to investigate the current situation of information literacy of foreign language teachers. It is distributed among 244 college English teachers in 16 universities in China. The findings show that on the whole, college English teachers' information literacy is at a low level. This hinders the effective use of information technology in foreign language teaching.

It is necessary for foreign language teachers to improve their information literacy under the technology-based environment of foreign language teaching. Practical suggestions are put forward from the following aspects: foreign language teachers' learning; construction of foreign language resources; preparation for courses with the help of information resources; classroom teaching practice and supervision of students' homework in autonomous learning.

Keywords: Information Technology; Information Literacy; Information Resources; Information Capability; Foreign Language Teachers

1. Introduction

21st century is the century of Information Technology; therefore Information Technology Education is the inevitable result of the development of the era. According to the documents released by the Ministry of Education, Information Technology should be a great approach that helps improve the effect of teaching, and we should make full use of teaching software and teaching resources and improve the establishment of new model of language teaching and online evaluation system.

In recent years, with the rapid development of the information technology, digital language labs have replaced the simulated ones. The equipments become more integrated and multifunctional. Besides the traditional functions, most language labs can provide various learning systems like Interactive Online Learning System, Teacher-student Communication Platform, Resource Management System, Online Testing and Evaluation Platform and so on. Furthermore, a lot of universities have begun to construct their own database for foreign language teaching. However, since most college English teachers are not informational conscious and not competent in dealing with the information resources, they can not make the best of them. Moreover, great emphasis has been put on the construction of the state-of-the-art language labs, while teachers' information literacy remains at a pretty low level.

2. Connotation of Information Literacy

College English as a compulsory course for college students has always played an important part in the college education curriculums. With the rapid development of Information Technology, great opportunities

have been created for college English education. In 2004, the Ministry of Education launched a reform applying computers and internet in college English teaching. Autonomous learning has been realized since then. College English teaching has transformed from teacher-centered mode to student-centered mode. During this revolutionary transformation, the development of Information Technology is a key factor that accelerates the change. This means the college English teachers should arm themselves with modern teaching principles, the competence of using information technology, and a sense of doing research, which will help them cultivate more creative talents.

According to Aiwu Pan (2011), Information Literacy refers to the competence to recognize, obtain, evaluate, use and transfer of the information. Teachers' Information Literacy means the competence to collect, analyze, process, and present the information in class. In addition, teachers should be familiar with information technology and be competent in solving the problems under the Informative Teaching Mode. Li Yu (2009) pointed out that English teachers of the new age should have Information Literacy which includes information awareness, information knowledge, information competence, integration competence and information ethic. We believe, compared with information ethic, the first four aspects of Information Literacy are more essential to the practice of online teaching and students' self-learning supervision. Therefore, we mainly investigated the first four aspects in this research.

Information awareness refers to the teachers' sensitivity to information technology and their recognition of its importance. Information knowledge is what teachers know about the theories and techniques of information technology. Information competence is the core of information literacy, which means teachers' capacity for receiving, analyzing, processing, evaluating, creating and transmitting information. Integration competence is what teachers' information literacy intends to achieve. Teachers can design teaching activities, fulfill teaching tasks according to teaching principles, characteristics of courses with the help of necessary multimedia, internet and so on.

3. The Research

Under the information technology environment, college English teachers have to meet the new requirements: besides the basic language competence, college English teachers of the 21st century should have a good command of information literacy. Information literacy of college English teachers should include the ability of enhancing the effect of teaching by applying the information technology to make the most of the database of foreign language teaching and multimedia teaching model. Besides, it should reflect the teachers' particular attitude towards technology, and their special needs. Hence, how to evaluate and improve college English teachers' information literacy remains a problem.

To investigate the status quo of information literacy among college English teachers, the questionnaire with questions concerning these four aspects is designed. The questionnaire consists of 25 items and all of the questions are close-ended. The questionnaire survey was first pilot studied on some college English teachers in order to see whether some items need to be deleted, added, modified, or reordered, whether the questions could reflect the real problems. Then the survey was carried out on a large scale. Altogether 244 college English teachers in 16 universities participated in the survey. The questionnaires were completed during a summer training course organized by Foreign Language Teaching Research Press. 244 pieces of questionnaire were distributed and all of them were returned. The data collected through the questionnaire were input into SPSS for analysis. During the process of input, all of the incomplete questionnaires were discarded, and finally the data from 234 questionnaires were valid and ready to be analyzed. The recovery rate is 95.9%.

Of all the 234 respondents for the valid questionnaires, 51 are male, accounting for 21.8%; and 183 are female, accounting for 78.2%. There are more female subjects than the male ones. That is because the female college English teachers outnumber the male teachers, which is in accord with the reality. About half of the teachers are in the 31-40 age bracket (54.3%); generally speaking, the majority are young teachers who are in

the 21-40 age bracket (77.8%). The teachers who are in the upper age bracket (above 51) only account for a very small proportion of 3%. It reflects the age structure of college English teachers of the present day. With the educational reform, English has become a major concern in college education, more English teachers have been recruited, and most of them are young teachers who have just graduated. The majority of college English teachers are graduates (78.6%); teachers who have bachelor's degree account for 15.8%, and only a small number of them have doctor's degree (4.7%). Most of them who only have bachelor's degree are the teachers who are in the upper age bracket.

4. Status quo of College English Teachers' Information Literacy

The findings show that on the whole, college English teachers' information literacy is at a low level. This hinders the effective use of information technology in college English teaching.

Firstly, most teachers don't have a deep understanding about the concept of information technology. 71.4% respondents think that information technology refers to computer, internet, and multimedia teaching. Only 28.6% teachers include software teaching platform, self-learning system in information technology. As for the requirement for teachers in college English teaching, more than a third of the respondents (35.8%) believe that teachers only need to operate computer and internet skillfully. They think of the ability to sort out valuable information and the keen insight to make judgment as less important. Although most teachers have already realized the importance of applying information technology in teaching, they are not clear about how to use it in practice. They do not have an overall understanding of informative teaching, and they only have an obscure view of the requirements for teachers in this brand new teaching mode. To sum up, college English teachers' one-sided understanding of information technology prevents the widespread use of it in language teaching.

Secondly, college English teachers' information knowledge needs improving. Although most teachers are thrilled with the application of information technology in college English teaching, they do not have a clear view of the principles of network teaching, not to speak of the principles of self-learning platform. Only a small proportion of teachers have a basic understanding of the network teaching process. They are quite familiar with the computer, projector, multimedia teaching software, and network courseware, but have a little knowledge of online learning management system, teaching platform, online testing and evaluation system and so on. It is not enough for teachers to know the basic computer skills; and they also need a deeper understanding of information technology and especially its application in English teaching.

Thirdly, college English teachers' information competence is at a pretty low level. College English teachers' information competence includes three aspects: basic knowledge and competence in personal computer use, multimedia application ability in modern teaching, and competence in using the internet. Basic knowledge and competence in personal computer use refers to a good command of the commonly used software such as Word, Excel, and Power Point etc. In the survey, we discovered that a great number of college English teachers are not competent in applying information technology in teaching. While the majority of teachers know how to make PPT (85.9%), how to apply excel software to create tables (71.4%), and how to use word processor to produce files (94.4%), most teachers' ability to utilize these systems stay on the lower level. As for the multimedia application ability in modern teaching, the majority of teachers claim that they do not know the techniques of incorporating sounds, moving pictures, 3D images and others into a whole file, let alone making one's own multimedia courseware. Furthermore, although almost every teacher can have access to the internet, they do not make full use of it. While the majority of respondents search for information from libraries, Baidu website, Google website and via other search tools, only a small proportion of them (26.5%) can make use of free digital libraries, language database on the internet to search for teaching materials. They think that they can't make the best of information technology in college English teaching. 76.1% of the respondents express the idea that they lack the ability to supplement their teaching with the help

of audio and video resources. Meanwhile, they are not proficient in downloading and uploading audio and video resources to share with their students and colleagues. In order to promote the development of network-based language teaching and autonomous learning, college English teachers' information competence especially their multimedia application ability and competence in using the internet needs to be improved.

College English teachers' basic knowledge and competence in personal computer use

	Word Processor	Excel	Power point
Frequency	221	167	201
Cumulative percent	94.4%	71.4%	85.9%

Fourthly, most college English teachers recognize the importance of computer network technology in college English teaching. As for the question "what is the objective of applying information technology in language teaching?", 90.2% of the respondents choose such alternatives as "creating vivid teaching environment", "stimulating students' interest in learning", "optimizing the effect of teaching". Only a few of them (9.8%) include "replacing the teacher" or "coping with inspection" in their choices. That is to say, teachers are aware that information technology is essential to their teaching. However, most of them (88%) only utilize ready-made PPT teaching material, and mobile storage in their teaching. Few of them (12%) take internet and language resources as their tools in teaching, not to mention, consciously construct language resources for students and teachers.

Fifthly, college English teachers don't have enough awareness of information technology and curriculums integration. The integration of information technology and curriculums refers to a new approach of teaching that integrates information technology, information resources, human resources and the curriculums. Few teachers consider the integration as computer aided teaching or organizing teaching activities with the help of multimedia. There are various types of elements that affect the integration. In the survey, 72 teachers believe the application ability of information technology is the most influential factor, accounting for 30.8%; 52 teachers point out creating favorable teaching environment is very important, accounting for 22.2%; 63 teachers choose digital learning resources as the essential factor, accounting for 26.9%; and 47 teachers have no idea about the integration of information technology and curriculums, accounting for 20.1%. While some teachers have very positive attitudes, a large proportion of teachers were pretty passive (obey the arrangement) when asked their attitude towards the integration.

Sixthly, teachers express their wishes to improve their information literacy by means of technology training. They hope that universities can offer training courses in information technology regularly and give lectures about the latest development in information-based language teaching. Furthermore, it is fundamental for foreign language colleges to invite experts to demonstrate the usage of some techniques in language teaching. The information technology can play the full role in aiding language teaching unless the administrators and teachers recognize its importance and make joint efforts to improve hardware, software as well as the practical skills in utilizing them.

5. Ways To Improve College English Teachers' Information Literacy

According to the survey, we can conclude that it is important for college English teachers to improve their information literacy under the technology-based environment of foreign language teaching. In order to make full use of information technology and promote college English teaching, we should cultivate the teachers' information literacy, improve their information competence. To fulfill the objective we have to organize trainings for teachers, encourage self-learning of the teachers, promote the construction of foreign

language teaching database, and apply information technology in the teaching practice. Practical suggestions are put forward from following three aspects.

In the first place, universities, language labs and teachers should work together to construct user-friendly foreign language resources with large capacity and high quality. The language resources can be greatly beneficial for students to practice and teacher to teach. Teachers are the implementers of the teaching activity; therefore, they should have a deeper understanding of the process of teaching and know the needs of the students. Through collecting, evaluating and analyzing the resources, college English teacher will realize the importance of information, and their ability of processing the information will be greatly improved.

In the second place, trainings for information technology and other relevant activities should be organized, such as short-term training, teaching competition, and network courseware making competition. College English teachers' lack of information literacy will hinder the application of information technology in language teaching. Gaoda He (2002) believes that a real network English teaching expert should be an expert of network techniques and also an expert of the English language, and he should be a language expert first of all. Therefore, the essential problem for network English teaching and autonomous learning is that most English teachers are not experts of information technology. Through technical training, we may effectively improve college English teachers' information competence. The trainings may include theories of information technology, the basic application of computer network, courseware designing and making, design and implementation of teaching system, design and making of WebPages, and theory and practice of the integration of information technology and curriculums. Engineers from the companies should also be invited to show how to use the machines in language labs. In the survey, 96.2% of the teachers express their willingness to have the training of information technology. Besides, by organizing competitions, teachers are encouraged to learn more skills and practice what they have learned in the training course.

In the third place, teachers should consciously use the information technology in their teaching practice. Teachers should make good preparation for courses with the help of information resources. Teachers' conscious effort can enhance the effect of classroom teaching practice. The ultimate aim of learning information technology is to apply it in the practice of language teaching. The objective of teachers' efforts to improve their information literacy is also to solve the problems in the practice of language teaching and research. Besides, teachers' supervision of students' homework in autonomous learning is especially important. Teachers should not only pay attention to release information and homework on the learning platform, but also give timely evaluation on the effect of students' learning.

6. Conclusion

The development of computer and internet has brought about unprecedented opportunities and challenges for college English education. To seize these opportunities and comply with the development in the era of information technology, college English teachers should make great efforts to improve their information literacy and help establish the new teaching mode in this Information Age.

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Organizing international cooperation for maritime education and training to improve the quality

Asst. Prof. Dr. Ergun Demirel

Piri Reis University
Tel: 0216 581 00 30 Fax: 0216 446 70 05
e-mail: edemirel@pirireis.edu.tr

Abstract

A significant mission of the education and training is to support the industry and business in particular for providing qualified manpower. The world merchant fleet is improving both in quality and quantity to meet the shipping industry's requirements as well as all related economic activities. The requirements of shipping industry are significantly increasing to fully support rapidly growing world economy. The growing numbers of the ships transiting throughout the waterways, and in open seas are increasing and marine pollution is becoming / (has become) a sensitive issue. Not only technical measures but also studies on human element are deemed necessary to ensure safety at sea. The world is still facing a shortage of officers in quality and quantity which may severely affect the future of shipping.

The IMO, the international regulating organization has revised the standard of education and training for officers and ratings (STCW) to improve the quality of maritime education and training (MET) to meet the existing and future requirements. These new changes to STCW have accelerated international cooperation for research and development in MET, which has provided mutual support and information sharing, and led to the development of several new course and novel tools.

The projects supported by the European Union, such as SOS (Safety at Sea), E-GMDSS and GMDSS VET (e-learning GMDSS), TRAIN 4Cs I and II (Mobility and Certification), MarTEL (Maritime English Standards), MarEng Plus (Maritime English content), UniMET (Consolidated MET) have proved the benefits and importance of international cooperation and produced very beneficial results for international MET providers for whom there now is a new initiative to establish a worldwide network (platform).

This study gives a background to existing studies for the development of the MET programmes and practices and its role in bringing other parties for international cooperation to achieve a common goal. In the light of the impact of several MET projects, some findings for hint points for organizing international cooperation are also discussed.

Key Words: *International cooperation for MET, STCW, Maritime Education and Training Organization for international projects*

1. INTRODUCTION

Technological improvements have caused rapid dissemination of knowledge. Today, every nation is trying to make innovations and also getting benefit from the transfer of innovation in their area of interest. There are sufficient platforms to facilitate cooperation and enhanced use of the internet provides online communications between all respective parties. The global and regional cooperation organizations meet the innovators and provide mutual support for participants. The 20th century was an era of inventions, but the 21st century will be an era of innovations.

Globalism is beyond economic relations, it also covers all aspects of life, social relations, technology, education, art, science, and so on. Nowadays, it is clearly understood that cooperation provides benefit for all and exchange of knowledge among nations improves the quality of work in different fields. The establishment of the European Union (EU) has brought about a new manner of cooperation. The EU projects have become a productive tool to reinforce collaboration among member and candidate states for transfer of experiences to improve new solutions. Enhanced number of participants elicited better results rather than limited augments. (Ziarati & Demirel, 2011)

The high cost of communication and transportation used to be the main obstacles to cooperation among researchers living in different geographic areas. The allocated budgets were not sufficient to support research studies. But gradually increasing competition requirements forced the business sector to allocate more sources for research studies to meet the new conditions of challenging economies. The developing countries realized that there are many opportunities in the field of research and development. This situation has enhanced the number of qualified researchers stationed in different parts of the world. Improved communications and low cost air transportation facilitate meeting of experts and eliminate the long distances between countries. The easy transfer of knowledge which has been created in different cultures has opened new horizons for researchers. A clever solution in a developing country may be learned of by the technicians in a highly developed country and incorporated into a highly sophisticated system for better application. Thus a butterfly effect in science and technology has started throughout the world (Ziarati & Demirel, 2011).

The main mission of shipping is to promote economic growth. The shipping industry is supporting the rapidly developing global economy and *modifying* itself to benefit from technological improvements. Adoption of new technologies in marine systems in particular in the field of automation introduces new problems and modifies the education and training requirements. The condense ship traffic and increasing environmental pollution force the maritime community to rearrange the codes and regulations for safety at sea and protection of the maritime environment. To ensure safety at sea, technical measures are key, but improvement of the human element is also essential.

The shipping industry has still the problem of finding qualified seafarers, in particular seafaring officers, to handle modernized ships. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) report prepared in cooperation with the maritime community concerning the shortage of manpower has launched the 'Go to Sea' initiative to overcome the lack of **qualified** seafarers'. The BIMCO/ISF Manpower 2010 Update that states 'the current estimate

of worldwide demand for seafarers in 2010 is **637,000 officers** and **747,000 rating**' has again alerted all concerned parties to the critical manpower shortage for the next decade.

The education and training requirements for seafarers are regulated by an internationally recognized convention by the name of Standards for Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) which was introduced in 1978. All seafarers are required to receive an education and training to work on board ocean-going ships. The STCW was revised in 1998 and 2010 to meet changing and *uprising* new safety and environmental requirements. These changes significantly affect the MET (Maritime Education and Training) systems. It is inevitable to apply these regulations for all the nations and, maritime administrations and MET providers should review and revise their education programmes including major changes in their systems to meet the newly appeared requirements. Because of the nature of the work, multinational cooperation is deemed necessary and many cooperative organizations have been established on an ad hoc or permanent basis in different parts of the world. As good examples the Global-MET initiative is working on this subject in the Asia-Pacific area and the European MET community initiative UniMET is trying to achieve the same goal.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research is conducted in three phases. In the first phase it is intended to investigate the problems encountered during planning, coordination and execution phases of the international projects which have been participated. In order to cover all aspects of the projects all communication papers between partners, midterm, final and financial reports are checked.

In the second phase the problems are categorised, grouped and associated if possible. This phase also covers conceptual approaches management. The problems which are mostly encountered are assumed priority items and studied.

The final phase covered a deep study to formulate possible/probable solutions to overcome the problems which directly affect the safe handling of projects. In these phase proposals to solve these high priority problem areas are clearly defined and summarized.

3. THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Sea transportation is an international activity; therefore, maritime personnel should be educated in accordance / compliance with international rules. Transportation cannot be supported only with national education methods and all parties may improve their MET having mutual support from the others. Ships manned with multinational crew are a reality and this is becoming common practice. We can solve these problems providing standardization at MET. The best way to materialize standardization is through coordination and cooperation among training institutes (Ziarati & Demirel, 2011).

The human element is crucial for ensuring safety and productivity, and well-structured and effective education and training is the only way to have a qualified, skilled workforce. Beyond that the standardization of the modus operandi at the seaways is necessary to reduce confusion and facilitate coordination among the seafarers from different cultures. There is still a significant difference between the MET systems of different nations due to varying economic and cultural situations in their countries. Unfortunately, there are some nations that do not have sufficient experience on the MET. Because we share the same waters, we should have a qualified, standard MET for all so as to ensure safety. To achieve that developed countries are to provide assistance to developing nations by sharing their experience. International cooperation is now a critical issue to achieve a standardized and qualified education and training system for all concerned parties.

The sharing of new developments and existing information by cooperation will also help all concerned parties to reduce the cost of research and development expenses. The education and training material in the MET is still not sufficient and even the transfer of these material will solve many problems in the developing countries. The standardization of Maritime English, simulator training and training aids and teaching material have priority to meet the new STCW requirements. The common efforts will also reduce the cost of research and development.

4. CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

The establishment of an effective management system needs a suitable organization (Kocel, 1998). The degree of formalization processes in an organization refers to the weight given to certain principles and methods for monitoring (Dessler, 2001). In many countries and organizations research and innovation studies are conducted not in the formal but in informal organization framework, in particular on an ad hoc basis. Working in an informal organization may create many problems during the work process. To overcome the difficulties arising from the nature of project management; the aims, objectives, goals and the principles should be clearly defined at the initial stage and the project management organization structure should be compatible with formal structure as much as possible. Also deviation from the institutional aims and objectives may hamper the project at the future stages and it should be avoided.

For developing innovation we need to differ from the existing methods and diversify the methods to provide us with the freedom of action. Nowadays innovative concepts of marine education, a shift from knowledge-based to competency-based training, and the need for constant professional updating and recertification have brought maritime training institutions out from under the shadows of the maritime administration and industry; now they must assume an equal partnership rather than simply reacting to the others' demands (Ziarati, 2006). MET planners should meet the STCW requirements rather than trying to meet different and sometimes conflicting requests from maritime administrations, industry and academics. To achieve that MET experts in different parts of the world should establish cooperation and coordination links to benefit from their colleagues. This will facilitate the work and eliminate probable mistakes and misunderstandings.

The posture of the merchant fleet changed in the past decade with the introduction of sophisticated ship design techniques on board ships. This improvement caused additional education and training requirements to support highly special maritime operations. The development of advanced navigational technologies specialised and professional transportation technologies and pollution prevention technologies and regulations were considered important for inclusion into the seafarers' competency standards. To meet these requirements maritime community needed to review competence (skills, training, selection, instruction and supervision) of seafarers at all levels (CHSS, 2006).

MET planners generally work on the programmes (syllabi) rather than other essential elements of the MET system such as standards of teaching staff, facilities and equipment which have a strong influence on the success and sake of the programmes. Actually these elements are the areas which need innovation rather than the programmes. Any innovations in these fields will already affect the programmes.

The best way to achieve such a mission the feasible solution is the cooperation and coordination with other nations and related organizations. The improved communication systems and low cost international flights

facilitate cooperation and coordination among system developers and reduce the cost and time spending. Nowadays international projects become a suitable tool to provide mutual support for researchers in different parts of the world (Ziarati & Demirel, 2011).

4. INTERNATIONAL MET PROJECTS

Having a common goal and compatible acquis, the European Union has an advantage to encourage and initiate union-wide projects with the participation of member and adjacent countries lay in a definite geographic area. The details of the EU projects can be reached via the internet and detailed information can be provided.

The EU Commission has submitted and supported many EU projects in support of vocational education and training including MET. Not only the member countries but also the countries at participation process could benefit from these projects.

Our institution initiated several major EU funded vocational training courses leading to recognised international certificates. A list of these projects and the purpose are given later in this proposal. These projects are;

SOS - To improve to provide an internationally recognized MET in EU

E-GMDSS (SRC) - To develop an e-learning system for GMDSS SRC (Short Range Communication) operators

MarTEL – To provide Maritime English Tests in line with STCW requirements

TRAIN 4C I and II- To provide mobility for cadets in support of SOS project.

SURPASS- To improve training programmes to reduce casualties due to automated system on board the ships

M'AIDER- To improve accident scenarios for training programmes to reduce casualties

EBDIG- To adopt innovations in automotive industry in small boat design

UniMET - To build on the success of SOS and TRAIN 4Cs Projects to reduce variability in MET
(www.unimet.pro)

SAIL AHEAD - To provide opportunities for captains to find job onshore (www.sailahead.eu)

CAPTAINS - To develop content and scenarios for **MarTEL Plus** Maritime English Standards
(www.captains.pro.)

MarTEL Plus – To develop Maritime Standards for Ratings (www.martel.pro)

The focus of the project has been primarily on the programme and teaching staff development through seeking support from the EU to develop consortia for joint programme and resource developments either to underpin or to support a given programme and/or its delivery. The staff development programmes so far have involved over 185 visits to other partner centres and attendance at major maritime conferences and scholarly events (Demirel&Ziarati).

There are several new EU projects for 2010-2013 initiated or participated by different European countries. These and the existing ones are real projects all secured through hard work against tough competition. The partners are willing to continue their good work and have proposed several proposals within the newly formed MariFuture platform to realise the intended future map. The network is expected to be involved in a continuous programme of research (www.marifuture.org).

The EU Maritime Projects also create a perfect cooperation platform and networking for maritime community including shipping companies and training centres and other relevant educational establishments. Such an effective cooperation between European maritime and MET institutions for upgrading seafarers' competences and adapting requirements to the prerequisites of today's shipping industry. Wider collaboration in the form of exchange of students and developing and sharing courses as well as establishing joint facilities is key element to such fruitful collaboration. E-learning/virtual learning including video conferencing is an ideal way to facilitate the access to such courses and knowledge enhancing activities (MariFuture, 2010). E-learning is a very useful tool for learners who are not able to reach educational facilities due to working conditions, especially for people working at sea.

Partnership of training institutions and the industry including between industry partners towards establishing 'maritime certificates of excellence' (European maritime postgraduate courses) that may well go further than STCW requirements will create good collaboration as well as cost savings. This will provide the environment that companies can pick good practices from each other or at least make realise that in certain areas there are better practices than theirs (MariFuture, 2010).

The partnership of not only MET institution but also overall maritime industry into the European Union projects in support of maritime education and training will help to achieve the aim and objectives of all concerned bodies for qualified manpower. If the same practise can be achieved in the other parts of the world, the maritime community may get a huge benefit of it and finally this development may support our efforts to improve 'Safety at Sea'. This kind of cooperation is also advised for other business sectors.

5. FINDINGS

The studies covered the SOS, TRAIN4C-I-II-III, UniMET, SAILAHEAD, SURPASS and MARTEL projects which the author participated as project officer or local coordinator. As a nature of international projects, dissimilar problems in different partner countries and organizations are encountered. These problems are detected mainly in the planning, controlling, coordination and execution phases and mostly related to the organization and management issues.

The significant findings related to the organization and management topics are as follows;

- The area of interest of the partner institutions should be directly related to the intended project subject. Any inconsistency on this issue may create inconveniences during the completion of the project.
 - The partner institutions should have qualified and sufficient number of the staff to support the project. The formal job definition of the project staff should match the aim and objectives of the intended project.
 - The phases and action plan of the project should be carefully designed and sufficient number of staff and time period should be allocated.
 - The position of the project coordinators in the institution hierarchy must be suitable for controlling in house distribution of the works and conducting external and coordination. He/she should also have the project management experiment.
 - The time spent for administrative and financial report are highly time consuming in particular for the projects conducted under the support formal internal or international bodies. The sufficient number of qualified staff should be provided to achieve this type of activities.
 - The external support should be available in case of lack of experts in-house to complete a specific task assigned to institute.

There are many other findings related to the project management. But if the crucial findings above are solved, the negative impacts of the other facts may be easily solved.

6. CREATING OR PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

The first step to handle an international project needs a detailed study on the existing related projects and probable partners. This study will help you to define your topic clearly and select suitable partners. You can also benefit from the experiments of the others and establish communication with the project participants to receive further information. Based on this study you can define the content of your project which meets your requirements.

Once you define the content of the project you can create an action plan which covers the steps of the project. The initial document should cover the aim, objectives; project management structure, financial details, action plan and related tasks based on a time schedule, the direct and indirect relations with existing and projects/programmes. Then you can start to find suitable partners sending this document to interested parties. It is also important to receive national and international funds which may support your projects. The beginners are advised to participate in an existing project rather than to start a new one.

Having the sufficient number of partners and suitable funds you can start the projects.

The following steps are advised for initiating and organizing international projects:

- a. Identification of the Project:

The name, aim, objectives, goals and tasks of the project should be identified clearly. The role and tasks of the participants should be determined. The links with the other international projects should be defined and if necessary, initial contact with the coordinators of such projects should be established.

b. Identification of Requirements:

The identification of the requirements to complete the project is one of the key issues and should be decided after establishment of the project management. To achieve that opinion of the participants and other related institutions should be obtained. This can be achieved by meetings, communications and submission of the questionnaires. The requirements to support project which will be determined using several methods will obtain the progress of the project on the right track and will obtain reliable results.

c. Requirement for Innovation:

A well prepared project is expected to lead new innovations. A project is also a tool to test and evaluate the results of new innovations. The projects may lead better results if the participants are able to get maximum benefit from related innovations. The planners should carefully consider innovation requirements before initiating a project. The perfect identification of the innovation requirements and tools to be used for innovations will ensure the results of a project.

d. Provision of a Network in support of the project:

In order to achieve coordination and cooperation a network should be established. This network will create harmonization and synergy. The information exchange can be actualized through this network as well as serving a search machine for all users. Nowadays many professions have already established common communication platforms and get benefit for international cooperation.

e. Project Management:

The institution which submits the projects will assume the overall control and coordination of the project. In order to secure the project management permanent project staff and Ad hoc project groups should clearly define including their Terms of Responsibilities (TOR). Permanent staff should contain project coordinator and sufficient number of staff who will act as project officers, technical and administrative staff (UKOLN, 2013). The staff working hours and working schedule (if possible) should be submitted all respective parties to avoid any possible interferences with formal departments.

The achievement of the organization is closely related to the links between the own goals of the employees and the aims of the organization and, that also achieve organizational commitment of the workers (Bozkurt & Yurt , 2013). For a project to be

successful, the people in charge of the project should be selected from the departments consistent with the objectives of the project. During the initial negotiations with other partners, they are also advised to do so. This will facilitate handling the project and also strengthen the links between project officers in different countries and organizations.

For external organization, the project coordinators/managers should be agreed upon, defined and submitted for the cooperating institution. The project teams/working groups should be defined in coordination with the other institution to ensure that all objectives are covered by project teams. The tasks of the each team/group and deadlines of the each group works must be clearly identified. To achieve a satisfactory coordination between project management team and groups including meetings, all communication arrangements are to be established. Normally establishment of a steering group will secure the operation of the system. The ad hoc working groups/parties may be defined at the beginning or steering group may be authorized to establish such groups when required. All these information should be submitted to all concerned parties in the main project document.

f. Dissemination of the Information gathered / collected:

The dissemination of results of projects at each step and at the completion of the project has an utmost importance to share the results of the studies. We should keep in mind that each project is possibly related to a previous project or may be a start for a new project. MET projects carry a significant value not only for participants but also for all maritime community and the results should be shared by intellectual property is protected.

6. CONCLUSION:

World maritime community has a great advantage having an internationally organized and recognized MET system for seafarers. This situation facilitates cooperation through common understanding. The common aim is to create better education systems for the world maritime community. Taking advantage of the opportunities offered to us by technology and using advanced coordination and cooperation techniques we can achieve it.

It is approved that the international projects are more feasible than in house studies. These projects create synergy and a platform for transfer of knowledge and innovations. A project which creates an innovative approach will be valuable not only for participants but also for all MET community. The joint projects developed so far will be good examples for the future activities from which we will benefit greatly.

A well-established organization is the key issue to achieve the aim and objectives of a project. It is fairly / quite important for the international projects which are handled by researchers from different cultures and environments.

Nowadays the number of international conferences and meetings in different fields are gradually increasing. This kind of forum is the best platform for introducing or initializing new projects. The IAMU and IMLA meetings which are held with the participation of large number of the MET experts have been used as perfect platforms to create a favourable environment to initiate or launch international projects. The inclusion of ‘International Cooperation Proposals’ in the agenda items of related meetings and conferences is considered very suitable in this regard.

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19. MarTEL Plus Project (www.martel.pro)
20. UniMET Project(www.unimet.pro)

Curriculum Vitae

Asst. Prof. Dr. Captain Ergun Demirel BSc, MSc (Int.Rel), PhD (Maritime Management-Policy), FImarEST, CMarTECH

Dr. Demirel graduated from the Naval Academy in 1971 and joined the Turkish Navy. Upon completion of the Naval War College in 1980 he commanded destroyers, served in the Coast Guard Headquarters as Assistant Chief of Staff Operations and Surface Training Centre as Chief of Education.

He commanded the Turkish Fleet Logistic Division and Midshipmen Regiment of the Naval Academy and he served as Academic Dean of the Naval War College.

After retirement in 2001, he became a Board Member of OMSAN Logistics Turkey, which is one of the biggest logistics companies in Turkey. He gave Maritime Strategy lectures in Istanbul University and the Naval War College.

He joined TUDEV in 2003. Capt Demirel served as the Programme Leader for Navigation Engineering, TUDEV Institute of Maritime Studies.

He is a member of the Maritime Faculty at Piri Reis University as well as being the Director of the Maritime Higher Vocational School.

He has written a number of international papers in the area of Maritime Education and Training.

Performance indicators to assess distance education quality in Malta

Matthew Montebello

*Department of Intelligent Computer Systems
Faculty of ICT
University of Malta
Malta
matthew.montebello@um.edu.mt*

ABSTRACT

The use of performance indicators (PIs) as quality assurance (QA) instruments within traditional campus-based higher education institutions has been the centre of much debate and research as educators and administrators questioned the effectiveness of such tools. Additional issues, doubts and research possibilities materialized when the same PIs were applied to assure distance and eLearning courses quality offered by traditional universities and other commercial higher education institutions. This paper analyses the issue of PIs in eLearning policy as quality assessment tools by briefly tracing the development of PIs within QA schemes, as well as, investigate the way they have evolved to form part of eLearning policy.

KEYWORDS

Performance indicators, eLearning, quality assurance, distance education, online education, higher education.

1. INTRODUCTION

A combination of three phenomena, namely, political, commercial and scientific, has led to an amplified demand for higher education courses, programmes and certification. The collapse of political barriers and the attractiveness of a free market economy, together with the commercialisation of universities and escalation of other private higher institutions, in tandem as well with the widespread evasiveness of ICT in all sectors of society, least of all higher education, have led higher education to become easily and conveniently available to a wider audience. This not only brought about other parties who's main financial interest has nothing to do with education, but also a much more serious threat, quality degeneration. The boost in demand for higher education certification through the electronic medium is testament to the proliferation of distance education and online courses within the higher education realm (Zou, 2006). Similar to the development of quality assurance and the evolution of traditional higher education policy, that brought about the debated use of performance indicators (Patrick & Stanley, 1998), eLearning policy had to adjust in order to accommodate quality assurance preoccupations, thereby satisfying both the educators and administrators (Stella & Gnam, 2004) (Alstete & Beutell, 2004). In this paper I will be specifically focussing on the role of performance indicators in the elearning QA policy, rather than QA instruments in general. The rest of this paper is organised as follows. Section 2 will look into QA and PIs in particular, with particular focus on whether mechanisms developed to assure quality within traditional higher education campus-based institutions in Malta can be directly transposed onto elearning. The specific use of PIs within elearning policy will be analysed in Section 3, while three case studies will be presented in the following section to further shed light on how such a policy implementation truly assures the quality of higher education programmes and institutions. My final thoughts, together with the conclusions drawn will be presented in Section 5.

1. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Quality assurance in higher education requires no justification as the term higher, by definition and expectation, entails something exceptional, of excellence (Harvey & Green, 1993), and thereby paramount that it strives to maintain such high quality standards that distinguish it from all other kinds of education. The need of a quality assurance policy in higher education in Malta is also mandated by the fact that a private and/or public institution is accountable to investors, management, and society with regular assessments, audits, and endorsements (Ball & Halwachi, 1987) (Blackmur, 2007). One popular way to measure and quantify quality levels in higher education has been the use of performance indicators. Such instruments are usually designed to provide reliable information on the nature and performance of the higher education institution, thereby giving a consistent set of measures of this performance (Patrick & Stanley, 1998). They can be considered as a range of statistical indicators that offer an objective measure of how the institution is performing. Such information could not only provide information on the nature and performance of the HE institution, but could potentially be employed as a performance benchmark for comparisons between similar institutions, and thereby used as quantitative evidence to inform policy makers (Barnetson & Cutright, 2000) to help monitor the progress of program implementation, compare actual performance with planned or targeted goals, identify successes and areas in need of improvement, and identify opportunities for future enhancement. PIs are typically scored to mathematically check whether a specific institution is above a set threshold or not, and whether the required quality assurance standard, the PIs are measuring, has been achieved. Such standards are set upon higher education criteria that administrators and policy makers set out to ensure various dimensions of best practice (Martin & Stella, 2007). Before getting into the content and interpretation of PIs it is important to point out that PIs are by far the most widely employed QA instrumentation due to their as post-performance characteristics, in contrast to others like activity indicators that are predominantly meant to continuously assess ongoing processes and activities that will eventually bring about the final performance.

2.1 PIs content

The contents of the PIs in higher education quality assurance policy vary from country to country but some common trends can easily be traced out into five categories. The first category gives important statistical information about where the entrants' come from by quantifying the different proportions sourcing from various under-represented groups such as state schools or colleges, specified age-adjusted socio-economic classes and low-participation neighbourhoods. This PI that is commonly termed 'widening participation indicators', is significant and justified to be part of such a policy because it ensures that higher education is not exclusive for a particular sector of society but accessible and affordable to all young people from whatever community or family they originate, including those with no particular tradition of higher education. Non-continuation rates of students who failed to complete their higher education is another important indicator that reveals important information about the performance of that institution. The interpretation of such an indicator and the rest of the PIs will be discussed in the next sub-section. The third category corresponds with the previous one as it takes into consideration and attempts to evaluate completion rates, thereby giving an indication of successful graduates at a particular institution. This indicator sheds significant light on the success of the institution itself and considered an important factor within the quality assurance policy. At a more academic and research level a higher education institution requires to excel and thereby a number of PIs set out to measure and assess criteria related to research output. Traditional universities have over the years measured up against each other merely only on such an academic criteria especially before the 'new managerialism' era (Deem, 1998).

One final category of PIs that are commonly employed with QA policies at higher education is the employment of graduates, which in some way impinges and says something about the education levels they have accomplish or managed to attain from the same institution.

2.2 PIs interpretation

The interpretation of the above mention five categories of PIs, based upon criteria and standards that had been set to ensure best practices, does not necessarily translate congruently to the original concepts of best practices set out in the quality assurance policy. We may have different understanding of what 'best' is, and there may be no one measure of it, and this can defeat the purpose of the policy itself. When designing,

setting, employing and interpreting PIs administrator need to ensure that the spirit in which the QA policy was framed remains the same. Furthermore, if the outcome from the PIs interpretations are used to compare between HE institutions, then it needs to be ensured that the criteria set out are similar enough to compare and clear enough to identify the differences. Such policies within an institution are usually designed to holistically cover all possible facets, yet the benchmarks of two or more institutions can potentially have diverse benchmarks beyond comparison.

2. E-LEARNING POLICY

Similar to the need of a QA policy in traditional campus-based programmes and institutions in Malta, is the indispensable necessity of a QA policy for distance and elearning courses and higher education providers that are increasingly emerging. The exponential growth of such commercial providers, together with the ICT accessibility escalation provided by the widespread use of the Internet, coupled with a supportive political/financial situation, has further consolidated the need to assess, regulate, and quality assure both the programmes offered and the institution offering them. The focus here will be on issues related to performance indicators in elearning policy as part of the QA instrumentation in Malta.

3.1 More of the same?

One major concern when considering QA in elearning is whether to apply the same criteria, standards and indicators as those applied to traditional face-to-face education. Distance education and elearning are intrinsically different from conventional education (Van Damme, 2002) due to their characteristic methodological, pedagogical and organisational features. A thorough investigation is required to clearly identify what distinguishable attributes exist between the two modalities within a specific context, and not just in general. The institution's higher education philosophy, ground principles and educational standards when quality assuring its campus-based courses needs to adjust and accommodate the different criteria that adequately fit their corresponding online course. The previously required assurances for traditional course are more than ever required and applied to elearning courses to meet the same academic and professional standards (World Bank, 2002), thereby introducing adequate criteria, standards and performance indicators within the elearning policy.

3.2 Continuous self-assessment or not?

Another issue that requires attention when consider QA in elearning is the self application of performance indicators as a continuous process, considering that PIs are conceptually post performance as mentioned earlier. Self-assessment can be performed at mainly three stages during the delivery of any kind of course or programme, namely, before, during or after. In the case where a higher education institution is seeking to ensure it exceeds the quality assurance thresholds set by a certifying authority's PIs, then a pre-screening process before the course and the institution are given the go ahead, is justified. On the other hand, a continuous self-assessment process where activity indicators (rather than PIs) are being employed by a HE institution to self-monitor itself, is encouraged to ensure it monitors and maintains its quality delivery or adjusts to improve it. Finally, PIs are even more ideal at the end of an educational delivery performance to reconfirm the institution/course standing, as well as, to compare to other similar institutions/courses. The decision of whether to continuously self-assess or not depends on motivation, context and timing.

3.3 Challenges

The main challenges with performance indicators in elearning policy emerge from the issues discussed in the previous sections as the specific characteristics of the domain itself distinguishes it from traditional learning and thereby requires specific criteria, standards and indicators to assure higher education providers attain, maintain and endeavour to operate within a reliable, ethical, efficient, and quality-oriented environment taking into consideration the benefits of all the stakeholders. eLearning policy should clearly identify and explicitly distinguish how performance indicators deviate from traditional indicators highlighting the

variances that define and differentiate them uniquely. PIs in such a policy need to specifically capture the new conditions and structures within HE itself but which elearning emphasizes even more due to its nature. This is not just a matter of delivery but additional factors like resources, contact hours, administration, faculty members, coursework, course management, and other academic aspects that are usually taken for granted, due to their accustomed and established modus operandi, but which now take a completely new role, thereby generating new and atypical challenges for the validity of quality assurance through PIs. Another aspect that PIs need to capture differently from traditional HE learning, is the fact that the focus on who takes the leading role tends to spin around completely from the educator and institution, to the learner alone. Due to the distance factor and the extent of student control over the same outcome, PIs in elearning policy need to focus even more on the learning outcomes irrespective of the learning input. This is distinctly dissimilar from traditional PIs as student outcomes and attainment requires specific attention, assessment and quality assurance of how good the elearning institution is rigorously setting standards on how to measure achievement, certify, and eventually bestow degrees that are indistinguishable and recognised as their traditional counterparts. This stigma that elearning degrees, not just in HE, are considered of a lower quality, needs also to be addressed by PIs to specifically remove any doubts and any misconception that the degree awarded is dubious or inferior.

Another challenge related to quality assurance is the issue of site visit. This matter of physically going on site highlights most prominently the distinction between elearning and traditional learning as assessors are unable to actually go to the 'brick and mortar' institution and get a feel of the ambiance, resources available, staff and overall educational environment. Performance indicators need to be able to capture the equivalent of a site visit by capturing the essence of what happens during a physical equivalent, and assess those same criteria and standards that traditional PIs are out to evaluate. This turns out to be most challenging but it might simply involve a run-through the elearning course itself by a professional assessor, or even random online visits to capture snapshots of what it happening.

3. CASE STUDIES

To better make the case for the different performance indicators in elearning policy, a number of real case studies will be presented to show how quality assurance has already been effective and has addressed much of the challenges discussed in the previous section. The Open University around the world ranks amongst the top universities for the quality of its performance that is predominantly by distance through its method of supported open learning (Sharples, et al., 2012). In UK alone students have highly rated the Open University as specific performance indicators assessed traditional quality assurance matters, as well as, other issues related to elearning (MORI, 2013). These included access to learning resources and educators without physically having to attend, flexibility in access to training and learning programs any time and from anywhere, flexibility to manage learning around work, family and personal commitments, capacity for students to learn at their own pace, as well as, capacity to network with other learners via online forums. In Sri Lanka elearning in higher education has been making giant strides as policy makers have embraced the medium by developing a quality assurance toolkit (Rama & Hope, 2009) for distance and higher education institutions and programmes. This toolkit makes specific use of performance indicators to address elearning within the quality assurance policy by putting together a rubric to assess the quality of potential higher education programmes or institutions, as well as, existent ones. Similar toolkits have been made available in UK where the Quality Assurance - Quality Enhancement in e-Learning Special Interest Group (QAQE, 2013) developed a toolkit for 'Harnessing Quality Assurance Processes for Technology Enhanced Learning' whereby higher education institutions are seeking to quality assure their programmes that employ technology using a variety of modes like blended, online and distance courses (Barefoot, et al., 2011). Another similar toolkit developed by the Commonwealth of Learning makes use of performance indicators to judge the quality of non-traditional learning methods that involve open and distance education (Latchem, 2012). Finally the European Students' Union acknowledges the use of focussed performance indicators to ensure the quality of higher learning programmes to be able to acknowledge the achieved learning outcomes while taking into consideration its specifics (ESU, 2013).

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper performance indicators have been discussed within the context of elearning policy as instruments to assess and assure quality of higher education programmes and institutions in Malta. It has been argued that such mechanisms, due to their nature, are ideal for pre-screening purposes as in self assessment exercises to test, gauge and enhance the programme and/or institution prior to a QA exercise to attain accreditation. Alternatively, it could also be ideal to assess quality post procedure to maintain accreditation or compare with similar programmes and institutions. The main focus of the paper was to ensure that PIs applied to elearning within a QA policy need to take into consideration the unique characteristics of elearning in higher education in contrast to traditional learning at campus-based universities, to ensure that the QA exercise truly reflects the real intentions of what is being assessed. The majority of the PIs employed for traditional learning can be directly applied to elearning as they address theoretical criteria of a programme, but on the other hand, elearning policy makers need to be alert and knowledgeable about the specific characteristics of elearning and how it philosophically and pedagogically differs from traditional ways of teaching. Those aspects where elearning varies drastically from traditional ways need to be dealt assiduously, whereby elearning policy makers need to be creative and yet effective in adjusting the QA performance indicators to reflect the educational criteria under investigation.

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Preparing the future faculty workforce by analyzing the postdoctoral experience

Maria Victoria Tejada-Simon

Ms, Med, PhD

*Department of Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy
521 Science & Research Bldg 2, Location 551. University of Houston, Houston, Texas
77204-5037. Ph: 713-743-7835; Fax: 713-743-1884
e-mail: mvtejada@central.uh.edu*

ABSTRACT

To develop a curriculum for post-doctoral trainees and to determine the requirements and needs for such a program, a needs assessment study was performed. By using a survey-questionnaire, we were able to evaluate former post-doctoral trainees' experience and their later career outcomes. Our data shows that, across the time studied at our Institution, research science training proved to be outstanding; instruction in presentations and writing skills was reported to be low-average, while preparation in teaching, career development, and faculty dynamics was clearly insufficient. Taken all together our data indicates that in order prepare the next generation of higher education professoriate, we should seriously consider to develop a more comprehensive postdoctoral research training program in which trainees will acquire not only research skills but also teaching, writing, and other valuable expertise for improving their chances on becoming successful teachers and scientists.

INTRODUCTION

With increasing competition for positions intended for Ph.D. degree holders, to be eligible for appointments at the level of Assistant Professor in the Universities or the equivalent in government and private laboratories, some years of postdoctoral training are essential (Muniyappa 2007). The importance of a well-trained workforce of postdoctoral scientist is unquestionable. They are the next generation of researchers and higher education teachers. During their postdoctoral studies, these emerging scientists need to learn the essential skills required for an independent career under the supervision of a reputable and committed mentor. Postdoctoral trainees must use this period on their careers to expand their research interest, become familiar with new scientific perspectives, as well as new and current approaches, learn more laboratory techniques and skills, learn grant writing and laboratory management, master departmental dynamics in addition to teaching responsibilities.

The Association of American Colleges and Universities in 1993 created a program (Preparing Future Faculty program or PFF) supported by the National Science Foundation, as an initiative designed to develop alternative models of professoriate preparation (Association of American Colleges and Universities 1997; Pruitt-Logan, Gaff, & Jentoft 2002). These types of programs should be tailored to each individual institution and launched to help on the success of the future faculty in their early careers. Programs created under PFF entail specially the transformation of doctoral programs around the country, offering curriculum opportunities directed to master important faculty skills such as teaching, research and service. Regrettably, many of the higher education institutions have focused mainly on research activities rather than a well rounded program for their postdoctoral appointees.

Presently, the NIH and NSF has expressed concern for the apparent decline in teaching, career development, grantmanship, ethics and other type of skills in this future faculty workforce. As a result, they recommend some type of discussions at local and national level as well as collaboration among institution of

higher education to create a high quality postdoctoral training experience. This concern has been taken into consideration by many Colleges and Universities, and the establishment of postdoctoral associations and postdoctoral training programs started emerging in recent years. Accordingly, our Institutions have to be committed to provide excellence in the post-graduate experience. The Baylor College of Medicine is considered one of the top medical school in the US and research institution in the United States. Traditionally in this school, medical residents, medical and graduate students have a valued, positive experience as well as an excellent career outcome (Owerbach 2007). However the preparation of postdoctoral trainees for a faculty career has been somehow neglected over the years, what will have a negative repercussion in the future junior faculty trained at this institution and eventually in the reputation of the school. To close this gap, in this manuscript we offer a straightforward approach to help in the curriculum development of a post-graduate training program. A needs assessment study was prepared, which consisted on a survey followed by a questionnaire. The primary survey was conducted to assess the career outcome of former postdoctoral trainees, to evaluate the evolution across the time studied, as well as to collect demographic data. The questionnaire was designed to voice out, from experience, the effectiveness of the program by a retrospective evaluation of the participant on their training while in the postdoctoral position. In this section of the needs assessment, the participants were asked to rate their postdoctoral experience regarding research, career development, Faculty dynamics, writing skills, presentation skills, as well as teaching. Our data shows that, across the time studied at this Institution, research science training proved to be outstanding; instruction in presentations and writing skills was reported to be low-average, while preparation in teaching, career development, and faculty dynamics was insufficient. It is our goal that the evaluation and analysis of these data will lead to the creation of a post-graduate program that will provide an attractive training environment that prepares our post-graduate trainees for the next level in their career. This type of approach and evaluation can be followed at most institutions of higher education.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire Construction

In order to develop a curriculum for postdocs and to determine the requirements of such a program, we designed a needs assessment questionnaire to evaluate former postdoctoral trainees' experience and their later career outcomes (see Appendix 1). The questionnaire was designed using a tailored procedure (Dillman 2000). Several elements that relate to post-graduate training had been previously identified (DeNeef 2002; Adams 2002). Accordingly, we developed an initial 40-item questionnaire, in which 10 items were related to research training, 10 items were related to teaching, and 20 items were related to career development issues. This last category was further divided into 6 items for presentation skills, 4 items for writing, 5 items for career development, and 5 items for faculty and departmental dynamics. Two additional steps were taken to ensure that the item content was representative of each category being measured. First, the questionnaire was distributed among the current Faculty at our institution for their critical opinion and feedback. They confirmed that items were appropriate; however, they noted that some items overlapped among several areas or were not placed in the appropriate element to be measured. Second, interviews were set up with current postdoctoral trainees not included in the study (with appointments from 2006 to 2008) to refine the quality of the items, by asking them what was important for them in a post-graduate training program to achieve a well-rounded postdoctoral experience. As a result of these steps, we developed a final 31-item questionnaire, in which 5 items were related to research training, 6 items to teaching, and 20 items to career development issues. This last category was again further divided into 6 items for presentation skills, 2 items for writing, 6 items for career development, and 6 items for Faculty and departmental dynamics.

To answer the questionnaire a Likert scale was used. For data analysis purposes, and to rate their postdoctoral experience in research science, career development, faculty dynamics, writing skills, presentation skills, as well as teaching, numbers were assigned as follows: 1 = very insufficient, 2 = insufficient, 3 =

average, 4 = satisfactory, and 5 = very satisfactory. At the post-graduate level, Institutions should be committed to maintaining the highest standards of training and to providing a program sufficient to ensure, that upon completion, the trainee can function independently as a scientific professional. Thus, in this study we considered that all the items that receive a score lower than 4 (satisfactory) should be revised and improved in the future postdoctoral training program to be created. Additionally, the survey section of the needs assessment was designed to obtain data related to demographics and career outcome after the postdoctoral training. A final section was added to the questionnaire in which the participants were free to make additional comments.

Participants

Former postdoctoral trainees from The Baylor College of Medicine from 1980 to 2005 represent the sample in this study (n=195). Recruitment of participants was made through the Postdoctoral Association and departmental records. This study was approved and reviewed by the Institutional Review Board for Human Subject Research at The Baylor College of Medicine. Surveys and questionnaires were e-mailed to the participants together with an explanatory letter describing the rationale for the study and giving detailed instructions for completing and returning the questionnaire. Participants were assured that responses will be kept anonymous and confidential. After a month, the non-responders received follow-up letters and questionnaires. After an additional month, remaining not responders received again a follow-up letter and questionnaire.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

One hundred ninety five individuals were identified and included as participants for this study. Eighty seven out of 195 (45%) completed and returned the questionnaire. Because of the demographic questions included in the questionnaire, we were able to analyze the evolution of the postdoctoral training from the 1980's to 2000's in terms of gender, ethnicity, duration, productivity, funding, etc. Our data indicate that presently (2000's), gender and ethnicity are more equally represented than in the 1980's. At present, women hold a very substantial representation (66.7%) compared to female representation more than twenty years ago (0%). African-Americans and Native American/Alaskans are still underrepresented, while Hispano/Latino kept a steady representation across the time period studied (33.3%). Naturally, this can be a consequence of the geographical setting of the study (Texas), where the Hispano/Latino population is in all probability one of the main diversity groups.

Several facts provided further information about the evolution of the post-graduate training experience. The length of time a PhD spent as a postdoc has increase over the time. While the posdocs whose doctorates were earned in the 1980's and 1990's spent 4 and less than 3 years respectively in that type of appointment, for those whose doctorates were earned in the 2000's this figure has risen to 5 years, and some of the respondents were still in postdoctoral positions. If we analyze the short-term changes in labor market conditions during the 80's and 90's, this fact is not surprising for two specific reasons: 1) the proliferation of Bio/pharmaceutical companies that frequently offered jobs to PhD degree holders with none or low postdoctoral experience; and 2) the availability and uncompetitive nature of tenure-track and other positions in academia. Even though the post-graduate training is longer, the number of postdoctoral grants awarded has decreased considerably (from 33.3% in the 1980's to 0% in the 2000's). While two decades ago, postdoctoral trainees were encouraged to apply for widely available awards, at the present time these type of awards are very competitive and difficult to obtain. Moreover, frequently postdocs are included as key personnel on federal or foundation grants from their mentors and advisors rather than letting them apply for individual awards. The number of publications has decreased considerably as well (from 11 in the 1980's to 3.3 in the 2000's), again due possibly to the increase competitive and demanding nature of the scientific journals.

However, compared to the 1990's the percentage of postdocs that published a manuscript during their training is considerably higher (going from 60% in the 1990's to 100% in the 2000's) and very comparable to the publication levels achieved in the 1980's. Related to career outcome, and across the time studied, former postdoctoral trainees held jobs primarily in academic institutions with mainly research responsibilities. This trend has been steady for over the past 25 years. However the number of tenure-track positions, as the first job upon completion of the post-graduate training, declined dramatically in the 2000's. Appointments at the level of Assistant Professor with tenure-track in the universities or the equivalent in government and private laboratories are scarce and have reached a high level of competitiveness. Thus, currently most of our postdoctoral trainees choose to follow a higher degree of training as Instructors or research assistant professors, which are non tenure-track Faculty appointments.

When analyzing the training they received while at the postdoctoral appointment, research and science training proved to be outstanding (Figure 1). Across the time studied, training in problem solving, professionalism, ethics, laboratory skills and experimental design was exceptional. The program was also well considered regarding presentations and writing skills (Figure 2), although some aspects of this training such as presentations directed to job interviews, English proficiency for foreigners and use of technology were deficient. Development of teaching skills resulted to be insufficient for this type of trainees (Figure 3), as well as all aspects of faculty dynamics presented (Figure 4) and career development issues (Figure 5).

CONCLUSIONS

Most Colleges and Universities want faculty to be effective teachers, competent researchers, and active participants in academic life. However, there is a disparity between post-graduate training and the demands for new faculty. Frequently, the same institutions that require service, teaching and research skills in their new hires have not modified themselves their post-graduate programs to address these responsibilities on the next generation of professoriate. In this study and by using a survey/questionnaire as a needs assessment, we offer a tool to identify key content areas to help in the development of a postdoctoral training program. Moreover, we were able to describe the career outcomes of former postdoctoral trainees, analyze the impact of their training experience on career development, as well as the respondents' recommendations for changes and improvements in future postdoctoral research training programs. We believe that this type of questionnaire can be successfully used by others to define the needs for changes in their own postdoctoral programs.

To create a postdoctoral training program, all Institutions should be committed to maintaining the highest standards of training and to providing a program sufficient to ensure that the trainees can function as independent scientists and professional teachers. In our case, and after evaluating the results of this study, we started implementing this philosophy and initiated some necessary changes. We are taken two important steps leading to a more elaborated and well-rounded post-graduate training program. First, we are embracing the compact between postdoctoral appointees and their mentors, created by the Association of American Medical Colleges in December 2006 (Association of American Medical Colleges 2006). Second, we are investing in a Postdoctoral association, which will be concerned about problems related to the postdoctoral trainees. Additionally, a responsible institutional official (named Senior Associate Dean for Postdoctoral Affairs) was named to provide oversight on post-graduate matters, such as quality of postdoctoral training, mentoring, and flexibility in career choices, among others (Association of American Medical Colleges 2006). As recommended in the compact between postdoctoral appointees and their mentors, the next generation of postdoctoral trainees will enjoy a complete program in which individuals will be trained to "independently formulate meaningful hypotheses, design and conduct interpretable experiments, adhere to good laboratory practices, analyze results critically, understand the broad significance of their research findings, and uphold the highest ethical standards in research. The development of additional skills, including oral and written communication, grant writing, and laboratory management, will be considered integral to this training.

Effective mentoring will be critical for postdoctoral training and will require that the primary mentor dedicate substantial time to ensure personal and professional development. Postdoctoral appointees will have training experiences of sufficient breadth to ensure that they are prepared to pursue a wide range of professional career options. Effective and regular career guidance will be essential and should be provided by the mentor as well as by the institution” (Association of American Medical Colleges 2006). The curriculum for such a program is coming; however we will need several years after its implementation to assess the outcome on the future faculty workforce.

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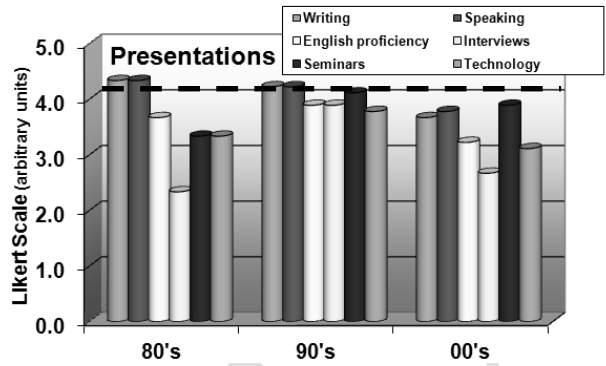
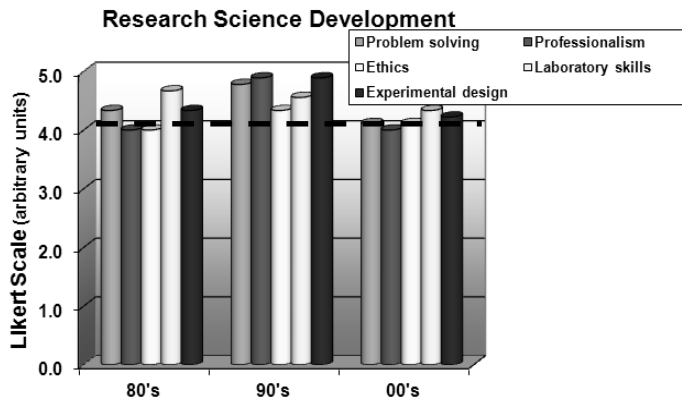


Figure 1.- Former postdoctoral trainees evaluation of their post-graduate preparation on research science development issues from 1980 to 2005.

Figure 2.- Former postdoctoral trainees evaluation of their post-graduate preparation on presentation skills from 1980 to 2005.

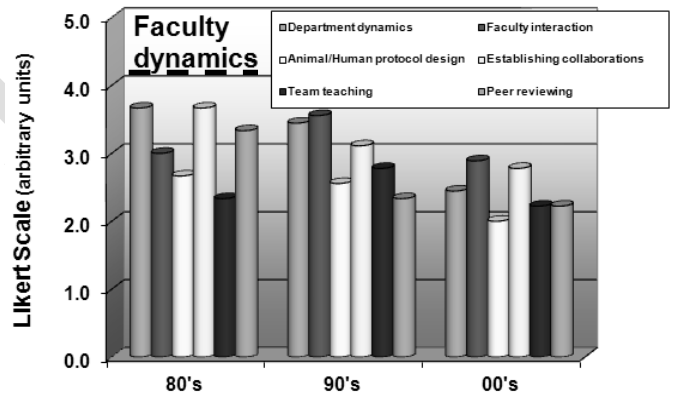
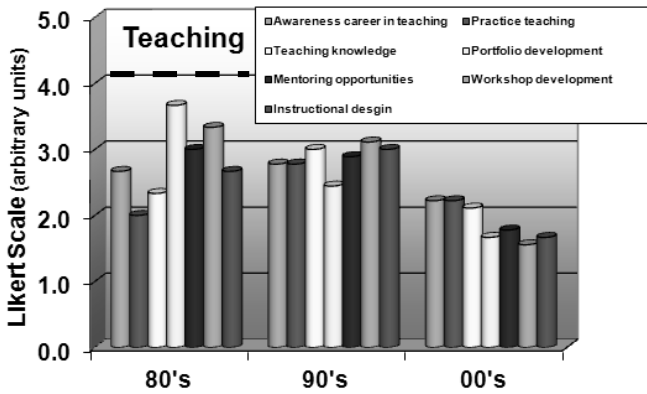


Figure 3.- Former postdoctoral trainees evaluation of their post-graduate preparation on teaching issues from 1980 to 2005.

Figure 4.- Former postdoctoral trainees evaluation of their post-graduate preparation on faculty dynamics from 1980 to 2005.

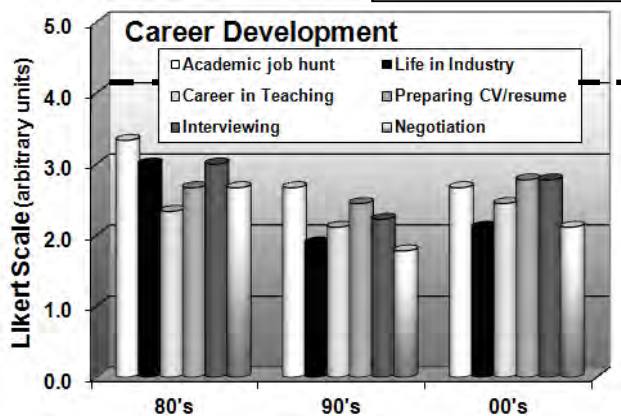


Figure 5.- Former postdoctoral trainees evaluation of their post-graduate preparation on career development issues from 1980 to 2005.

Present situation of bilingual teaching in universities of china and the countermeasures

Wang Ai Qing

*vice dean of School of Humanity and Social Sciences, Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications; Ph.D, professor in History
and Economics*

Email: eryl718@163.com

Abstract: Bilingual teaching is an important part of university's going global and educating multinational talents. It emphasizes the communication and interaction in classroom through a foreign language used in nonverbal majors and lessons. But nowadays, the significance of bilingual teaching in Chinese universities is not fully recognized. This paper, on the basis of questionnaire survey of three universities in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, investigates the present situation of the bilingual teaching in universities of China. The existing problems include: the purpose of bilingual teaching is not clearly and correctly understood; incentive mechanism has not yet been formed; lack of classroom interaction affects students' interest in learning; curriculum is unreasonable; bilingual teaching staff is scarce; a number of students can't catch up with the teacher in class due to their low English proficiency; teaching materials are inappropriate. Some suggestive countermeasures are put forward to help deal with the above problems in order to promote bilingual teaching in Chinese universities.

Keywords: universities, bilingual teaching, questionnaire survey, countermeasure

I Introduction

Bilingual education is an effective measure to promote the internationalization and teaching reform of higher education. Bilingual teaching emphasizes the communication and interaction in classroom through a foreign language used in nonverbal majors and lessons, so that students can achieve the dual purposes of learning profession knowledge and foreign language skills. Therefore, bilingual teaching proposes higher requirements for teaching staff, selected teaching material, teaching methods, and students' ability of learning. Despite the progress made in bilingual teaching, universities still face a variety of problems and obstacles.

This paper aims to explore the good ideas and reasonable measures for the improvement of bilingual teaching based on questionnaires survey of three universities in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province.

We have designed two questionnaires, one for teachers, and the other for students. There are 25 questions in the questionnaire for teachers, and 30 questions in the one for students. The questions in both questionnaires involve different aspects concerning bilingual teaching such as level of teachers, level of students, teaching method, curriculum, and other factors.

70 copies of teacher questionnaire are distributed and 55 copies are recovered; the recovery rate is 78.6%. 200 copies of student questionnaire are distributed and 180 copies are recovered; the recovery rate is 90%. The universities where the questionnaire survey is made include the North-West University, the Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications, the Chang'an University which are three different types.

II Present Situation of Bilingual Teaching in Universities

(1) The purpose of bilingual teaching is not clearly and correctly understood

According to the questionnaire survey, 36 percent of teachers and 45 percent of students think the purpose of bilingual curriculum is to enhance students' foreign language proficiency and ability. This shows that universities do not recognize the differences between bilingual teaching and foreign language teaching. Bilingual teaching, in the eyes of quite a lot of teachers and students, is no more than a process of lesson giving in which the teacher uses half Chinese and half English to speak and to write on the blackboard. Thus, despite the increased foreign language proficiency of students, the real purpose of bilingual teaching is distorted.

(2) Incentive mechanism has not yet been formed

The survey shows that an effective and reasonable incentive mechanism for bilingual teaching has not been formed. In the three universities surveyed, the teacher's payment from bilingual teaching is calculated according to the proportion of foreign language (mostly English) used in classroom. The higher proportion corresponds to the higher remuneration a teacher obtains from bilingual teaching. Usually the final remuneration is the multiplication result of the basic salary for an ordinary course and a coefficient. For example, in the Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications, four different coefficients are being used: 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.0 which correspond respectively to 25%, 50%, 75%, 90% of foreign language used in the content of teaching. Although the income from bilingual teaching is higher than that from giving ordinary courses, it still does not match the efforts made by teachers. Teachers complain the low gains from bilingual teaching considering the demanding requirements for bilingual teaching: lesson preparation requires access to a larger reference, consumes more time and energy.

Inadequate incentives have negatively affected teachers' enthusiasm and effectiveness of bilingual teaching.

(3) Lack of classroom interaction affects students' interest in learning

The survey shows that the classrooms of bilingual courses are almost teacher-centered, not student-centered. Teachers indoctrinate what they think should be taught to students, while students have no much interest in learning. In some cases, what teachers do in class is just reading and translating textbook materials, neglecting the interaction with and response of students. Surely, this poor teaching performance affects the quality and effect of bilingual education.

(4) Curriculum is unreasonable

Course selection is random. The questionnaire survey tells us that bilingual courses are randomly and unsystematically selected in the three universities, not depending on the students' real demand but on whether or not they have teaching staff with good English. They do not take into account the degree of difficulty of the chosen courses and the influence on the students. Therefore students are not satisfied with the bilingual curriculum.

(5) Bilingual teaching staff is scarce

In China, training system for bilingual teachers has not been constructed. Normal universities do not have majors of professional bilingual teaching, and even theoretical and practical lessons about bilingual teaching are not available. Teachers who voluntarily give bilingual courses have not got any training; their opportunities to go abroad to exchange with their foreign counterparts are also very few. So the scarcity of qualified bilingual teaching staff with professional strength and high proficiency of English language is a big problem. Most of the teachers giving bilingual courses are either strong in expertise but poor in English, or vice versa. From the survey result, we can conclude that the scarcity of qualified teachers is the major obstacle constraining the development of bilingual teaching.

(6) A number of students can't catch up with the teacher in class due to their low English proficiency

Although there are some students in class who are able to understand the teacher well and perform actively, to have good interactions with the teacher, most students feel hard to follow the teacher because of their relatively low English level. Some students even see bilingual courses a burden that they have to take.

(7) Teaching materials are inappropriate

From the survey we can say that both teachers and student are not satisfied with the teaching materials. Some teachers use original English textbooks, some use domestic textbooks compiled by Chinese scholars, some even use the handouts prepared by teachers themselves. All of these teaching materials have advantages and disadvantages. For example, the original English textbooks excel the other two types in content and structure, and they also reflect the cutting edge of natural and social sciences. But they are expensive to buy and difficult to understand. In addition, it is very possible that the original materials do not match the syllabus and course requirements. While, the other two types of teaching materials are cheap to buy and easy to understand, but they are not worth compliments because of the rough content, limited depth and flawed language expressions, which may mislead the students in learning.

III Suggestive countermeasures to solve the above problems

The significance of bilingual teaching in Chinese universities is not fully recognized so far, therefore we need to firstly change our attitude before taking any measures to improve the present situation, regarding bilingual teaching as an import part of university's going global and educating multinational talents. Bilingual teaching is different from ordinary teaching because it requires more efforts and broader vision. So, encouraging and supportive policies should be carried out, providing the teachers with incentives to do better in the classroom.

(1) Establish an effective and fair incentive mechanism

Firstly, it is essential to constitute a committee for bilingual teaching. The committee should consist of experienced academic staff and a number of excellent administrative staff with some educational background overseas. The function of the committee is to evaluate the performance of teachers through random visits to the bilingual classrooms and discussion with and get feedback from students. Those who get high evaluation should be granted with material awards and honor as well, and given preferential policies in title promotion.

Secondly, raise teacher's remuneration for bilingual teaching. As mentioned earlier, although the income from bilingual teaching is higher than that from giving ordinary courses, it still does not match the efforts made by teachers and has more or less negatively affected teachers' enthusiasm and effectiveness of bilingual teaching. Therefore, raising the remuneration from bilingual teaching according to the actual situation should be taken into consideration.

(2) Improve and innovate teaching method and means

The bilingual classroom should be student-centered. Teachers can use flexible ways such as ask-and-answer interactions, presentations by the students, discussions within the students to inspire and motivate the latter to engage in what are taught and to express their views and opinions.

Innovative use of IT in teaching is also helpful to making class more effective and efficient. Multimedia courseware can not only save time in writing on blackboard, expand the amount of information of classroom teaching, but also increase students' interests in learning through visual and sound information.

(3) Optimize Curriculum of bilingual teaching

Given the present problems in the setting of bilingual courses, curriculum optimization is essential. Some courses which are not easy to learn for students even when they are given in Chinese do not necessarily have to

be taught in a foreign language. For example, most of the theory-oriented professional courses are not suitable for bilingual teaching. While for some courses which, though profound in theory, reflect academic frontiers and latest research progress, the attempt of bilingual instruction should be encouraged.

Particularly, most of the optional courses in humanities and social sciences can be considered being given in English. Take my own example: I have been giving a bilingual course named Ecological Crisis Humankind Is Now Facing for several years, totally in the language of English and have got very good evaluations from both my colleagues and students. In a teachers-students exchange about teaching and learning coordinated by the academic division of my university, some students suggest that more courses like Ecological Crisis Humankind Is Now Facing should be created for them.

(4) Take graded teaching method

The levels of students' foreign language abilities are uneven. So, bilingual courses should be classified into different categories according to the levels of students' foreign language (mostly English, as mentioned earlier) proficiency. Proportion of the foreign language used by the teacher should depend on students' acceptance and comprehension abilities. If there is no difficulty for the students to understand the lesson, native language is then not necessary. For those whose English is relatively poor, proportion of the foreign language used by the teacher can be lower, such as 25% or 50%, according to the actual situation.

In addition, in terms of the time arrangement for bilingual courses, we suggest that the second or the third year be the appropriate time. After one or two years of studying, students in the second or the third year have, to some extent, laid the professional foundation for further learning, and their English level has also improved. On the contrary, first year students are not fully prepared in both professional knowledge and foreign language ability, while the fourth year students are not very likely to concentrate on class learning due to their preparation for graduation dissertation writing, and particularly, to their time spent in job seeking.

(5) Strengthening teaching staff

There are several ways to strengthen and enhance the ability of teachers for bilingual courses.

a. Organize training programs to improve teachers' English level.

Foreign teachers in Chinese universities are a valuable resource that can be used in the training of bilingual teachers.

b. Send bilingual teachers to Foreign Studies Universities to get English training.

c. Organize interschool seminars about bilingual teaching regularly. Teachers can exchange with and learn from one another and share good experiences in terms of bilingual teaching.

d. Encourage teachers to go abroad to exchange with their foreign counterparts. Through this way, the bilingual teachers' professional knowledge and foreign language can be improved.

e. Recruit teaching staff from abroad according to the need of disciplinary development.

(6) Select appropriate teaching materials

As mentioned earlier, the three types of teaching materials being used include original English textbooks, domestic textbooks compiled by Chinese scholars and handouts prepared by teachers themselves. Considering the advantages and disadvantages of each of the three types, we suggest that the selection of teaching materials should depend on the students' level of acceptance and comprehension. The best choice, we think, is the original English textbooks which are less expensive and are not too hard for students to understand. Domestic textbooks are also a choice if they are of high quality. As to the handouts prepared by teachers themselves, we suggest that they should be reviewed by the bilingual teaching committee before selected.

In short, bilingual teaching is a big challenge for Chinese universities. It proposes higher requirements for teaching staff, selected teaching material, teaching methods, and students' ability of learning. Therefore, it requires efforts from various aspects.

About the author

Wang Ai Qing: vice dean of School of Humanity and Social Sciences, Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications; Ph.D, professor in history and economics

Email: eryl718@163.com

Tel: 86-13630251257

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Private vs. Public sector universities: undergraduates' perception about ethical use of computer & internet

Dr. Mubashrah Jamil, Dr. Jamil Hussain Shah

Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Email: mubashrahj@yahoo.com

Department of Education, Mohi-ud-din Islamic University, AJ&K

Email: jamilshah@email.com

Abstract

Computer and internet are now considered to be the integral part of professional social and educational life. Specifically in education, the increased use of computer and internet has greatly impacted the teaching and learning process. In the universities of Pakistan, computer and IT related courses have recently been included as compulsory subjects in all disciplines at undergraduate level. Therefore, it was important to know the perceptual understanding and awareness of university teachers and undergraduate students about the ethical use of computer and internet. Teachers and students involved in the study were belonging from four different public and private sector universities in Multan region. Different activities related to computer and internet were presented in a questionnaire and respondents were required to reply in terms of Right, Neither Right Nor Wrong and Wrong. Total 378 teachers and 643 students participated in the study and the results were interpreted on the bases of their demographic information. No significant differences were found between the responses of overall sampled teachers and students. But teachers from private universities were more aware than to public university teachers. Minimal differences were found between the responses of male students from both public and private sector universities. By the end of this study, it was suggested that computer ethics awareness training is needed for all the stakeholders of all universities.

Keywords: IT ethics, Undergraduate Students, male vs. female, Public-sector vs. Private-sector universities.

Introduction

Ethics is the question of right and wrong in human conduct (Benn, 1998; Kizza, 2003) and computer ethics are the ethics regarding the use of computer and IT (Masroom and et al, 2010). In the same context Zeid (2009) explained that 'computer ethics deals with how to make moral decisions while using technology whether in workplace or in society in general'. Advancement in information and communication technologies (ICTs) has empowered the users and their frequent accessibility and utilization increased the chance of unethical use of these resources. These unethical uses may harm individuals or even societies. These activities may include hacking, spam, denial of service attacks, identity theft, unauthorized duplication of software, digital plagiarism and improper uses of digital resources (Ben-Jacob, 2005; Rigopoulos and Karadimas, 2006; Brey, 2007; Lee and Chan, 2008, Kuzu, 2009; Alexandra and Miller, 2010).

According to Heersmink, Hoven, Eck and Berg (2011), 'ICT received a significant amount of attention from ethicists as well as sociologists, anthropologists, and scholars in law, education, and communication studies. Recently, computer ethics broadened to ethics of information technology and information ethics, a more general field that includes computer ethics, media ethics, library ethics, and bio-information ethics'. Computer and IT ethics studies have been conducted in developed countries; however under developed countries are in the process of identifying the importance and role and establishing the culture about the ethical use of computer and IT. Pakistan is one of the under developed countries where Government is spending a significant amount of resources to improve the quality of education at all levels but especially at higher educational institutions. There have been many significant developments and changes in teaching and learning techniques and resources. It was surveyed by Jamil and Shah in 2011 that teachers are preparing lectures and notes (i.e., by downloading materials from internet), constructing question papers online, emailing assignments online, online marking of assignments and answer sheets, declaring students results online, using email to send and receive feedback to/from students and also providing CDs and web links related to course content to students in the classrooms. Basic IT resources i.e., computer, printer and internet are provided to all teachers in their offices. Each department / or discipline has their own computer lab for students. Moreover, trainings are being provided to teachers and students to utilize these resources effectively by the Higher Education Commission, Pakistan. Recently, all public and private sector universities have

included compulsory courses related to the training of computer and internet in all the disciplines of undergraduate studies. This increased use of computer and internet across the curriculum compels our teachers and students to be knowledgeable about computer and IT ethics.

Therefore, this paper will focus on the particular issues associated with the ethical use of computer and information technologies (C&IT) by the undergraduate teachers and students of the sampled universities. Many of the ethical issues related to the use of C&IT raised in the paper were applicable to the teaching - learning activities that require sound knowledge and professional understanding – in the absence of which – may have negative impact on learning. By addressing computer ethics within the context of teaching profession, not only expose the level of awareness among the teachers and students but will also bring attention of higher authorities to train teachers and students in this particular direction as well, so that the C&IT resources provided by the government could be utilized properly and effectively.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. We focus on our methodology in the section of “Methodology”. In this section we will discuss how we constructed our tool and then will be explained how we analyzed the data and made conclusions. Finally, in “Conclusion”, we summarize our main findings and we draw some general conclusions.

Literature Review

Iskandarani, El-Refae and El-Etter (2006) critically explained that internet – in the very beginning – has two simple rules i.e., anyone could say anything and nothing was official. This was the best method of finding solid solutions for technical problems. But it was miss-interpreted and now there are networks, forums and websites where anarchy reigns. These were categorized and explained by Rigopoulos and Karadimas (2006) which presented architecture for teaching computer ethics online. They quoted from Forester and Morrison the following seven categories of unethical uses or abuses of ICTs: computer crime and computer security, software theft and intellectual property rights, computer hacking and creating of viruses; computer and information systems failure; invasion of privacy; the social implications of artificial intelligence and expert systems; and workplace computerization. To handle these problems, authors suggested for identifying the meaning of computer and IT ethics by the users; discuss ethical problems by considering each other’s point of

view; then explain the ethical problems in terms of real life problems; create a situation for them and then analyze how they would be able to provide the solution of the problem.

Regarding computer or IT ethics' applications in education different authors expressed and analyzed differently. For example; Swain and Gilmore (2001) analyzed in his study that there are misconceptions about copyright laws and ethical issues regarding the use of computer among students, therefore, it would be effectiveness to include this in curriculum; Rolstad (2003) confirmed Swain and Gilmore by adding that computer and IT are widely being used in educational settings, it seems reasonable and necessary to include computer and IT ethics in curriculum; related to these two papers, Baruchson-Arbib and Yaari (2004) studied the differences between plagiarism acts from printed sources and internet sources. They revealed that the students were unable to distinguish printed and internet sources because they perceive the information on the internet as free for use. In this regard they suggested treating potential information sources separately in research, in order to gain a full understanding of the phenomenon. They highlighted: a) perfect students' insights regarding the ethical use of online information; b) teach them how to cite internet sources properly and c) explain the importance of protecting intellectual property rights. By doing so, universities can reduce the extent of plagiarism, and particularly internet plagiarism, committed by students; Ben-Jacob (2005) said that students from different disciplines are using computers as research tools and to communicate with friends and colleagues; therefore, it is very to educate them meaningfully to use these resources effectively and properly; Lorents, Maris, Morgan and Neal (2006) were surveying students' ethical attitudes towards computer use, they found that the median rank for all activities is in the range of somewhat unethical to very unethical. Personal use of software or downloads was judged more as being just somewhat unethical as was hacking into a computer system for reasons of intellectual curiosity. Malicious activity was judged primarily in the unethical to very unethical range. Accessing other peoples records, changing code for personal gain and causing reduced response time for a company that was believed to exploit its workers and was unfriendly to the environment was viewed no more negatively than the same activity performed without malicious intent. On the other hand, Iron (2007) expressed that teaching computer ethics to students will raise the awareness and understanding among them which will ultimately affect the effective utilization of computer and IT tools; Brey (2007) highlighted and focused the computer ethics in higher educational institutions and found that

plagiarism, copyright and software theft, hacking, improper use of computer resources, and harassment are the common unethical practices among teachers and students; and Teston (2008) conducted studies in which elementary and middle school students and undergraduate students were involved. He found that students believe that software piracy is legal.

In the light of reviewed literature, following research questions and methodology was adopted by the authors of this study.

Research Questions

Following research questions were formulated to conclude the study:

Q1: whether sampled teachers and undergraduate students have same ethical believes?

Q2: whether sampled teachers in Public and Private Universities have same ethical believes?

Q3: whether undergraduate students in Public and Private Universities have same ethical believes?

Q4: whether male and female teachers in Public and Private Universities have same ethical believes?

Q5: whether male and female students in Public and Private Universities have same ethical believes?

Methodology

Tool of the Study: By nature the study was descriptive; therefore, a self-reported questionnaire was designed to collect data from undergraduate teachers and students during the semesters of 2011 – 12 from two public and two private sector universities (i.e., *Public Sector Universities:* Bahauddin Zakariya University (BZU) Multan & University of Education (UoE); *Private Sector Universities:* Superior Group of Colleges (Multan Campus) & Institute of Southern Punjab (Multan campus). The research was greatly inspired by the studies of Etter, Cramer and Finn (2006), Siegfried and Ashley (2006) and Masrom, Ismail & Hussein (2009). Questionnaire had two parts, which were designed to solicit responses. Part – I was designed to collect demographic information which included: university and gender (see Table 1). Information regarding the prior knowledge and training of IT and IT ethics were also inquired in this section of the questionnaire. While, Part – II (Table 1 in Annexure A) was comprised of 18 statements in which respondents were required to respond for the given statement in terms of Right, Wrong and Neither Right Nor Wrong. Out of these 18 statements 2 were directly related to teachers' based activities i.e., *Downloading a question paper from the net and administer it in your class is* and two statements were directly related to students' based activities i.e., *Copying file on disk/CD containing complete assignment from a friend and submitting the work with your*

name is and *Claiming to have attached an assignment to an email when you did not – in order to have extra time to complete the work is* were different. Therefore, for the purpose of comparison these two specific statements were dropped in this study and hence 16 statements were finally analyzed. All statements were presenting some activities/conditions related to the ethical use of computer and internet; which helped to portray their awareness about the ethical use of computer or IT.

Data Analysis: The scale was rated from 1 to 3 i.e., 1 = Right, 2 = Wrong and 3 = Neither Right Nor Wrong (NRNW). The collected responses were fed in MS Excel 2007[©] and were analyzed demographically. Statistically, frequencies, percentages and mode values were calculated to conclude the results. The Cronbach Alpha test was used to measure the reliability of the items in the tool. Result of the reliability test was 0.73, and hence was acceptable (Gliem and Gliem, 2003).

Sampling & Respondents: All the four universities were delimited on the bases of convenience based sampling. Regarding the private sector universities, only those were included in the study, which were recognized as degree awarding institution by Higher Education Commission Pakistan. Another delimitation of the study was those undergraduate students who were in semesters 3 and 4 during January – December 2012; which constituted the population of this study. These semesters were delimited because basic computer and internet training courses were compulsory for all students in these two semesters. The questionnaires were distributed among the students within their classrooms and teachers were traced within their offices to ensure the maximum feedback, which resulted for 643 students and 378 teachers. Therefore, 643 students and 378 teachers were considered to be the sample of the study. Detailed response rate is given in Table 1. Maximum percentages regarding sampled teachers showed that overall male teachers, overall public sector teachers, public sector university female teachers and private sector universities male teachers were greater to respond the questionnaire. On the other hand, highest percentages of students disclosed that overall female students, overall public sector university students, public sector female students and private sector male students were greater to respond and participate in the study.

Table 1: Demographic Distribution of Overall Sampled Respondents

Categories	Groups	Teachers	Students
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		N (%)	N (%)
Gender	Male	198 (52%)	315 (49%)
	Female	180 (48%)	328 (51%)
Universities	Public Sector	222 (59%)	349 (54%)
	Private Sector	156 (41%)	294 (46%)
Public Sector	Male	107(48%)	162 (46%)
	Female	115(52%)	187 (54%)
Private Sector	Male	91(58%)	153 (52%)
	Female	65(42%)	141 (48%)

Moreover, it was found that total 53% teachers admitted that they have no IT training certificate. On the other hand 56% teachers and 58% students disclosed that they have no prior knowledge about IT and computer ethics.

Results

Q1: whether sampled teachers and undergraduate students in Public and Private Sector Universities have same ethical believes?

Form Table 2 it was depicted that overall sampled teachers (99%, n=375) and students (75%, n=481) strongly believe that knowledge about ethical use of computer and IT is important for all. Regarding statement 2, 66% (n=250) teachers believe that downloading music or movies from internet free of cost is NRNW while 41% (n=229) students believe this is not an ethical issue; 76% (n=286) of the teachers and 66% (n=304) of the students expressed that buying a paper online and submitting it as your own is an unethical activity. Major differences among overall sampled teachers and students were found in statements 6, 10 and 13. In statement 6, 55% (n=207) teachers expressed that it is NRNW to quote every author during lecture while 66% (n=422) students understand that it is wrong to explain a topic without quoting the real author during presentation. Similarly, 90% (n=342) teachers and 52% (n=332) expressed that it is important to quote authors even copying and pasting a single sentence from online resources. Overall 65% (n=413) students said it is true that cheap access of computer and IT tools is one of the reasons for unethical utilization of computer and IT resources students but 72% (n=271) teachers do not believe on this.

Table 2: Responses of Overall Sampled Teachers and Students – Part II of the Questionnaire

Sr. No.	statements	Overall Teachers (n=378)			Overall Students (n=643)		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
2.	Downloading music or movies from net is:	34	94	250	261	153	229
3.	Information about ethical use of computer and technology is important:	375	-	3	481	26	136
4.	Buying a paper online and submitting it as your own is:	57	286	35	188	304	151
6.	Explaining a topic during lecture/presentation without quoting the author is:	51	120	207	99	422	122
10.	Copying and pasting one sentence from an online source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	23	342	13	119	332	192
11.	Downloading diagrams or illustrations from web sites with complete reference is:	293	63	22	127	288	228
13.	Economically cheap access of computer and technology makes it easier to perform different wrong activities:	69	271	38	413	93	137

Q2: whether sampled teachers in Public and Private Sector Universities have same ethical believes?

From Table 3 it was found that 52% (n=114) teachers from public universities expressed that it is not an unethical issue to share original software for educational purposes while 71% (n=110) teachers from private universities strictly expressed that this is wrong; 74% (n=164) public sector 55% (n=86) private sector teachers expressed that it is NRNW to download music and movies; 54% (n=119) public sector while 65% (n=102) while private sector teachers were unable to decide whether it is right or wrong to download and use online research tools without quoting the real author; 56% (n=125) public sector and 66% (n=104) private sector teachers believe that it is wrong to including references in bibliography list without quoting them in the main text; and 64% (n=143) teachers public universities believe that sharing and solve research or subject related problems through on line chatting is ethically right while teachers from private sector universities' responses were unable to decide whether it is right or wrong.

Table 3: Responses of Sampled Teachers from Public (n=222) and Private (n=156) Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Teachers from Public Uni.			Teachers from Private Uni.		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW

Sr. No.	statements	Teachers from Public Uni.			Teachers from Private Uni.		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
1.	Copying original software for education purposes is:	114	34	8	39	110	7
2.	Downloading music or movies from net is:	12	46	164	22	48	86
7.	Downloading and using a research tool for your own research work but ignoring the real author is:	24	79	119	20	34	102
8.	Listing web sites that you do not use to complete a research paper in the bibliography is:	48	125	49	31	104	21
9.	Copying two lines from a printed source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	47	123	52	36	90	30
12.	Using internet chat rooms to ask about your subject is:	112	36	74	60	35	61
14.	Unauthorized sharing of original software with friends is:	143	57	22	94	31	31
16.	Writing a summary based on an online abstract of a journal article rather than reading the article itself:	90	56	76	80	34	42

Q3: whether undergraduate students from Public and Private Sector Universities have same ethical believes?

From Table 4 it was disclosed that 62% each from public (n=218) and private (n=182) sector university students expressed that it is right to copy original software for education purpose; 70% (n=245) public sector and 60% (n=177) students from private universities believe that it is ethically wrong to explain a topic without quoting the real authors; 60% (n=211) students of public sector understands that it is ethically wrong to use an online research tool without getting permission is ethically wrong but students from private universities were unable to decide whether it is right or wrong; students from both sides were not clear about statements 11, 12, 14 and 16. These results reflect that they have poor knowledge about ethical utilization of computer and IT resources.

Table 4: Responses of Sampled Students from Public (n=349) and Private (n=294) Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Students from Public Uni.			Students from Private Uni.		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
1.	Copying original software for education purposes is:	218	58	73	182	54	58

Sr. No.	statements	Students from Public Uni.			Students from Private Uni.		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
6.	Explaining a topic during lecture/presentation without quoting the author is:	46	245	58	53	177	64
7.	Downloading and using a research tool for your own research work but ignoring copy right acts is:	48	211	90	72	143	79
11.	Downloading diagrams or illustrations from web sites with complete reference is:	73	164	112	54	124	116
12.	Using internet chat rooms to ask about your subject is:	87	161	101	112	83	99
14.	Unauthorized sharing of original software with friends is:	194	83	72	135	71	88
16.	Writing a summary based on an online abstract of a journal article rather than reading the article itself:	125	73	118	122	51	85

Q4: whether male and female teachers in Public and Private Sector Universities have same ethical believes?

From Table 5 it was explored that 100% teachers from both public (n=107) and private (n=115) universities understands the importance of information regarding ethical use of technological resources in education; 67% (n=72) male and 80% (n=92) female teachers of public universities marked on NRNW in the response of the activity to download music or movies available online; 70% (n=74) male and 76% (n=87) female believe it is ethically wrong to copy and paste any online essay/research paper or any topic related to their subject and present as it their own; responses of statements 9, 12 and 16 from both male and female teachers responses were not supportive to decide about their awareness; but 91% (n=105) female teachers expressed that sharing original software with friends is ethically right.

Table 5: Responses of Male (n=107) and Female (n=115) Teachers from Public Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Male Teachers			Female Teachers		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
2.	Downloading music or movies from net is:	4	31	72	8	15	92
3.	Information about ethical use of computer and technology is important:	107	-	-	115	-	-
5.	Copying and pasting an essay from the Internet and	24	74	9	17	87	11

Sr. No.	statements	Male Teachers			Female Teachers		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
	submitting it as your own is:						
9.	Copying two lines from a printed source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	26	58	23	21	65	29
12.	Using internet chat rooms to ask about your subject is:	52	18	37	60	18	37
14.	Unauthorized sharing of original software with friends is:	38	57	12	105	-	10
16.	Writing a summary based on an online abstract of a journal article rather than reading the article itself:	46	27	34	44	29	42

Results of Table 6 showed that 73% each male (n=66) and female (n=48) teachers' from private universities believe that copying original software for educational purpose is ethically right; 58% (n=53) male and 51% (n=33) female teachers responded that it is NRNW to download music or movies file from net; and 100% (n=91) male and 65% (n=56) female teachers expressed that copying and pasting a single line from a web page is NRNW activity.

Table 6: Responses of Male (n=91) and Female (n=65) Teachers from Private Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Male Teachers			Female Teachers		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
1.	Copying original software for education purposes is:	66	17	8	48	17	-
2.	Downloading music or movies from net is:	8	30	53	14	18	33
4.	Buying a paper online and submitting it as your own is:	21	62	8	9	50	6
7.	Downloading and using a research tool for your own research work but ignoring copy right acts is:	17	13	61	3	21	41
10.	Copying and pasting one sentence from an online source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	-	-	91	7	2	56
13.	Economically cheap access of computer and technology makes it easier to perform different wrong activities:	29	51	11	2	53	10

Q5: whether male and female students in Public and Private Sector Universities have same ethical believes?

Table 7 portrayed that 59% (n=95) male and 66% (n=123) female students from public sector universities believed that copying original software for educational purposes is ethically right activity; regarding statement 2 their responses were apparently scattered and were not supportive to make any decision regarding their awareness but majority of them were marked the option NRNW; 54% (n=96) male and 56% (n=116) female students believe that it is ethically wrong to include the references of websites that were not used to complete a research work or assignment; 59% (n=73) male and 60% (n=102) female expressed that copying text from printed sources without acknowledging the real author is ethically wrong; 50% (n=8) male students and 61% (n=114) female students from public universities disclosed that unauthorized sharing of original software among the friend is ethically right to them.

Table 7: Responses of Male (n=162) and Female (n=187) Students from Public Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Male Students			Female Students		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
1.	Copying original software for education purposes is:	95	21	46	123	37	27
2.	Downloading music or movies from net is:	54	47	61	83	55	49
8.	Listing web sites that you do not use to complete a research paper in the bibliography is:	35	87	40	60	105	22
9.	Copying two lines from a printed source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	20	96	46	34	116	37
10.	Copying and pasting one sentence from an online source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	31	73	58	37	102	48
14.	Unauthorized sharing of original software with friends is:	80	37	45	114	46	27
16.	Writing a summary based on an online abstract of a journal article rather than reading the article itself:	55	32	54	70	41	64

Table 8 showed that 68% (n=103) male and 56% (n=79) female students from private sector universities were believe in copying original software for educational purposes is ethically right activity; regarding statements 4 and 5 their responses were apparently scattered and were not supportive to make any decision regarding their

awareness but majority of them were marked the option Wrong; 51% (n=78) male students believe that it is ethically wrong to listing irrelevant website references in the assignments or research works while female were indecisive again; 59% (n=89) male and 55% (n=78) female students expressed that copying text from printed sources without acknowledging the real author is ethically wrong; each male and female students' responses from private universities were scattered among the ranges, and hence therefore unable to decide about their awareness about statement 15.

Table 8: Responses of Male (n=153) and Female (n=141) Students from Private Universities

Sr. No.	statements	Male Students			Female Students		
		Right	Wrong	NRNW	Right	Wrong	NRNW
1.	Copying original software for education purposes is:	103	23	27	79	31	31
4.	Buying a paper online and submitting it as your own is:	57	61	35	40	61	40
5.	Copying and pasting an essay from the Internet and submitting it as your own is:	59	61	33	37	63	41
8.	Listing web sites that you do not use to complete a research paper in the bibliography is:	43	78	32	37	63	41
9.	Copying two lines from a printed source, in your research work, without acknowledging the source is:	30	89	34	27	78	36
14.	Unauthorized sharing of original software with friends is:	72	35	46	63	36	42
15.	Unauthorized sharing of music and movies files with friends is:	53	57	43	26	66	49

Conclusions

Due to the increased use of computer and IT based resources in teaching and learning process, it is important to strengthen the awareness of ethical use of these resources among the same (Brey, 2007). Otherwise, these may produce negative impact not only in educational institutions but overall on society as well (Goessl, 2008; Masroom and et al., 2010). Due to the inclusion of these technological based resources at all levels of education, it was deemed important to explore the awareness about the ethical use of these resources in teaching and learning practices of university teachers and students. Therefore, a sample from undergraduate students and university teachers from 2 private and 2 public universities; located in a specific area; were

selected for this purpose. Therefore, the results of this study may be generalize-able to the specific region and surrounded universities teachers and students, only.

From the above results it was found that majority of the overall male teachers, overall female, female students from public universities and male students from private universities participated in the study. Regarding the information about computer and IT training and prior knowledge about computer (Bynum, 2008) and IT ethics it was found that majority of the teachers were using IT resources professionally because of their personal interest and have not been properly trained from any institution, while majority of both sampled teachers and students disclosed that they have not been provided proper knowledge or information (i.e., included in their course outline or generally discussed in their classes between or among teachers and students) regarding the use of computer and IT ethics during their previous educational durations.

From the calculated frequencies and percentages it was concluded that there were no significant differences found between the responses of overall sampled teachers and students regarding the ethical use of computer and IT resources except on two situations: one is in which, teachers believe that it is good to quote every author during lecture or presentations but not necessarily important and cheap access of Computer and IT resources is not the only reason of unethical utilization of these resources, while students do not.

Regarding the awareness about the ethical use of computer and IT resources of sampled teachers from public and private universities; it was found that teachers from private sector universities were more clearer in their believes than to the public sector university teachers. On the other hand, no significant differences found between the responses of sampled students either from public or private sector universities.

No significant differences found from the responses of male and female teaches either from public sector and private sector universities regarding the ethical utilization of computer and IT resources. Similarly, no drastic differences found from the responses of male and female students either from public and private universities (Young, 2009). This helped to conclude that their ethical believes regarding the utilizations of computer and IT resources were same.

Regarding the activities (i.e., reflecting the ethical or unethical utilization of computer and IT resources) given in sixteen different statements in Part – II of the questionnaire, it was concluded that sampled teachers

believed that: knowledge about ethical use of computer and IT, downloading diagrams or illustrations with complete references, unauthorized sharing of original software among friends and summarizing an article with the help of abstracts only for citation is ethically RIGHT. Copying original software for educational purposes, buying and submitting an online paper with their name, listing irrelevant websites in the reference list, downloading on online research tool for your own research work by ignoring the copy right acts and copying text either from online text or from printed content are ethically WRONG activities. Downloading music or movies from NET and explain a topic during lecture or demonstration without quoting each author are ethically Neither Right Nor Wrong (NRNW).

In case of students: majority of the sampled students (Siegfried , 2004, Siegfried and Ashley, 2006) believe that copying original software for educational purposes, downloading music or movies, information regarding ethical use of IT, economically cheap access of IT based resources are the reasons of immorality, and unauthorized sharing of original software among friends is ethically RIGHT. Buying a paper online and submitting it as their own, copying and pasting text either from online resources or printed resources, explain a topic without quoting the real authors is ethically WRONG. And downloading on online research tool for your own research work by ignoring the copy right acts, listing irrelevant websites in references list and sharing of unauthorized sharing music and movies is ethically Neither Right Nor Wrong (NRNW) activities.

After conducting this study, it was strongly recommended to include Computer and IT ethics in all the course outlines in which computer and other IT resources are directly involved for providing proper knowledge (Masrom, et al, 2009). Moreover, conduct seminars, debates, discussions and conferences at all levels of education for not only highlighting the importance of computer and IT ethics but also broaden the awareness about the same. Sample size and targeted population of this research was limited. Therefore, it is also recommended to include more universities from different regions and provinces of the country to explore teachers and students understanding regarding the ethical use of computer and IT.

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APPENDICES**Table 9: Sampled Students' Responses – Mode Values (1–3)¹⁵**

State. No.	Overall Students	Overall Male	Overall Female	Overall Public Uni.	Overall Private Uni.	Public Uni. Male	Public Uni. Female	Private Uni. Male	Private Uni. Female
1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
3.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
12.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
13.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

¹⁵ 1 = Right, 2 = Wrong, 3 = NRNW

Table 10: Sampled Teachers' Responses – Mode Values (1–3)¹⁶

State. No.	Overall Teachers	Overall Male	Overall Female	Overall Public Uni.	Overall Private Uni.	Public Uni. Male	Public Uni. Female	Private Uni. Male	Private Uni. Female
1.	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
2.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1
14.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15.	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
16.	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2

¹⁶ 1 = Right, 2 = Wrong, 3 = NRNW

Problems encountered in educating qualified workforce in vocational high schools and solution seeking

Lütfiye Dahil¹ Abdurrahman Karabulut² Fatma Tahta³

¹*Istanbul Aydın University, Department of Machinery and Metal Technology, Turkey.*

²*Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Turkey.*

³*Istanbul Aydın University, Department of Child Development, İstanbul, Turkey.*

lutfiyedahil@aydin.edu.tr akarabulut@aku.edu.tr fatmatahta@aydin.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In this century, in which technological development proceeds, it is seen that manpower to work within production sector can not satisfy the expectations of sector. As a result, competition opportunities of companies decrease and their need in educated work force increases that much. The purpose of this study is to research the reasons why qualified work force to satisfy expectations of production sector can not be trained in vocational schools in Turkey and to propose a solution. The machines working with advanced technology are not used efficiently and safely in production sector; this situation poses an obstacle before the aim of providing high quality product at low cost. The resolution is that trained and qualified employees should use the machines within production sector and then quality education should be provided in vocational high schools.

Keywords: Vocational Schools, Skilled Manpower, Quality Education

1. INTRODUCTION

With the developing technology in the manufacturing sector profit margins decreased and, at the same rate, competition increased. Firms aim to do most work with least people by minimizing the skilled manpower investment which is the most important cost to fight with increased competitive conditions. Understanding of education which can meet expectations manufacturing sector is not given in junior technical college of our country. Being a serious harmony problems between equipment of vocational colleges, educational staff, academics and developing technology is the one of the most important reason.

In our day, there is an intense competition in global market. It's gaining more and more importance to grow man power has the quality to meet expectations of business world in this competition. If education system will fail at growing qualified man power, the price for this failure shall be paid either by enterprises thereby training their available employees with a very high cost, or by society thereby standing for purchasing of goods and services of poor quality (Dahil and Karabulut, 2013).

In the current economic conditions and the labor market becoming increasingly competitive, people must change their job, constantly renew and develop their abilities when they want or has to all over their work life. Thus, Programs of vocational and technical education institutions should give broad and transferable skills to students besides the occupation-specific skills.

Education; it is systematic progress which provides specific improvements and developments on people's thinking, attitudes and behaviors, their lives in the direction of predetermined aims (Barutçugil, 2002). Teaching can be accepted as regulation of learning environment for the realization of learning. Environment, known not only as places of education, but also methods, tools and materials used for transferring the knowledge and guiding the work of students (Gelişli, 2007). Five types of teaching for different purposes. These direct training, remedial education, learning skills facilitation, social skills facilitation and idea width (Hartley, 2007). Especially in industrialized countries, education in today's social structure is examined as preparation of human resources or workforce in the context of societal needs. Educational technology and teaching technology terminologies are often considered as equivalent expressions. Recognizing the distinction between each other as terminology is very important. Many proficient think that educational technology is comprehensive concept which is used in every aspect of education initiatives but learning technology is not a comprehensive concept which is used for using strategies for a particular purpose and specifying teaching and

learning process through the media of communication (Donald, 2008). In general the most important natural resources for the development of a country is manpower. It is fundamental to provide high-level production by taking advantage of manpower and natural resources as required. This is possible only through education. Taking advantage of the natural resources in the best way depends on training of manpower about this issue. The purpose of vocational and technical education is to provide needed basic behaviors for an individual to get a job and progress in that area (Sezgin, 2000). The fact of having a profession which has an important place in people's social lives and practicing the best profession through education effect the life of humans and societies. When you from this point, it is obviously seen that vocational and technical education have an important part in lives of people and communities (Kazu and Demirli, 2004). If the education system does not adapt to the developments in the industry in time, a disconnection between the two systems occurs and the skills imparted in the educational system is becoming invalid in the industry (Ulusoy, 1993). Consistent and attentive content should be regulated with academic standards and the relevant technical knowledge and required skills should be prepared in applicable expertise field for further education and professional life (Donnelly, 2008). To capture contemporary technology, even to give it direct, it is required to give talent of creativity, problem solving and using information along with the handcraft should be taught. Success of vocational education which prepares individuals to life and business area depends on effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation of industry and school. By reflecting this collaboration with the contemporary technological changes and developments to the vocational training programs as soon as possible, there will be an education according to requirements and needs of business life (Kaya, 2005). Vocational and technical education which generally aims to meet the intermediate members of the industry and business area exhibits a dynamic structure to respond the need of rapidly changing technological knowledge, production methods and industry (Ercin, 2004).

In a study conducted within the scope of this article, source of the current problems is found by analyzing the situation of Vocational and Technical Education system at the tertiary level. At the end of the study, suggestions contributing to the solution of the problem come up and information about how these recommendations should be implemented are given.

2. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROCESS

2.1 The Historical Development

Vocational education in pre-industrial societies was walking with a structure of master-apprentice relationship rather than a formal education (Şahin and Fındık, 2008). Until the 18 century, vocational training was carried out as Ahilik in Selçuklu period, as the Guild organization in the Ottoman period in a system based on conventional methods. In this structure, children given over to a master by mothers and fathers to learn the profession firstly promote to headworker and later mastery in a period of time working here. In addition, large organizations bound to the state were training qualified personnel they needed by opening courses and schools (Semiz and Kuş, 2004). While principles of professional qualification were determined and at the same time it was based on the protection of commercial morality. With the effect of industrial revolution on Turkish society, vocational education must be carried out in school discipline (<http://etogm.meb.gov.tr>).

In accordance with the directives of Atatürk after the Republic, work of more modern Vocational and Technical Education was accelerated. In 1937 year, provinces were divided into nine region with Law No. 1867 and in every region, art schools which were managed and funded by provinces was activated. Thus, art schools were turned into "Regional Art Schools". (<http://etogm.meb.gov.tr>).

2.2 Qualified workforce and Vocational Technical Education

In sectorial areas of developed countries, while the need of skilled manpower can respond to the expectations and demands of businesses, many of the developing and underdeveloped countries has a serious problem to educate human resources which they need. One of the most important indicator of the nature and impact of human resources is country's productivity figures. When you look at the statistics regarding the efficiency, Turkey has not got a good performance about this topic. For example, while China has increased its efficiency 5 times increasing in the last 20 years, Turkey has stagnated (Saygılı, Cihan, Yavan, 2006).

2.3 The Current State

Vocational education has a structure in secondary, undergraduate and graduate level. In higher education, vocational technical education is given by two-year Vocational Schools and four-year vocational and technical education faculties. Two-year vocational schools are established to ensure needs of intermediate member (Technician) which is needed by industry. The main purpose of the four-year vocational and technical education faculties is to contribute the skilled manpower in the manufacturing and service sectors of businesses with meeting the needs of the teachers to vocational secondary schools.

Vocational schools is one of the most important steps of the 'Vocational and Technical Education System'. Vocational Schools has been established to train qualified interim person who has sufficient knowledge and skills for industry, trade and services sectors. Vocational schools fill the gap between Vocational and Technical Education institutions providing education at the undergraduate level and employment areas targeted by secondary institutions. As shown in Table 1, vocational and technical education programs are implemented in 48 fields and 247 departments in our country according to 2012 data of Higher Education Council. Based on the same data, 777,741 students studying in 777 in Vocational High School in Turkey and 14,985 faculty members are serving. These figures Show that the number of vocational schools and consequently the number of students increased 2times in the last 5 years. Number of students is 51.9 per instructor. This number is about 2.5 times of all higher education average.

Table 1. Number of Vocational Training School & Undergraduate Students

	INSTITUTIONS		NEW ADMISSIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	TEACHING STAFF
	NAME	NUMBER			
TOTAL FOR TURKEY	TWO - YEAR VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS	777	290945	777741	14985
TOTAL FOR THE UNIVERSITIES	TWO - YEAR VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS	745	279924	755789	13197
TOTAL FOR THE OTHER INSTITUTIONS	TWO - YEAR VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS	32	11021	21952	1788

The majority of the students in vocational colleges are provided by vocational and technical high schools. According to statistics from the year 2012, 70% of students in vocational colleges come from vocational and technical high schools. While the number of the students who enrolled to vocational colleges was 190291 in 2008, it was 290945 in 2013. Although the number of the students in vocational colleges increased, infrastructure, the physical space, equipment and staff needs of these institutions were not met at the same rate. So, application decreased quality of vocational colleges' education and the system was paralyzed. Because the students was not taken in vocational colleges basing on serious and scientific criteria, vocational colleges was not the education center which meet the need of qualified people to labor market and turned into the last education stop of the unsuccessful students. Despite all this negativity, current education is hindered because existing workshop and laboratory technology is mostly away from to meet the needs of today's technology. Vocational school's graduates who does not meet the need of technology school's graduates who does not meet the need of technology become not meeting the need of sector. Graduates try to get technologically advanced professional skills by the help of courses because they can't get it from the school. Not meeting the rising need of teacher with the enactment of the passing without examination system is one of the important reason which causes decreasing of education quality. Problem of teaching staff lived in vocational schools is revealed by the figures. According to data from 2005-2006, while there are 68.07

students per instructor in vocational schools in our country, it is 5 in Germany, 9 in Japan, 10 in Belgium (Eşme, 2007).

As a result of the phasing out of the system to pass without examination of student and faculty data to pass without examination after two years have taken their final form and after the passage of examination system by looking at the number of students to be assessed in a more tangible.

According to the work conducted by Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Ministry of Development and the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey together, the number of vocational colleges will be decreased. A part of this schools will be closed, some will be converted into some vocational schools, and others will be merged. Thus, the number of vocational schools showing an excessive rise in recent years will be controlled.

The level of the quality of labor in Middle and Eastern European countries is higher than in Turkey. This situation shows that Turkey has a serious problem to train qualified labor (CEUT, 2004). Educating qualified manpower which can realize the social development is the duty of the education system in a large extent. While education system is carrying out this duty, it sees students as a productive citizen and prepares them to community life, profession world or further education. When indicators are examined, it is seen that the importance is given to vocational education which train qualified labor in EU countries, in developed countries like the U.S. and Japan. Both students and public administration doesn't show enough interest to Vocational Training Institutions in Turkey where the industry is developing and this is why there is "Qualified person" person.

3. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TURKEY WITH DATA IN THE DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Data in figure 1 shows the professional competency assessments of graduates with vocational education who are working manufacturing and service sectors businesses. Many employers find professional knowledge, skills, attitudes and work habits of graduates inadequate. As a result of the inadequate education of students who are coming from this negativity in technical education, they must produce with educated people instead of skilled labor. Because skilled manpower wanted by Professional organizations is based on "now knowing people but a person who can do" when you look at the table, vocational colleges which must be revised according to the conditions face to serious problems.

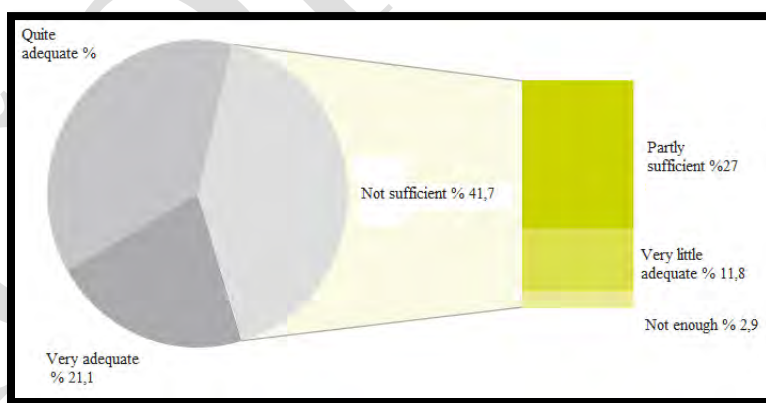


Figure 1. Finding condition adequate for the work which includes career information
(Ministry of Education Educational Research and Development Department-2010)

Vocational and technical education given in current vocational colleges does not graduate qualified person to meet the labor market and so enterprises of manufacturing and service sector must train the graduates again. This is a serious problem for small and medium-sized enterprises who uses new production technology and need for the qualified person. Improving the quality of vocational and technical education has a serious place in National Employment Strategy Paper. One of them is on the development of education-employment relationship. Works in this field are started to be applied especially with the start of Specialized Vocational

Training Centers (KOÇ, ERI). Machinery equipment and hardware needs for implementation of vocational and technical education programs in secondary education are met to a great extent with this application, vocational training back of manufacturing sector form ant years, becomes stronger. Because the students are educated with the same technology which is used in industries, they are able to meet the need of qualified labor after they graduate from vocational colleges. Employment and Training Relations Strengthening Action Plan that is prepared by the collaboration of Ministry of Education, Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Higher Education board, Institution of Vocational Qualifications and Turkey Job Institution and finalized by taking opinions of relevant civil society organizations, labor, employers' organizations, professional organizations published in July 2010. Ministries, public institutions and organizations and the private sector are moving together within 60 action plan (KOÇ, ERI).

3.1 Problems Arising From Vocational Guidance

Orientation and attention to vocational schools in our country is less than orientation and attention to vocational schools in developed countries. Harmony between interest and the ability of individuals and specifications required by the work in training the qualified labor is the most important factor on practice of individual's work motivation and profession. Individual himself, interests and abilities, the qualifications required by the job must be very good examined to choose the right job. Even though vocational guidance is being done from secondary in our country, many shortcomings and malfunctions occur of vocational guidance services and promotion conferences in schools are inadequate to choice appropriate career. Needs of social and economic conditions that we are in, family's request, income levels and environmental factors are determinative, rather than individual's ability in vocational guidance. Families who want their children to enter university insist on having a university degree rather than getting vocation. When the lack of the current examination system and guidance service is added to this situation, a conscious vocational guidance can not be done and the problem of vocational education is relocated from secondary to college.

3.2 Problems Arising From Educational Curriculum

Programs whose names are different but the content is same in both secondary and colleges are opened. This situation reveal the programs which are each other again. Especially in higher education, programs which seems disciplines of different faculties are opened. This situation prevents efficient use of resources and causes graduates to gain different qualifications (Fer, 2000). Sufficient qualified manpower needs could not be identified in our country and as a result, more employment of labor occurs in local level.

3.3 The Problems Experienced with the Manufacturing and Service Sectors

Because of the mismatch between vocational schools and enterprises, education of qualified manpower responding the expectations of businesses can not be done. This incompatibility is one the fundamental cause listlessness to vocational and technical education in both secondary and colleges level. Determination of this question has a very big importance for both eliminating the problem of skilled manpower and solution of problems. The efficiency of vocational and technical education institutions is proportional with the suitability in terms of quality and quantity with demands of trained workforce and labor market. With the advancing technology, demands of enterprises show a continuous change and expectations to labor change. There is big serious problem between organizations giving vocational education and businesses especially in applications. Educational institutions do not follow real sector, real sector does not take educational institutions into them directly. The main reason for this is that training of professional staff with the needs of industry is not created by regional needs are taking into account. Because vocational education is an expensive and a long-term education, the supply-demand balance requires to be handled carefully. All these discrepancies happened with the manufacturing and service sectors bring employment problem together.

3.4 The Adaptation Problems Inadequate Infrastructure and Developing Technology

Vocational and technical education institutions providing secondary and tertiary education in our country struggle very big problems to provide professional equipment required both for keeping pace with infrastructure and evolving technology. Vocational and technical education is expensive and at the same time long-term and risk-based education. Vocational education institutions are required to follow progressing technology. The modernization of vocational and technical education is being done especially with the projects developed by using European Union funds recently. Moreover, resources are transferred to vocational

and technical training by using the resources of the general budget. The part shared to education from general budget in Turkey is the half of the shared part in OECD countries and this emerges that sources transferred are inadequate. According to the data's from 2006, average part shared to the education from public in OECD countries is %5,9 while it is %3,7 in our country (OECD, 2006). Vocational schools are excluded from campus area by the university. Thus, this causes that vocational schools are seen separate from vocational colleges and prevents students to feel as a university student.

4. CONCLUSION

Vocational and technical education faces with very serious problems at the level of vocational schools. The current status of vocational education have been identified and problems tried to be determined and solutions are tried to be found. The rate of vocational and technical training to all secondary is %35 in developed counties but it is %70 in our country.

As well as the large number of students and lack of academic staff in vocational and technical education institutions, the most important problem is lack of infrastructure, technological equipment, laboratories and workshops. Furthermore, these are problems that students from vocational schools have not got the capacity to get adequate professional knowledge and skills, coming from areas with insufficient economically and socially status, their expectations and goals from profession do not overlap with evolving technology, vocational schools do not have the education programs meeting employment expectation. It is not possible to meet the expectations of real sector with these deficiencies and defects of Vocational and technical education institutions. As a result of that Vocational and technical education institutions has a physical structure away from business and at the same time businesses can not create enough communication and relationships in terms of time and economic, required manpower profile can not be created for both educational institutions and business. When role in creating skilled manpower of the purpose of vocational education colleges is considered, graduated students should lecturer who have knowledge and skills to educate them and practice them and show students machinery and equipment for industry when students need application and to take an active role in business. For the realization of that teaching staff providing training in vocational colleges are required to have originated educational background not engineering background. As result of the National Education Policy Implemented in recent years, the number of students in vocational schools significantly decreased and Number of Faculty of Technical Education and Faculty of Technology and vocational colleges increased. When the structure of Turkey's skilled labor force and productivity viewed, success in vocational and technical education is revealed. The Eastern European countries and Colombia are located on Turkey in the ranking of skilled labor. Public and private sector apathy to vocational and technical education institutions, the places where skilled labor force are educated, opening vocational school in every county by making national education policies internal political material and attempting to appoint teaching staff with non- adequate training and experience in these institutions are important results of this conclusion. In addition to these, that local expectations are based not on country's economy and productivity but on personal interests and passing this in front of the strategies of vocational and technical education institutions causes that problem of the inter professional pointless competition, conflict will grow instead of decrease. That vocational schools are opened together with lack of unplanned and infrastructure outside of vocational colleges and also opened in private universities led to labor graduations which is far below as quality but above as number of market's expectations. It is evidently seen that students coming to vocational schools are in a trend to have a diploma rather than having a specific aim. Since private universities increased and these universities does not have a disciplined and practical education, tending towards these institutions rather than state institutions has increased. Quotas in state-owned vocational schools has become substantially vacant. Because the students coming to vocational colleges can not find the expectations from the environment of university and social life, they has a serious problem in understanding the importance of their profession and school life. Student who are educated in province vocational schools complete their education by living in province and doing daily commute to solve their problems in their social life and spend time in this environment. When this situation's economic and physical conditions are forced, students can not have sufficient knowledge and skills for the future. So, students prefer going to private universities which are more relax and have approximately the same economic costs. Because the same problem applies to faculty

members who work in the town, vocational schools become a place where the individuals want to get rid of neighborhood and family pressure. Because recruitment of teaching staff in vocational schools is not applied according to objective criteria, high school education which is very remote from application logic is given by people not having sufficient knowledge and skills and just striving for social status.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

1- Promotion and definition of vocational schools was reorganized and these schools of negative thought should be changed. Required importance should be given this school, technological support should be provided and this schools should be tried to be charming in the preferences of students and their families by bringing to the level of developed countries.

2- Newly opened vocational schools should be opened in accordance with regional and national needs and economic conditions. It is clear that there is a serious need for planning and government policies about this topic.

3- Vocational schools should be scheduled to allow qualified manpower training and providing to find jobs which has adequate economic level by rescuing of opening of vocational colleges from being the internal politics material.

4- The programs which will be applied in vocational schools should be planned long-term according to the needs of the region and the country. There should be continuous movement in accordance with this plan

5- Vocational schools which has parallel investments in manufacturing and service sectors should be opened and existing institutions should be modernized in accordance with the new technology to meet the needs of developing technology.

6- That the vocational schools give education bound to universities and getting an enough share from scientific incentives will have a big contribution to realize aims of individuals getting education.

7- The modernization of vocational and technical education to keep pace with the rapidly developing technology should be considered, projects should be increased, share allocated to vocational and technical education from the general budget should be remarkably increased.

8- Teaching staff who has sufficient number and knowledge should be taken to bring the number of students per instructor to level of developed countries.

9- Vocational schools open within private universities should have their ability to produce adequate machinery, equipment and services controlled and it is vital to educate qualified labor that department which can not keep pace with technological developments should not be opened and the ones not modernized should be closed.

10- Vocational and technical education institutions buildings, facilities, implementation units, workshops and laboratories should run in cooperation with the private sector and students studying in the private or public sector should take practical training outside of practice.

11- Vocational schools have an aim to get a job and bring changes about individual's professional ethics and their social life. Vocational schools far away from residential areas isolated location decrease the efficiency.

12- There should be enough equipment and staff within the organization to eliminate the problems which is emerged by the obligation of provided practical courses in the curriculum.

13- Students' practical training should be in enterprises having appropriate technological and physical conditions at least 2 terms with the subject of students being in education period.

14- The department wanted to be opened with in vocational schools should be opened in cooperation with Ministry of National Education (MONE), Turkey Business Association (TEO) and the Turkey Statistical Institute (TSI) to do workforce analysis needed as Vocational and technical education across the country and regional.

15- Vocational Qualifications Authority (VQA) should develop occupational standards in prior sectors, standard of Vocational Qualifications System in active practice and training should be shaped in accordance with needs of the labor market.

16- Ministry of National Education tries to eliminate the complication by gathering the many units under one roof which completed the work of reducing the type of school and restructuring of ministerial departments through both projects and changes in legislation recently. However, the denominator allocated for vocational and technical education declined seriously and addressing the issues within the scope of these changes has a big contribution in education qualified labor.

17- Teaching staff who will give education and practice in vocational schools should have sufficient history and should be recruited by doing practice interview.

18- Vocational Schools should have sufficient number of technical staff and preparation of environment should be provided in terms of cost and functionality.

19- The right of absenteeism of students in the period of education should be decreased, especially participation to practice classes should be provided.

20- Fields entered by the direct passing exam should be expanded and the coefficient related to graduation grade in the exams made central system should be increased.

21- There should be a priority to Vocational School graduates among the employees in public sector.

22- Due to the expiration of the transition system without examination both the quality of the student will increase and students who has better ability to get information and skill will enter the vocational schools.

23- Graduates monitoring unit should be created by the universities to held in the employment of the students graduated from vocational schools and this unit should show way by referencing the businesses.

24- Government funding for the students who choose vocational schools should be increased and these schools should be turned into preferable schools.

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Abbreviations:

ERI: Education reform initiative.

CEUT: Confederation of Employers' Unions of Turkey

TSR: Turkey Social Research.

Project based learning to promote educational leadership skills implementation in an environmental science course at Zayed University (Example of designing an appropriate project)

Iman Boukhobza, Anwar Hajjaj

*Assistant professor, Interdisciplinary department, University College, Zayed University
Iman Boukhobza@zu.ac.ae
Director and Professor, Education College, American Open University
director@aou.edu*

ABSTRACT

The main idea underlying this work is that higher education students can develop educational leadership skills throughout the learning process supported by the approach of project based learning (PBL). This method has been known to point out at the challenge of increasing students' motivation, their involvement in the course, and looking for applications of their learning. This study shows the benefits of designing a project in an environmental science course to create a more effective learning medium. Using PBL, students who were enrolled in the introduction to the environment sciences' course at the general education level at Zayed University, were given the responsibility of quantifying the consumption of paper, to study qualitatively and quantitatively how this consumption would affect ecological resources as well as air pollution production. Students needed afterwards to discuss the benefit of recycling and how this can affect people lives. With the use of the PBL approach, students have shown a good improvement within the area of educational leadership skills (objective, group work, motivation). Most important of all, students showed a high level performance and course satisfaction.

Keywords: Educational leadership skills, Project based learning approach, Project design, General education courses, Introduction of environmental sciences' course.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last three decades, research has suggested that opportunities for gaining a good understanding of science could be achieved via courses that use project based learning approach (Egenrieder, 2010). In fact, PBL is a comprehensive method in which students work in groups and conduct an investigation of a real world topic. Students need to work over extended period of times to solve challenging questions or problems. Therefore students would be involved in the process by: designing and conducting investigations, gathering information, collecting data, asking questions, drawing conclusions based on their results and reporting their findings toward the end of their work (Peggy, 2009).

Today's students need a better understanding of what science is, a clear presentation of scientific concepts, activities that require analysis and interpretation of real data, and most of all a deep appreciation for the role of sciences to the well-being of humanity (Cox, 2012). Indeed, project based learning is believed by its nature, to provide the opportunity to students to accomplish all of that. Rivet and Krajcik (2004) reported that the

design of project based curriculum that converges the learning of sciences from concepts based to meaningful world projects, promoted learning of important and practical science content (Rivet, 2004). In another study, project based learning environment and its impact on students have been investigated. The results indicated that PBL has been motivational and effective when it comes to development skills, students have gradually shown more interest and more confidence about different component of their project (Papastergiou, 2005). A similar study conducted for first year undergraduate students, aimed to investigate the effect of PBL on science students' achievement and their development of scientific process skills. The research findings proved that there was a significant improvement of students' learning as well as an enhancement of their attitude toward sciences and research skills (Altun, 2009).

In the education field, professors and students often speak of skills and knowledge as separate matters, while, indeed, there are intertwined. For instance, if a student has developed the ability to "think scientifically," he or she can do so within a context. In this regard, domain knowledge is mainly important as a channel to teach how to think scientifically. Furthermore, project based learning as well as problem based learning have been proved to be good approaches in implementing business skills (Stinson & Milner, 1996) and technical skills (Littlejohn, 2002). As per leadership skills (Goal setting, group work, motivation,...), there is little evidence of research on the actual effectiveness of the academic programs offered at the higher education level to develop leadership skills. Students' successes or failures were due more to context, previous experience, and personal characteristics than to any appropriate effort to provide them with these skills within the educational context. University's students have been expected to have the necessary skills on entry into the job market, or to develop them on the job via professional development and/or special trainings. Thus the aim of this work is to attract the attention to the importance of using academic approaches as vehicles of implementing leadership skills within students' population at the higher education level.

The main goal of this study was to investigate the important effect of PBL in promoting the implementation of educational leadership skills (Objective, group work, motivation) within undergraduate students' population at Zayed University, as well as their academic performance. The performance and the acquiring of educational leadership skills have been compared with that of students in the standard curriculum over two semesters. More specifically, a lot of effort was given to the design of the project and how students could use it to discuss and find a solution for a real world problem. Three methods were used to evaluate the output of the study: Grade's comparison, class observation and students' survey. And the research results revealed that science achievement of undergraduate students significantly improved with the acquiring of educational leadership skills via project based learning.

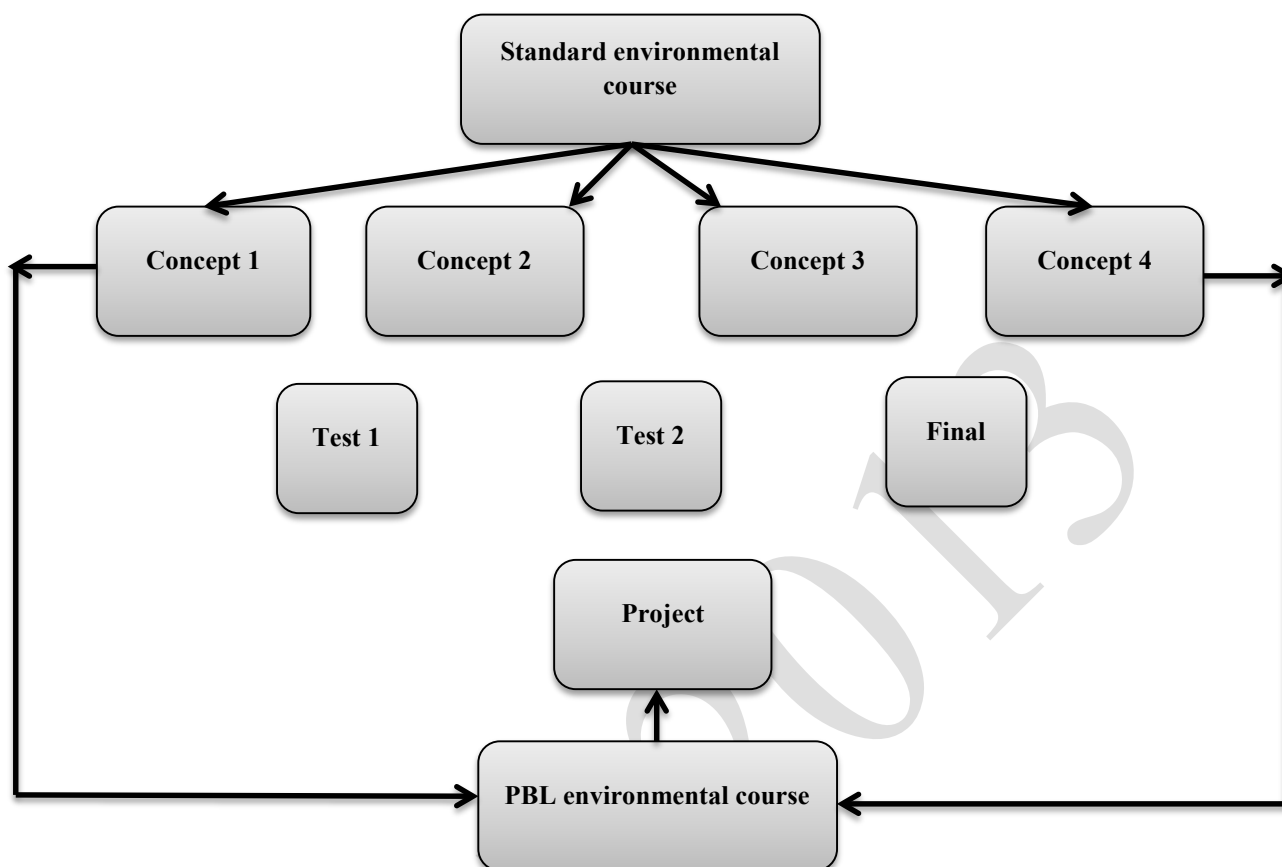


Figure 1: Course map for the introduction to the environmental sciences course using the PBL approach.

METHODS

The sample of the study conducted at Zayed University, Dubai campus, UAE, consisted of a total 111 students from the general education level. The project based learning approach was developed for a non-science majors introductory environmental science course taken by all undergraduate students to fulfill the science general education requirement. The course was normally scheduled to meet three times a week for a period of 50 minutes each time. Course sections had in average 20 students. And, over three consecutive semesters (Fall, Spring and Summer) of the academic year 2012-2013, data were collected.

Typical introductory to the environmental sciences course often is presented as a sequence of topics-based lectures and various assignments. These assignments are most of the time directed by a series of questions and instructions to introduce students to general environmental knowledge. Although, undergraduate students may enjoy learning about environmental problems and discussing possible solutions, it has been noticed that most of the time, they fall short in understanding the relationship between the knowledge they have learned and its application to their real lives.

The basic idea behind this work is to incorporate the approach of project based learning within the traditional course. The course was redesigned to provide students with a project at the beginning of the semester. Students of the introduction to the environment sciences' course were offered a good opportunity to work on a meaningful project in class through project based learning and under the course same outlines.

Procedure: In a typical introductory course to environmental sciences conducted at Zayed University, students usually are presented with the contents of four units that discussed different environmental aspects. And each unit is followed by a test. Students' focus is directed toward getting the unit done quickly and the whole main objective of the course could easily be lost. In the redesigned form of the course, and to truly understand the course content and successfully engage in the project based learning method, students need to

understand that if the first step of their project is not performed properly, they will feel the following steps. Achieving success in each part of the project provided students with self-confidence and brought motivation and enthusiasm for the course.

Figure 1 illustrates the course map and how different components of the course are related. Students earn the necessary course knowledge throughout class discussion and activities in addition to a project that is embedded along the semester.

Different units of the course included the social aspect which covered population and how it affects the environment. This was followed by discussing the ecological aspect by learning different component of an ecosystem and how does losing one component may affect the whole system leading to dangerous environmental problems. The third unit of the course focused on learning about biodiversity and therefore understanding why each ecological unit of an ecosystem is valuable from an instrumental and from an intrinsic point of view. In the last unit of the course, students needed to learn about air pollution and how this may affect biodiversity. While the classroom discussions include the basic knowledge of the course followed by a unit test, there were designed with the goal of completing the course project that all of the students were involved in during the whole semester.

During the first week of the semester, students were introduced to the PBL approach, its goals and procedures. At the start of each class meeting the basic unit concepts were discussed and once a week, students were provided with time to work on their project in class, to discuss problems and challenges they were confronted with.

Project based design of PBL: The students of the introduction to the environmental sciences' course needed to work on a project that reflects the UAE ecological foot print. Early in the semester various discussions were held concerning this issue and the decision came up to work on paper consumption. The project was then divided on different sections related to different units of the course. At the first phase of the project, students with their groups needed to quantify their paper consumption (A4 paper) during a period of two weeks. After that, the social aspect of the course was taken into account by using population numbers. The following phase concentrated on quantifying how much trees are used to make paper that was consumed in the first phase, as well as discussing the impact of losing trees on the ecosystem and the biodiversity therein. In the last phase of the project, students and their groups needed to quantify chemical pollutants produced (carbon emission) as per their individual paper consumption. Overall, students of the introduction to the environmental sciences' course needed to present, in a report, their data collections, calculations, predictions, analysis and problem's solution.

Study evaluation: At the end of the semester, an online survey was given to the students of the introduction to the environmental sciences' course which contain ten questions. However, in this paper, only few questions are discussed and analyzed. Also, student's academic performances were measured based on their tests' grades, and overall course grades. Different semesters' results are presented in this paper for the reason of comparison. Furthermore, and to better assess student attitude toward the course and the PBL approach, an evaluation based on observation was conducted in a weekly basis. The observation was launched at the beginning of the semester and number of students who were involved in their work, were asking questions and paying attention during course discussions or project work, was recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this work, the main objective behind using project based learning in a science subject, is that designing projects that are relevant and interesting are known to give students good opportunities to become independent learners and be more involved with the course material. All of that can be achieved by acquiring educational leadership skills as well as scientific skills. (Bolotin & Svinicki, 2000) The students' population

involved in this study is non-science majors, that implies that students had various levels at sciences and quantitative background. Therefore, teaching this heterogeneous group of students is known to be a very challenging task. However, if the PBL approach is used, every one of these students will be given a chance to contribute, and to develop the project work and therefore have a very valuable impact on students acquiring many educational and scientific skills. Students are developing the skill of working with a clear objective (Knowledge in action) as well as developing the skill of working within groups.

Furthermore, it has been proven that the success of using the approach of PBL (and therefore educational leadership skills implementation) within the instructing process in higher education is based on its special characteristics, and that is that of the practice nature of knowledge and learning, on the nature of the project, and finally on the knowledge integration. All of that has proved to overcome challenges of the learning process in higher education. (Scarborough, et al., 2004)

The main goal of this study is to focus on the project design and help students put their knowledge gained in the introduction to the environmental science course into action. For example, in this project-based learning course, instead of just learning and discussing about the social aspect of the course, the ecology and biodiversity aspect, and the chemistry and physics aspects, students take on the role of discussing and quantifying an environmental problem that concerns them and their country and that is that of the very high ecological footprint. Classroom discussions had come up with the decision on working on paper consumption as being one of the most contributors to the ecological footprint in the UAE. In these roles, students think about how different concepts they have studied could apply to the cases they are working on. Using projects as the spine of the course, in which students take on authentic roles and participate in simulations of real-world scenarios, allows students to engage with the content in context as well as to apply what they learn throughout the semester, not just on one test. In the first part of the project, students needed to collect their paper consumption data (A4 paper) for a period of two weeks. That will give students a good idea about how much they can consume paper for longer period of time such as a month and a year. After that, students needed to come up with predictions of yearly paper consumption from within their own families, cities and then the UAE. The table below shows an example of the sample data collected and processed by one of students' groups that took the introduction to the environmental science course during summer 2013 at Zayed University in Dubai.

Quantification of A4 paper consumption					
	Week/ Number	Month/ Number	Year/ Number	Yearly consumption/grams	Yearly consumption/Tones
Individual students	41	164	1,968	10,017	0.010017
Student's family	287	1,148	13,776	70,119	0.070119
Student's city population	82,129,970	328,519,880	3,942,238,560	20,065,994,270	20,065.99
UAE population	338,826,870	1,355,307,480	16,263,689,760	82,782,180,880	82,782.18
UAE active population	279,532,137	1,118,128,548	13,417,542,576	68,295,291,712	68,295.29

Table1: A summary of an average A4 paper consumption of a students' group that was part of the PBL project. (Summer 2013)

The above data was collected by each group of students. Students have worked out their average daily A4 paper consumption and their weekly consumption. The monthly and the yearly consumption were predictive calculations based on the actual average daily consumption. After that students needed to move further and try to quantify how much A4 paper their families consume in a daily, a weekly, a monthly and a yearly basis. The family data was predictive calculation based on the actual average individual student's consumption (Seven family members were used to predict how much the above family consumes of A4 paper). These calculations were followed by a trial to estimate how much A4 paper a city can consume. Dubai was the city used in the above example, and a recent population number of Dubai was used (2,003,170). (Total Population of the UAE, 2013). Then, a trial to estimate how much A4 paper the UAE population can consume in a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis. The estimation was based on the individual student consumption and using a recent UAE population number (8,264,070). (Total Population of the UAE, 2013) This last estimation on how much A4 paper the UAE population can consume is not quite accurate, as the calculation assumes that all population is consuming A4 paper in a similar way. Therefore, the use of a better estimation of population that are effectively using paper and that is what is called "Active population". This latter is known to be a group of population that includes ages from 15- 64 years old. Using a recent estimate, it has been reported that only 6,817,857 (82.5% of the 2010 UAE population) is categorized under the active population group. (The Demographic Profile of the United Arab Emirates, 2013)

To better quantify the number of A4 paper consumption in the UAE, students needed to conduct a unit conversion (from numbers to grams). An international conversion rate was used and the students' yearly consumption data was converted from number of paper to the weight in grams and tonnes. The conversion rate used in this phase of the project is that 1 A4 paper weights around 5 grams. (Paper density, 2013) In addition to the literature rate conversion, students have used an electronic balance inside the classroom, and the rate found was around 5.09 g.

The data that students have collected, calculated, projected and converted is by no mean 100% accurate, due to a number of assumptions that were made in this stage of the project. However, the numbers presented in Table 1 can give students a good quantification as per the use of paper either at an individual level or at the country level. And therefore, can put their knowledge (Population and footprint) earned in the first part of the introduction to the environmental science course into action. This important step of the project presents with no doubt a chance for students to earn educational leadership skills such as objective and group work.

The second phase of the PBL experience, in the introduction to the environmental science course at Zayed University, focused on the ecological and biodiversity aspect of the course. After discussing the concept of ecosystem and the importance of each biodiversity component in various ecosystems. Students needed to find out which ecological resource is used to make paper. And therefore, quantify their previous data as per the ecological resource's consumption. The following table illustrates how much of a tree, Zayed University students, their families, their cities and the UAE are consuming:

Quantification of trees' consumption		
	Yearly paper consumption/Tones	Yearly tree consumption
Individual students	0.010017	0.170289
Student's	0.070119	1.192023

family		
Student's city population	20,065.99	341,121
UAE population	82,782.18	1,407,297
UAE active population	68,295.29	1,161,019

Table2: A summary of a yearly average tree consumption of a students' group that was part of the PBL project. (Summer 2013)

In this phase of the project based learning course, students needed to focus on quantifying the yearly tree consumption from an individual level to the country level. The introduction to the environmental science course students developed further their skills in understanding scientific concepts. Calculations and number projections were mainly made based on previous data for yearly paper consumption as well as on a known international conversion rate. Research in the field of paper manufacture has shown that in order to make 1 tone of paper, in average around 17 trees should be used. This conversion rate was published by Conservatree (a non-profit organization) based on a report to Congress in the USA in the 1970s. The rate was used to estimate the number of trees needed to make virgin paper, without taking into consideration the type of tree, its height nor its diameter. Although other estimations were made after that, there will be always a need to more trees' specification. For the quasi quantitative nature of this work, the first rate was used keeping in mind that the data presented in this work provides environmental students course and researchers with only a good estimate of the number of trees as per their A4 paper consumption.

During the last phase of the project of the PBL introduction to the environmental science course, students needed to find out the main pollutant as per paper manufacture. Then, students had to quantify how much pollutant they were contributing with upon their average A4 paper yearly consumption. Table 3 presents a summary of data as per pollutant production.

Quantification of CO₂ production		
	Yearly paper consumption/Tones	Yearly CO₂ production/Tones
Individual students	0.010017	0.013623
Student's family	0.070119	0.095361
Student's city population	20,065.99	27,290
UAE population	82,782	112,584
UAE active population	68,295	92,882

Table 3: A summary of a yearly average CO₂ production as per paper consumption of a students' group that was part of the PBL project. (Summer 2013)

In a similar way to the previous phases of the PBL project, students needed to quantify their yearly contribution to the chemical production (mainly CO₂). Calculations have been performed starting from an individual level to the country level. And were mainly based on previous data for yearly paper consumption as well as on a known international conversion rate. In fact, data about how much pollutants are produced in the paper manufacture has been published and a rate of 1/1.36 tones of paper to tones of CO₂ has been used. (Learn more about paper, 2013) Other rates of pollutants' production as per paper production have been published and there were mostly close. Similarly and for the quasi quantitative nature of this work, the 1/1.36 rate was used keeping in mind that the data presented in the above table provides environmental students course and researchers with a good estimate of how much CO₂ is produced as per paper consumption.

At the end of their project, the introduction to the environmental course students have to look at their data and think about how they can avoid destroying trees and therefore saving ecosystems. In addition to minimizing the pollutants production. All of that goes under finding solutions to environmental problems. Students have been convinced upon their findings on the importance of using less paper in their everyday lives. They were encouraged to recycle, to avoid printing and to reuse paper.

In summary, this study supports the fact that project based learning is an effective and motivating approach for higher education students. The work has proved that students of the introduction to environmental science course in Zayed University have had the chance to earn various skills (Critical thinking, problem solving, science's inquiry) that are in accordance with the science requirement of general education courses in the university. Furthermore, students have had the opportunity to acquire few educational leadership skills (Objective, group work and motivation).

Study evaluation: To explore the impact of the project based learning approach on students' attitude toward acquiring various skills and educational leadership skills in specific, different instruments have been used during the time of the study (2012 Fall, 2013 Spring, 2013 Summer). Mainly an observation exercise, students' performance comparison and students' survey were used.

First, an observation exercise was carried out to investigate the in-class atmosphere and number of students who have shown involvement with the project work has been recorded in a weekly basis throughout the semester. The observation data obtained from the introduction to the environmental science course was analyzed and it has been shown that after few sessions, students have begun to take the initiative to start working, to ask questions and to discuss. Figure 2 shows the number in percent of students who have shown involvement in the project inside the classroom throughout the semester.

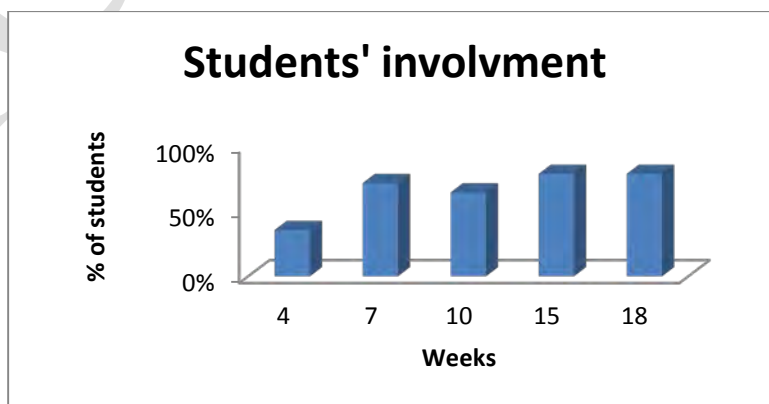


Figure 2: Example of a sample of data based on students' involvement inside the classroom.(Spring 2013)

In the first week of the semester, the approach of PBL was introduced to the students of the introduction to environmental sciences' course. The project's goal and procedures were explained. After that students were engaged on data collection as per their daily and weekly paper consumption (A4). Each week a discussion time and project work period was given to the students. Data of the number of students who were involved in the project work versus time is presented in the above chart (Week 4, 7, 10, 15 and 18).

The results of the observation exercise conducted along the semester has shown that after few sessions, students have started to show their involvement by discussing within their groups or with their instructor. The rate of involvement has shown a positive increase with time as it goes from 40% of the students during week 4 to 80% toward the end of the semester. This observation part of the study has demonstrated that not only the PBL project provided students with opportunities to see the relevance of their earned knowledge, and make the connection between the subject content, the project and their own experiences. But also, it helped them earn educational leadership skills such as appreciating the objective behind their learning as well as working within groups and all of that can explain the higher percent of involved students at the end of the project compared to that at beginning of the semester.

Second, and in order to gather adequate data about the change of student's attitudes toward their learning as well as toward their level of knowledge and skills, another data source was used. The overall students' performance was analyzed in comparing a PBL introduction to environmental sciences' course and a traditional introduction to environmental sciences' course. The table below summarizes letter grade numbers (A, B, C, D, F) within sections of the environmental courses taught in a traditional way, and those within sections of the same course taught using PBL.

Letter grades	Section 523 (Traditional)	Section 582 (Traditional)	Section 501 (PBL)	Section 511 (PBL)	Section 503 (PBL)
A	4.35%	0.00%	17.39%	28.57%	31.82%
B	30.43%	18.75%	43.48%	28.57%	45.45%
C	47.83%	62.50%	21.74%	42.86%	22.73%
D	13.04%	18.75%	17.39%	0.00%	0.00%
F	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 4: A summary of students' performance. A, B, C, D, E are letter grades converted from the overall course grades. A section is a class of students taking the same course. Sections 523 and 582 were taught traditionally during 2012 Fall semester. Sections 501 and 511 were taught using PBL during 2013 spring semester. Section 503 was taught using PBL during 2013 summer semester.

According to Table 4, there was a considerable difference in terms of achievement between the traditional group and the PBL group. Project based learning and the trial of implementing educational leadership skills seemed to improve the performance of students in the environmental course. Most of Zayed University students who enregistered in this course seem to find learning more meaningful by being motivated to take responsibility, to investigate and to bring their own input for their project. The data collected as per students' performance showed a general positive increase when comparing percents of A and B in traditional classes

and PBL classes of the environmental course. (31.82% versus 4.34% for letter grade A. And 45.45% versus 30.43% for letter grade B respectively for sections 503 and 523). The opposite trend was observed for the percents of C and D. The data collected as per students' performance showed a general negative increase when comparing percents of C and D in traditional classes and PBL classes of the environmental course. (22.73% versus 47.83% for letter grade C. And 0.00% versus 13.04% for letter grade D respectively for sections 503 and 523).

At the end of the semester, an online survey was given to students of the environmental course. The questionnaire contained ten questions, however, only 5 questions that are directly related to the study are presented here.

The project has helped me understand better the objective of the environmental course.	
Strongly Agree	35%
Agree	40%
Neutral	20%
Disagree	5%
Strongly Disagree	0%
While working on the project, I have liked working in groups.	
Strongly Agree	35%
Agree	35%
Neutral	8%
Disagree	18%
Strongly Disagree	8%
I believe that the project has helped me learn better in this environmental course.	
Strongly Agree	35%
Agree	38%
Neutral	22%
Disagree	2%
Strongly Disagree	0%
I believe that the project has helped me be motivated in this environmental course.	
Strongly Agree	40%
Agree	32%

Neutral	25%
Disagree	5%
Strongly Disagree	0%
I believe that the project has helped me perform better in my tests.	
Strongly Agree	30%
Agree	25%
Neutral	30%
Disagree	10%
Strongly Disagree	2%

Table 5: Survey results and students' feedback on the project used in the PBL environmental course. (2013 Summer 2013)

Survey results showed that more than 70% of students indicated that the project helped them to understand the objective of the course and therefore to better understand the course concepts and keep them motivated. In addition around 70% of the students have shown positive feedback on group work. Table 5 shows that 55% of students believed that the project conducted in the introduction to the environmental sciences course has helped them to perform better in their tests. This relative low percentage can be explained by the fact that many students did not make yet the link between working on the project and learning. These students still think that the project is an assessment component of the course rather than a channel of learning.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, this study supports the view that project based learning is an effective pedagogical approach in which students engage in intellectually challenging work that allow them to gain knowledge and educational leadership skills. At Zayed University, PBL enabled students of the introduction to the environmental sciences course to use real data, to quantify their funding and to comprehend the process of working on a project.

The project was designed to provide students enjoyable and effective environmental concepts learning. Students have put their knowledge in action. They have quantified paper consumption, ecological resource consumption and pollutant production. They have come up with real figures as per their individual, family, cities and the nation consumption. All of that has shown that well designed projects within the approach of PBL can be a real catalyst for students to gain quantitative reasoning, critical thinking and problem solving from the knowledge point of view. And to help them acquire skills such as the objective, group work and motivation. Indeed, in all phases of the study, it was rewarding to see the students interested during their PBL learning experience. It seemed obvious that students were more motivated, more focused, enjoying working in groups and performing better, compared with the students in the traditional course.

Finally, Zayed University can create an autonomous life-long learning environment by: Identifying learning objectives, employing learning approaches, using appropriate resources, training its faculties and spreading the awareness of the importance of the learning opportunities that exist inside classrooms.

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Proposal of a methodology for non-formal competences certification

Domenico Falcone, Alessandro Silvestri, Cristina Cerbaso, Antonio Forcina, Gianpaolo Di Bona

Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
silvestr@unicas.it

ABSTRACT

The work aims to present a methodology for certifying the competences acquired in non-formal contexts. Given the absence of a framework to respect, but following the criteria established by the “Council Recommendation of 20th December 2012 on the validation of non-formal and informal learning” (2012/C 398/01), a model, called "ABC – Competence: Analysis, Balance and Certification of Competences”, has been developed. After the professional profile identification (i.e.: ESCO - European Skills/Competences, qualifications and Occupations classification), the model allows certifying the competence level acquired by the learner as a result of participation in a training course.

In the model definition it is significant:

- the identification of the trainer figure; he becomes the guarantor of contents and training methodologies choice and evaluates the actual acquisition of competences by the learner;
 - the classification of competences (*knowledge/ability; hard/soft*);
 - the identification of competence level, according to the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning.

KEYWORDS: competence, non-formal, certification, balance

INTRODUCTION

The **model for non-formal competence certification** permits to evaluate and certify the competences acquired by learners of a vocational training course (CEDEFOP, 2009b).

Non-formal learning is different from formal learning because it takes place outside the formal school/vocational training/university system, through planned activities (e.g. with goals and timelines) involving some form of learning support, for example:

- programmes to impart work-skills, literacy and other basic skills for early school-leavers;
- in-company training;
- structured online learning;
- courses organised by civil society organisations for their members, their target group or the general public.

Instead, informal learning is not organised or structured in terms of goals, time or instruction. This covers skills acquired (sometimes unintentionally) through life and work experience, for example:

- project-management or IT skills acquired at work,
- languages and intercultural skills acquired during a stay abroad,
- IT skills acquired outside work,
- skills acquired through volunteering, cultural activities, sports, youth work and through activities at home (e.g. taking care of a child).

To develop a model for competence certification, you need to have a reference framework (Robinson, 2007), currently not yet defined, but it's possible to follow the criteria dictated by the “Council Recommendation of 20th December 2012 on the validation of non-formal and informal learning” (2012/C 398/01) (European Parliament; Council of the European Union; 2007; European Parliament; Council of the European Union; 2008; Council of The European Union, 2012)

The model for non-formal competence certification is applicable to different types of competence, both manual/operational/craft and organizational/managerial/intellectual.

In general, it is possible to differentiate between **Hard and Soft skills** (ISFOL, 2013).

Soft skills are personal attributes that enhance an individual's interactions, job performance and career prospects. Unlike hard skills, which are the technical requirements of a job and many other activities, soft skills relate to a person's ability to interact effectively with co-workers and customers and are broadly applicable both in and outside the workplace (*Spencer&Spencer* and *Goleman Emotional Intelligence* models).

Competence certification must enable you to recognize and evaluate the acquisition in an individual of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, both highly technical and related to a specific work context, and transversal and useful in different working contexts.

Competence certification allows obtaining a whole profile certification or part of it (Franceschetti, 2012).

A partial classification of profiles and skills is already used in the European job mobility portal EURES and PLOTEUS (EURES, 2013; PLOTEUS, 2013). It exists in many languages and currently contains thousands of skill descriptions and job titles. It will be updated and enriched with additional descriptions of occupations, skills/competences and qualifications to become an important part of ESCO (European Skills/Competences, qualifications and Occupations classification) (ESCO, 2011).

The professional profile definition also helps deepen understanding of labour market needs and connecting education/training outcomes with jobs (Westerhuis, 2011).

Competence Certification Process

Systematic validation mechanisms is an enhancement tool for the individual making clear which skills are available in the European workforce (UNIONCAMERE, 2013):

- facilitating a better match between skills and labour demand, addressing skills shortages in growing sectors;
- promoting better transferability of skills between companies and sectors;
- helping citizens move around the EU to study and work.

As previously mentioned, the competence is a structured set of knowledge (to know) and skills (to know how) to be used independently in work or study situations and in professional and personal development. Therefore, certify a professional profile (set of competences) means attest knowledge, skills or “*the ability to use knowledge and skills independently in real-life contexts*” (competence), depending on the profile characteristics.

Conceptually, a person could be skilful but not competent, in the sense of lacking the necessary theoretical knowledge in a particular field.

Wanting to restrict the certification of skills in non-formal learning contexts, the model for competence certification will aim the investigation, according to the specific course characteristics, of:

- theoretical concepts acquisition (*knowledge certification*);
- practical ability acquisition (*skills certification*);
- the joint acquisition of theoretical concepts and practical abilities, knowing how to use independently in work situations (*competence certification*).

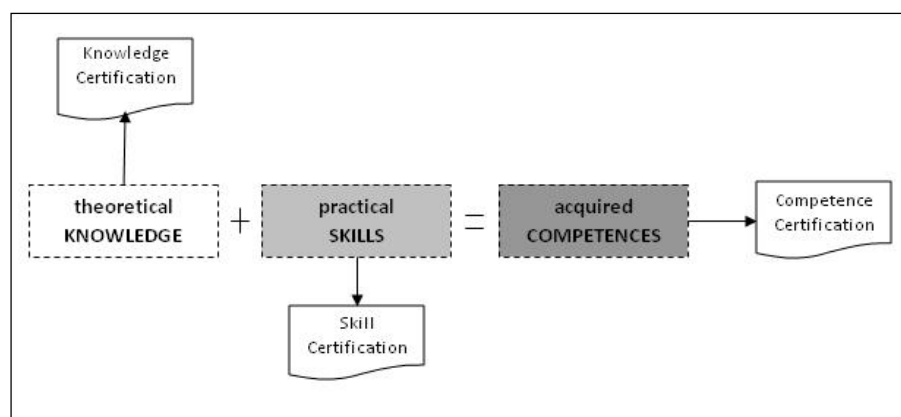


Fig. 1 – Certification process

“ABC-Competence” Model: Analysis/Balance/Certification of Knowledge/Skills/Competence

The proposed model, called ABC-Competence (Analysis/Balance/Certification of Competences) provides three possible investigations:

1. Certification of acquired competences:

Assessment of matching between the proven competences and the reference standard.

2. Balance of competences, input and output:

Assessment of the competence level growth as a result of participation in the course.

3. Training requirements, satisfied and to satisfy:

Evaluation of learners expectations and their satisfaction.

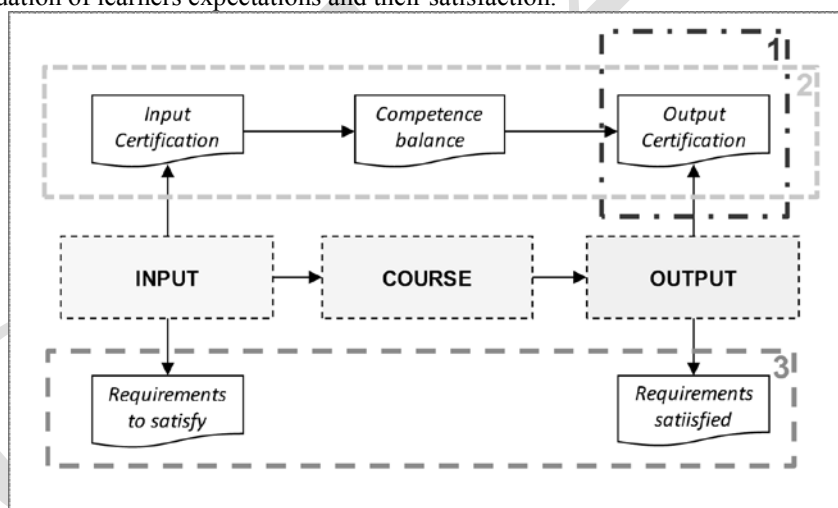


Fig. 2 – Certification model scheme

1. Certification of competence

The assessment of a candidate competences is based on the comparison between the proven skills and a reference standard.

If a conformity between the assessed competences and the reference exists, the certification process is successful and the learner can obtain a certificate of competence with evaluating the possessed level.

Therefore, the major difficulty for the competence certification is the definition of competence indicators (an element or a set of elements, able to report or provide information about property of a particular competence).

The set of indicators attributed to a competence defines distinctive and ascertainable criteria that make clear the competence acquisition, in reference to the application context.

On the basis of the Council Recommendation of 20th December 2012, cited above, each certification process takes place through the following four steps:

- **Identification:** phase aims to identify and define the competences amenable to a certifiable standard;
- **Documentation:** phase of evidence gathering and/or testing, aimed to document the competence possession
- **Evaluation:** phase of verification of competence possession (according to criteria and indicators referring to predefined standards) and assessment of the achieved level;
- **Certification:** phase which concludes the certification process. It consists in releasing standardized documents that certify the competences assessed, according to defined rules.

The following flowchart (Fig. 3) shows the activities to be performed within the different phases and related responsibilities.

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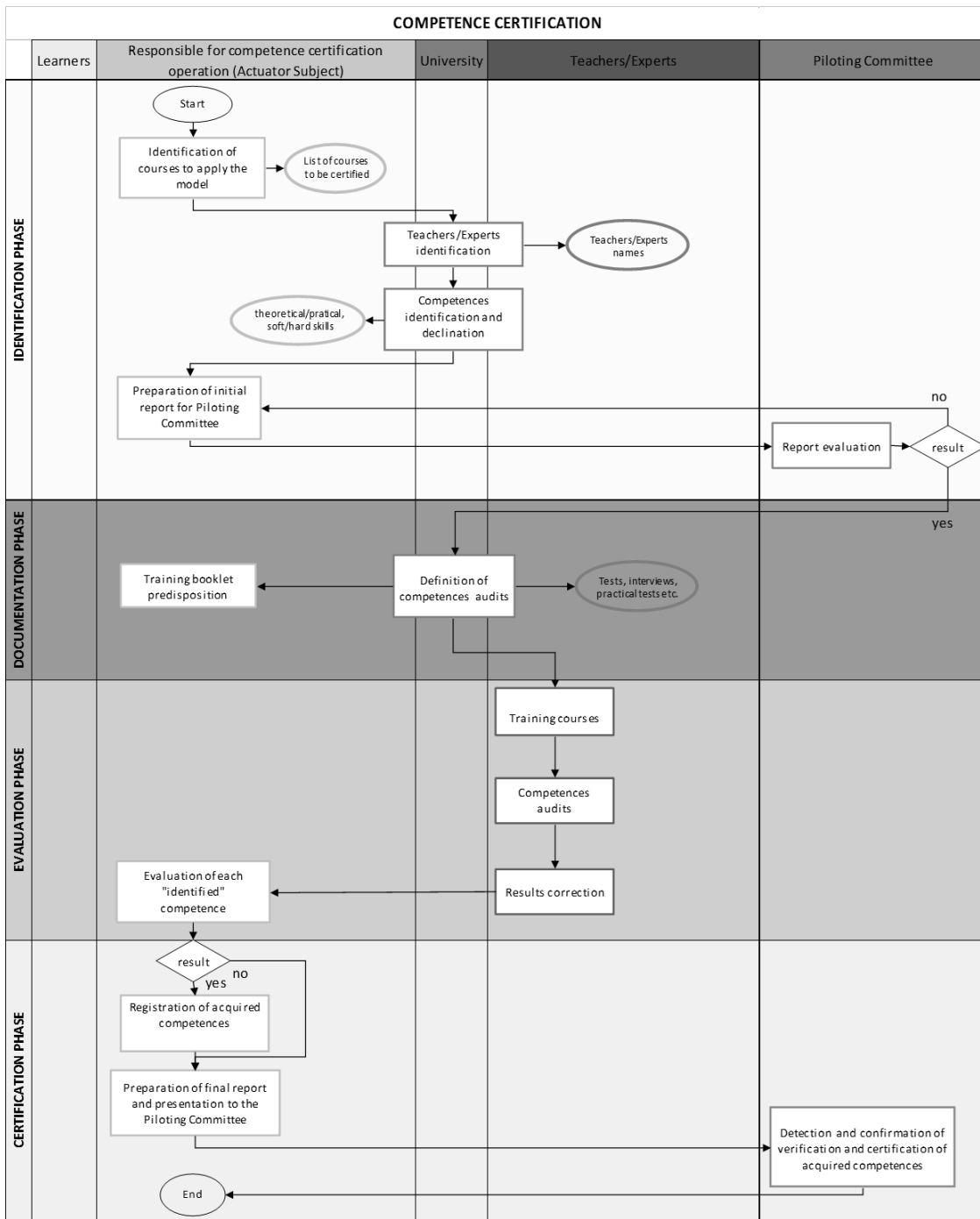


Fig. 3 - Flowchart of skills certification (phases-activities-responsibilities)

Given the absence of a framework to evaluate the acquired competences, it becomes essential entrusting the non-formal education and, consequently, its effectiveness evaluation, to experienced trainers in the professional profile that you intend to form.

Furthermore, only “an authorised body confirms that an individual has acquired learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences) measured against a relevant standard” (Council Recommendation of 20th December 2012 on the validation of non-formal and informal learning) (UNESCO, 2011).

Therefore, the qualified teacher becomes the guarantor of contents and training methodologies and evaluates the actual acquisition of competences by the learner (Dreyfus et al., 1980).

The trainer qualification (as in other areas, such as Health and Safety at Work) is based on his documented and provable previous experience.

To qualify the teaching staff, you can refer to the guidelines for the European Social Fund 2007-2013 reporting, which identify three levels of teaching:

Group A: requires at least ten years of experience and includes university professors, senior researchers (research managers, early researchers), business executives, entrepreneurs, industry experts and professionals;

Group B: requires a minimum of three years of experience and includes university researchers, industry experts and professionals;

Group C: includes university researchers, industry experts and professionals with less than three years of experience.

The University will ensure that trainers have the necessary technical and professional requirements (Teachers of Group A, B or C).

The presence of such expert figures will produce a training course adequate to the profile to be formed and, consequently, will certify the acquisition of specific skills, whether theoretical/practical (*knowledge/ability*), technical/transversal (*hard/soft skills*).

In order to base the competence assessment on correct and reliable data, expert trainers, supported by the University, will adopt an audit (questionnaire, test, interview, practice test etc.), opportunely defined.

For example, if the chosen tool is the questionnaire, a question with three answers (only one correct), for every two hours of training, will be prepared by the teacher, who will have also to provide information about the question characteristics:

- **Valence: theoretical / practical** (assessment of knowledge or ability, respectively);
- **Nature: transversal / technical** (assessment of soft or hard skills, respectively).

The criteria to be satisfied in order to demonstrate the competence, will be implicitly defined by the definition of the questions. Obviously, they are inextricably linked to the course content.

In particular, soft skills are generally grouped into four main macro-categories (Personal, Relational, Cognitive and Organizational), instead, technical ones will be identified according to the professional profile considered.

The question structure could be as follows:

Scheme of question

1 question with 3 answers (only one correct), per every 2 hours of training	QUESTION: ○ Answer 1 ○ Answer 2 ○ Answer 3	VALENCE: <input type="checkbox"/> Theoretical (<i>knowledge</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Practical (<i>ability</i>)	NATURE: <input type="checkbox"/> Transversal (<i>soft skills</i>)* <input type="checkbox"/> Technical (<i>hard skills</i> **)
---	--	---	---

Choose the investigated COMPETENCE:

*

- PERSONAL: awareness of strengths and weaknesses, target orientation, manage their own emotions and behaviors, stress management.*
- RELATIONAL: listening skills, social skills and empathy, communication skills, persuasiveness and influencing skills;*
- COGNITIVE: analysis and synthesis skills, problem solving, logical and / or mathematical reasoning, creativity;*
- ORGANIZATIONAL: planning skills, time management, control ability, flexibility.*

**

- TECHNICAL/PROFESSIONAL SKILL (PROFILE)* _____

Example of question for the assessment of a transversal knowledge:

1 question with 3 answers (only one correct), per every 2 hours of training	QUESTION: <i>What is 2+2?</i> <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	VALENCE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theoretical (<i>knowledge</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Practical (<i>ability</i>)	NATURE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transversal (<i>soft skills</i>)* <input type="checkbox"/> Technical (<i>hard skills</i>)**
---	--	--	--

X * *COGNITIVE: logical and / or mathematical reasoning*

Example of question for the assessment of a transversal ability:

1 question with 3 answers (only one correct), per every 2 hours of training	QUESTION: <i>If two children have two sandwiches each, how many sandwiches together?</i> <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	VALENCE: <input type="checkbox"/> Theoretical (<i>knowledge</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Practical (<i>ability</i>)	NATURE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transversal (<i>soft skills</i>)* <input type="checkbox"/> Technical (<i>hard skills</i>)**
---	---	--	--

X * *COGNITIVE: logical and / or mathematical reasoning*

The choice of the questions allows defining the region of competence investigated, valence (knowledge / ability) and nature (soft / hard skills); then, by analyzing the answers given by each learner, it will be possible to value his level of possession.

For the choice of the possession levels, we referred to the descriptors of the *European Qualifications Framework* for lifelong learning (EQF) (European Commission, 2008a; European Commission, 2008b). According to this framework, we can establish 8 levels, related to the learning outcomes and to the possession of knowledge, skills and competences. The rating scale suggests the levels and ratings listed below:

- **Excellent (score 9-10):**
critical and in-depth knowledge of the topics, commendable competence level.
- **Outstanding (score 8-9):**
extensive knowledge of the topics, very good competence level.
- **Good (score 7-8):**
satisfactory knowledge of the topics, discrete / good competence level.
- **Average (score 6-7):**
essential knowledge of the topics, just enough competence level.
- **Mediocre (score 5-6):**
fragmentary knowledge of the topics, modest competence level.
- **Insufficient (score 3-4):**
incomplete knowledge of the topics, level of competence not sufficient.
- **Poor (score 2-3):**
very sketchy knowledge of the topics, grossly inadequate competence level.
- **Null (score 0-2):**
no knowledge of the subjects, competence level very low or nil.

In line with the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), all Member States are in the process of developing National Qualification Frameworks (NQFs), which describe qualifications in terms of learning outcomes (CEDEFOP, 2013a; ISTAT, 2009; Coles, 2007).

The distribution of questions among the different types of skills investigated, can be summarized through a Radar graph, which allows us to delineate the region of the skills acquired thanks to the course (Fig. 4).

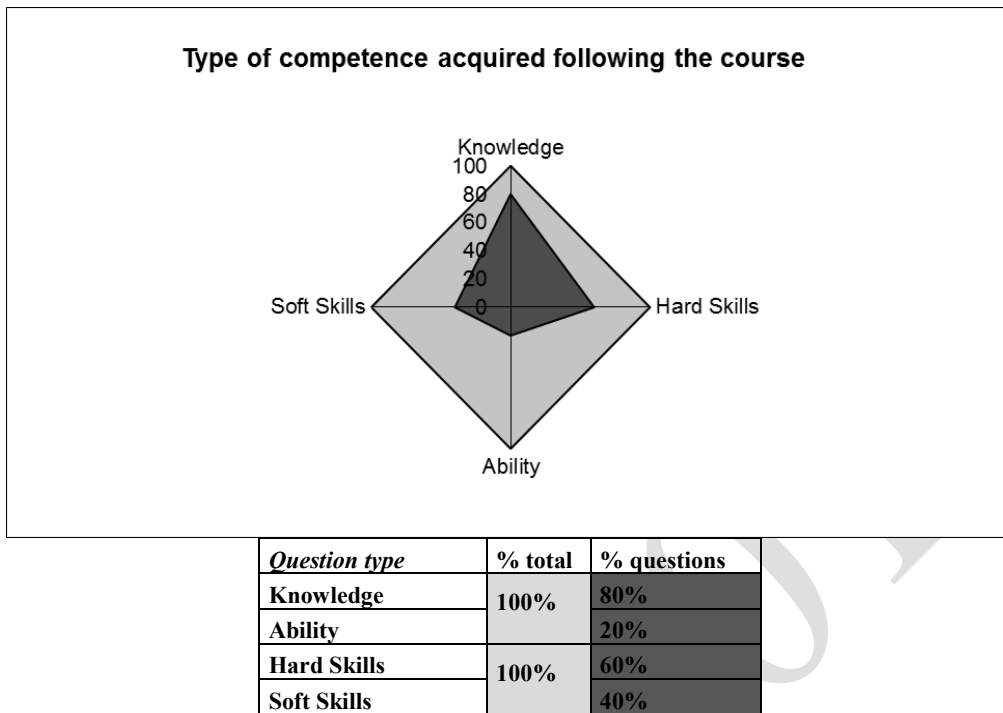


Fig. 4 – Definition of the region of competence investigated

The darker polygon indicates how many questions compared to the total (clearer polygon), refer to knowledge rather than ability or hard skills rather than soft skills. For example, in the case of questions half and half theoretical and practical, rather than half and half transversal and technical, the radar graph will be as follows (Fig. 5).

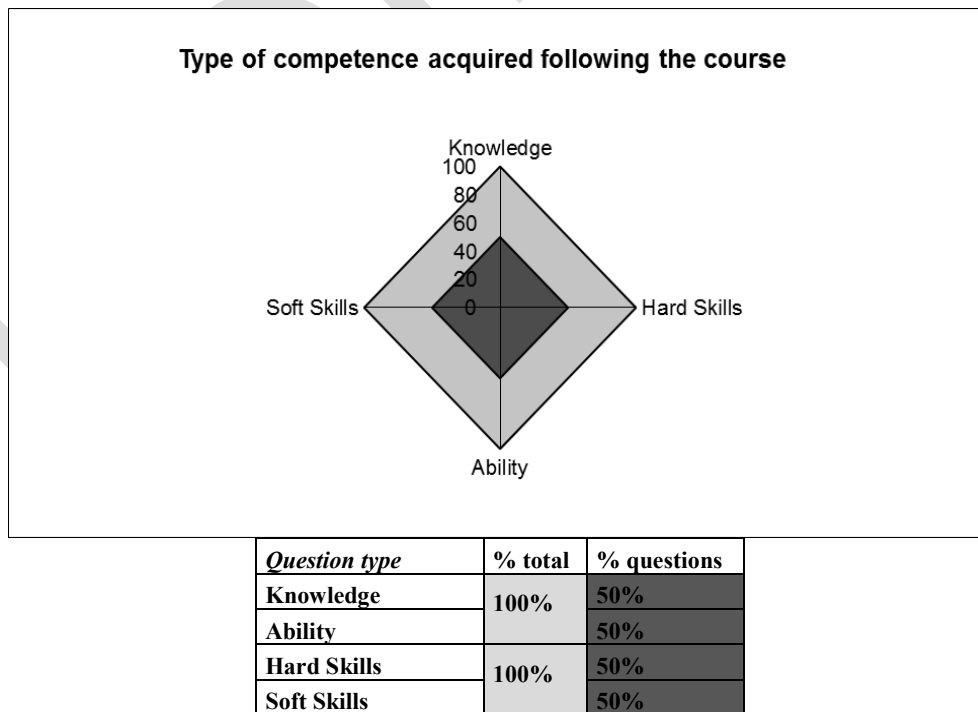


Fig. 5 – Example of Representation 50-50, theoretical-practical and transversal-technical

Instead, in the case of questions only theoretical and technical, we have the following representation:

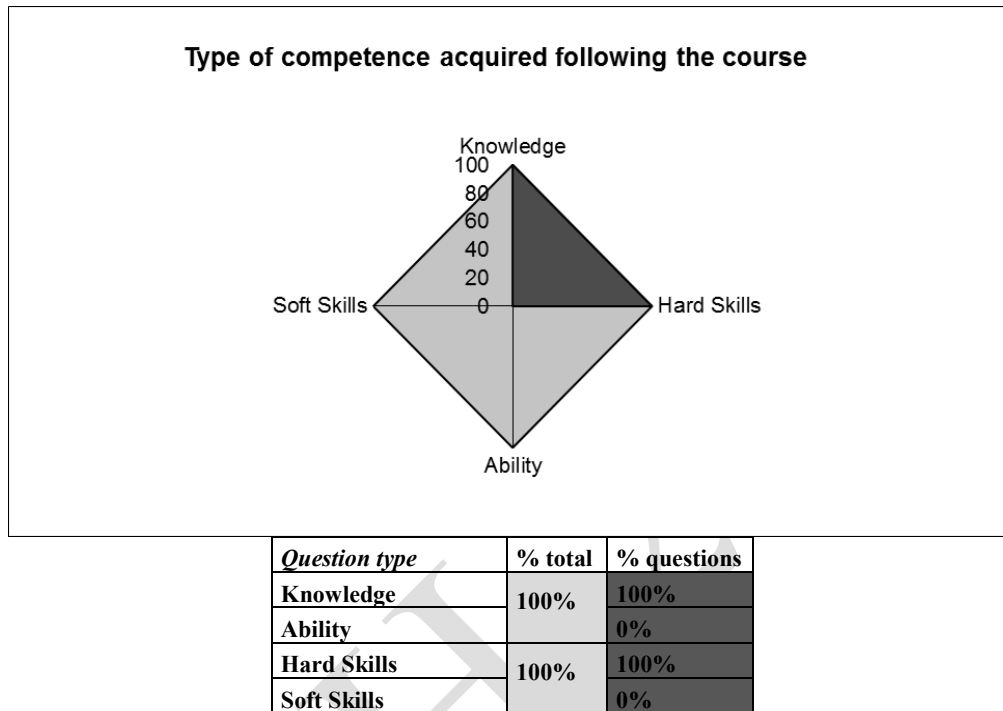
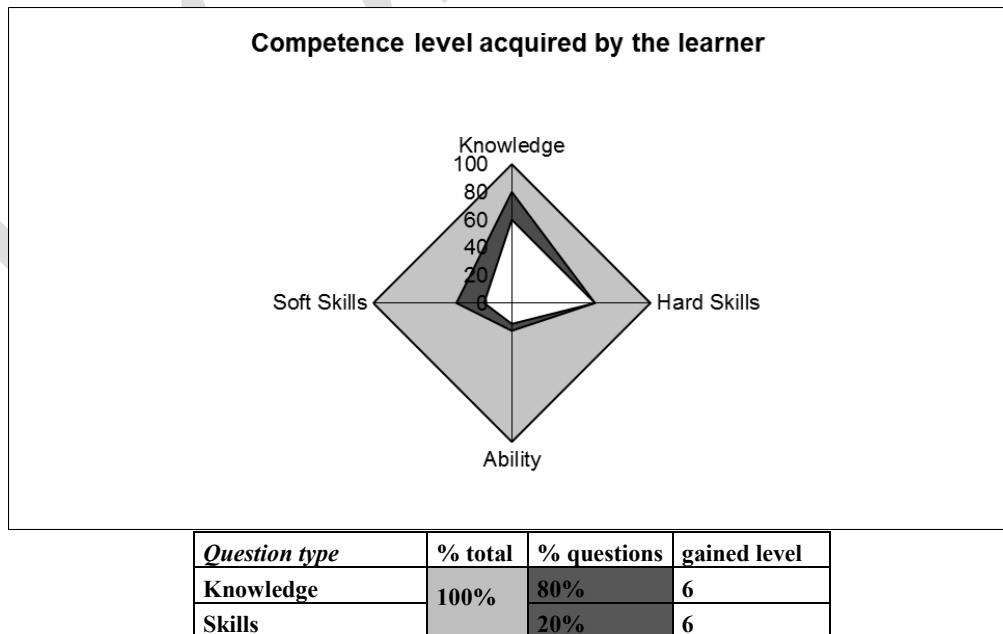


Fig. 6 – Example of representation only theoretical and practical questions

In the same way, it is possible to represent the level of skill possessed / acquired by each learner (Fig. 7).



Hard Skills	100%	60%	8
Soft Skills		40%	4

Fig. 7 – Representation of the level of skill possessed / acquired by the learner

The innermost polygon (white color) indicates the level of skills possessed / acquired by the learner, referring to the competence region of the course (darker polygon), calculated on the basis of the correct answers for the different types of investigated skills. If all answers are correct, the white polygon overlaps the darker one.

Obviously, thanks to the information about the question type, provided by the teachers, it is possible to make a more detailed assessment and proceed to the **certification of specific skills**, to be included in the certificate which will be issued to the learner.

You can, for example, evaluate and represent which types of soft skills are investigated and owned by the learner (Fig. 8).

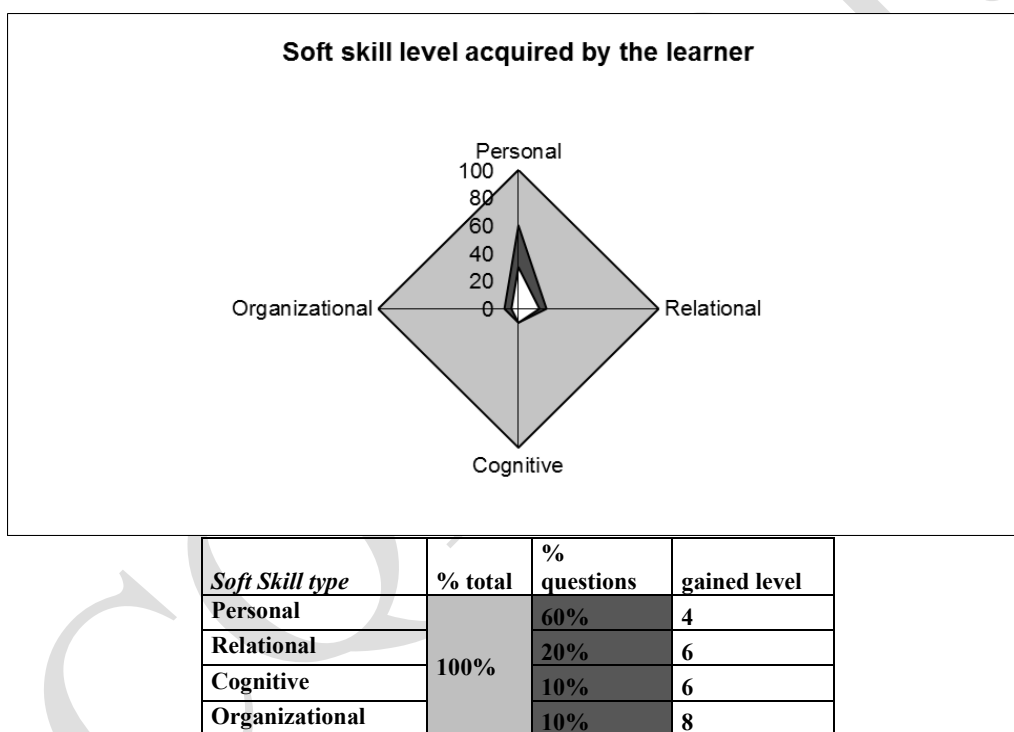


Fig. 8 – Representation of the soft skill level possessed /acquired by the learner

The same analysis can be done for technical skills, related to the particular professional course.

In fact, the type (valence and nature) of questions to be asked, can either be chosen by the teacher both defined in the design phase to force the contents towards the development of specific skills.

2. Balance of input and output competences

A further aspect of the assessment could investigate the growth concerning learner knowledge/skills/competence level, as a result of attending a specific course.

For this purpose, the questionnaire introduced in the previous paragraph should be made before starting the course and administered in both at the beginning and at the end.

By the collected results, the effectiveness of the training in competences increase and, consequently, the value of the trained person will be monitored.

The possibility of evaluating the competence increasing, will obviously depend on the specific course duration.

In the case of short courses, less than 40 hours, it's expected a single check at the end of the training.

In the case of long courses, exceeding 40 hours, it will be possible to evaluate the growth, for example, through the administration of two questionnaires, at the beginning and at end of the course, achieving an “*in and out*” competence balance.

The questions will be similar for both tests, so you can really evaluate the effectiveness of training activities. It will be changed the order and wording of the questions and some will be even redundant, so you can verify the effective knowledge of the answer by the learner.

3. *Competence analysis*

In order to analyse the most important training deficiencies perceived by the learner, will be necessary to provide questions, aimed at understanding the training needs satisfied and those to be met.

- Ex ante: the learner in self-assessment can determine how much he expects that the course is relevant to his studies or how much he believes it useful for his career;
- Ex post: the learner, still in self-assessment, can determine how much the course has corresponded to his expectations and how will be (if measured immediately after the course) or was (if assessed after time from the end of the course) useful to his work.


Competence Certification Module

The certification process must be completed with the declaration of competences possessed by the learner, also according to the principles of transparency and comparability promoted by the European Union (CEDEFOP, 2005; CEDEFOP, 2009a; CEDEFOP, 2013b; CEDEFOP, 2013c).

The proposed certification module will be similar to the one established by the Italian Ministry of University and Research for the certification of basic competences in the major cultural areas (Language, Mathematics, Science-Technology, History-Social).

The certificate will list the competences acquired by the learner, in terms of knowledge and skills, divided into technical and transversal ones.

In order to monitor the professional growth of the learner, will be set up a training booklet, containing information about all the courses attended and the achieved results, including details of tested and certified competences.


Course Title
"XXX"
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE

Course Director

CERTIFIES

 That Mr _____
 Born in _____ on _____
 Has successfully completed the training course, acquiring the competences listed below

Scale of levels for the competence acquisition, according to EQF eight levels:

- **Excellent (score 9-10):**
 - critical and in-depth knowledge of the topics, commendable competence level.
- **Outstanding (score 8-9):**
 - extensive knowledge of the topics, very good competence level.
- **Good (score 7-8):**
 - satisfactory knowledge of the topics, discrete / good competence level.
- **Average (score 6-7):**
 - essential knowledge of the topics, just enough competence level.
- **Moderate (score 5-6):**
 - fragmentary knowledge of the topics, modest competence level.
- **Insufficient (score 3-4):**
 - incomplete knowledge of the topics, level of competence not sufficient.
- **Poor (score 2-3):**
 - very slatshy knowledge of the topics, grossly inadequate competence level.
- **Null (score 0-2):**
 - no knowledge of the subjects, competence level very low or nil.

 Place and date _____ Signature: _____

ACQUIRED COMPETENCES AND GAINED LEVELS			
Acquired competences	Gained levels		
Transversal skills (Soft Skills)	Knowledge	Ability	Competence
<input type="checkbox"/> PERSONAL: awareness of strengths and weaknesses, target orientation, manage their own emotions and behaviors, stress management.			
<input type="checkbox"/> RELATIONAL: listening skills, social skills and empathy, communication skills, persuasiveness and influencing skills.			
<input type="checkbox"/> COGNITIVE: analysis and synthesis skills, problem solving, logical and / or mathematical reasoning, creativity.			
<input type="checkbox"/> ORGANIZATIONAL: planning skills, time management, control ability, flexibility.			
Technical/Professional skills (Hard Skills) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____			

Place and date _____ Signature: _____

Fig. 9 – Fac-simile of Certificate for Training Booklet

RESULTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The simplicity of the proposed methodology ensures easy application in different educational contexts. In particular, its implementation is taking place in some training courses carried out by Confindustria Perform Srl, part of Fondimpresa 2012.

The expected results will then be analysed in order to understand potentialities and limitations of the ABC-Competence model.

The generality of the methodology allows adapting it to the current evolution of the European regulatory framework.

CONCLUSIONS

In the present work a methodology for certification of competences acquired in non-formal contexts is proposed, in a framework constantly evolving.

The "ABC-Competence" model, after identifying professional profile (set of competences) to be investigated, permits to certify the level of competence achieved thanks to the participation in a training course.

Three different certifications of acquired competences are proposed, depending on the survey you want to lead (Analysis / Balance / Certification); a possible certification module, based on the EQF levels has been also presented.

The development of specific competences (theoretical and practical, rather than transversal and technical), can be followed through the creation of a special training booklet, which the learner must take care to update.

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Proposed offering of doctor in communication education through distance learning

Mr. Richardson Del Rosario Mojica

*Lyceum of the Philippines University-Cavite
richardson.mojica@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Communication Education is a discipline recognized by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) through its CHED Circular Memo (CMO) as a specified career of a Master of Communication graduate. The Polytechnic University of the Philippines Open University (PUP-OU) offers Master in Communication program to be more accessible to people. In PUP-OU, most of the students enrolled in the Master in Communication Program are in the field of communication education. In the Philippines, the University of the Philippines (UP) is the only university that offers a Doctorate degree in Communication: PhD Communication (UP-Diliman), PhD Development Communication (UP-Los Baños) and Doctor in Communication (UP-Los Baños OU). This study aims to propose the offering of Doctor in Communication Education through distance learning by determining the need for the program, its marketability and its feasibility and preparedness in terms of curriculum, faculty, administration and support services. Methods used in this study are both quantitative and qualitative where in data from communication educators were gathered through a survey and interview with the officials of PUP- OU was conducted. The results of the study showed that there is a need and there will be possible enrollees in the proposed program. The study concludes that Doctor in Communication Education can be offered through distance learning.

Introduction

Communication is the act of sending ideas and opinions from one person to another. Writing and talking to each other are only two ways human beings communicate (Biagi, 2003). Different people need information intended for a variety of purposes and it takes variety of forms, from face to face conversation, to hand gesture and messages sent through telecommunication networks. They spend all of our lives talking and communicating with others.

Communication Education is a discipline recognized by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) through its CHED Circular Memo (CMO). It is one of the specified professions/ careers of a Master of Communication graduate.

“Individuals who earned a degree in MA Communication are expected to occupy middle to top management positions in communication- related occupations in any of the following settings: corporate communication, public information, public relations and advertising, mass media, communication education, and research and development.” (CHED CMO No. 27, Series of 2011)

The Polytechnic University of the Philippines being the pioneer institution in the Philippines to offer the distance education started in 1990. PUP- Open University System consists of two schools namely: School of Distance Education and School of Professional Studies. (<http://www.pup.edu.ph>)

To be more accessible to the people, PUP Open University opened 11 centers namely: PUP Mariveles, Bataan, PUP Bansud, Oriental Mindoro, PUP Commonwealth, Quezon City, PUP Lopez, Quezon, PUP Maragundon, Cavite, PUP Sta. Mesa Manila, PUP Sta. Rosa, Laguna, PUP Sto. Tomas, Batngas, PUP Unisam, Quezon, PUP Taguig and PUP General Luna.

PUP-OU is offering nine programs under the School of Distance Education. One of which includes Master in Communication. According to the program description, "*The Master in Communication (MC) is a graduate degree Program focuses on innovative, creative and skills oriented curricular program steeped in research technology culture and management. It addresses the need for a more balanced Philippine communication environment by preparing communication managers and decision makers to be more attuned to the challenges of information society and global competition.*"

This program admits professionals who are in the field of training, communication education, mass media, corporate communication, and public or government information practice. The course recognizes the importance of communication education in the field.

This study is conducted to propose for the offering of Doctor in Communication Education through distance education. This will also determine the need for such program as well as the marketability of the program. Also, this will determine its feasibility and the preparedness of PUP Open University in offering such program.

This study aims to propose the offering of Doctor in Communication Education (DCommEd) through distance learning. Specifically, the research aims to: determine the need for the program DCommEd; determine the marketability of the program DCommEd; determine the feasibility of the program DCommEd in terms of curriculum, faculty, administration and support services; and determine the preparedness of PUP-OU in offering the program DCommEd in terms of curriculum, faculty, administration and support services.

The focus of this research is to propose the offering of the program DCommEd. The scope of this study will revolve around the meaning of communication education, the importance of education in the field of communication, the preparedness of PUP to pioneer in offering the program, the need and marketability of the program, and the context of the program.

Due to the limited available time and resources, the study has its weaknesses. The study only covered the assessment of the preparedness of the university in offering a new doctorate program through distance learning. It did not include the perception of the communication educators and Master in Communication students. This is limited to randomly selected colleges and universities in the Manila that offer communication courses. Further, it was limited to communication instructors who are currently enrolled and/or already obtained a Master's degree.

Moreover, the researcher conducted an interview to the participants. Students taking up Master in Communication were not interviewed. Hence, the interview was conducted to the University officials to determine the feasibility of the program and the preparedness of the university.

The perceptions and regulations of government institution such as Commission on Higher Education was included in the study.

Communication Education was used in the study to refer to the profession of teaching communication courses in the tertiary level.

Review of Relevant Literature and Studies

Communication Education

Communication Education was ideally established to teach people to communicate effectively whether in public setting or in private. (Daly, et. al. 1999) According to Friedrich, (2000), in the 70 years of existence of the field of communication existence, very little integrated attention has been given to the methods involved teaching communication. Although there have been journal articles on techniques, and classes on instruction in communication, there have been few attempts to integrate the many issues and concerns that the teachers face.

The term communication education was first cited by Gray in 1949 as he persuasively argued the case for studying communication education in the United States. (Vangelisti, 1999)

“A core complete examination of the route we have traveled in coming from our beginning... to our present position is well worth the undertaking... it will give us a still deeper understanding and appreciation of that position, in the same way that any study of history may provide the basis for a better orientation as an aid in determining the direction we should proceed” (Grey, 1949)

Communication instruction was part of the higher education since its beginnings, the currently known communication departments were not original providers of the subject. Communication in the beginning was part of the Languages and Literatures. (Vangelisti, 1999)

In the 1900's the emergence of the presence of the communication department in some of the universities in the United States began. According to Vangelisti (1999), the most common was the Department of Public Speaking which later in the 1920's changed its name to Department of Speech. Because of the development of the education system, the department later changed its name to Department of Speech Communication in the 1960's. And the most recent change was when it changed its name to Department of Communication.

The focus of the departments in instruction was on “developing skills of formal, public discourse through courses with such labels as Forensics, Declaration, Elocution, Oratory, Logic, Rhetoric, Extemporaneous Speaking, Debate, Dramatic Interpretation, and Public Speaking.” (Vangelisti, 1999). When the department changed its name in the 1920's to Department of Speech, course works in theatre production were added by some universities. After 1920's the inclusion of speech science and training for speech therapists were considered and only in 1935 that the University of Oklahoma added coursework in radio.

Theodore Gross (1978), Dean of Humanities at New York City College, as cited by Vangelisti in 1999 argued that:

“Communication should be a course of study as important to young person's education as sociology or political science or foreign languages and should be integrated in the liberal arts curriculum. One does not justify the study of literature, history, or philosophy in terms of careers; one should not defend [the study of] communication only on the grounds of popular appeal or the number of jobs available. One must understand its sociology and history and technology and art and literature because it is the subject of our time and of the future.”

According to Sprague (1999) there are four goals of Communication Education. These goals are based on the goals of the higher education. Goal setting is important in to every instructional decision that a teacher makes.

These goals are:

1. To Transmit Cultural Knowledge
2. To Develop Students' Intellectual Skills
3. To Develop Students' Career Skills

4. To Reshape the Values of the Society

PhD Communication

In the Philippines there is only one University that offers Doctorate degree in Communication. The University of the Philippines System offers three Communication Programs in PhD level. University of the Philippines, Diliman is offering PhD in Communication. This program is offered through the traditional system. Under the College of Mass Communication, the five departments are coordinating to offer the said program (<http://masscomm.upd.edu.ph/college-secretary/history/about-cmc>).

According to UP College of Mass Communication website (2011), another Doctor of Philosophy program is supposed to be offered in the Academic Year 2011-2012 which is Doctor of Philosophy in Media Studies.

The UP College of Mass Communication Guidelines for Doctoral Programs (2010) states the procedure for enrollment in a PhD Program. To be able to enroll in any PhD Program under UP-Diliman College of Mass Communication, one must finish a Master's Degree in a recognized institution with a GWA of at least 2.0 or equivalent. Thesis option is not stipulated in the Guidelines. Aside from the other requirements, one must be able to pass series of interviews and oral examinations with UP-CMC faculty members. Section 2.1 of the Guidelines states the General Requirements of the program. The study consists of 36 academic units excluding dissertation. There should be a maintaining average of 1.75 at the end of the academic year. For a student to be awarded with a PhD diploma, one must finish a doctoral dissertation.

Doctor in Communication

University of the Philippines- Los Baños is also offering a doctorate degree in communication- Doctor in Communication (DComm). According to <http://www.upou.edu.ph/academic/programs/dcomm.html>, this is offered under University of the Philippines- Los Baños Open University. This program promotes more independent learning and is more research based than other communication degrees. There are also 36 units that a student needs to complete in the program in order to finish the program before conducting a doctoral dissertation. The subjects include:

- Communication Theory and Practice
- Management of Communication Media Resources and Systems
- Communication Policy and Planning
- Organizational Communication, Information and Knowledge Management
- Information and Communication Media Technologies
- Corporate Social Responsibility Communication
- Advocacy and Social Mobilization
- Communication Research Paradigms
- Communication Research Methodologies
- Online Colloquium in Communication Research

Unlike in the traditional system, DComm being offered in the Open University through Distance Education is a doctorate degree by research. As what the UPLB- OU website says, most of the subjects or courses in the program are research intensive.

PhD Developmental Communication

PhD in Development Communication is offered also in the University the Philippines- Los Baños. UP- LB College of Development Communication has been recognized by CHED as Center of Excellence in Communication Education. This program is also offered with a total of 48 units including doctoral dissertation. According to the official website of UP- LB (<http://gs.uplb.edu.ph/index.php/academic-programs/2-uncategorised/242-doctor-of-philosophy-in-development-communication>):

“College of Development Communication (CDC) graduate programs provide aspiring students a high-level instruction in the study and practice of development communication. They tackle in greater depth and breadth the synergistic relationship between communication and development.”

The students who wish to enroll in this program must have a master's degree from a recognized institution and must have at least one year of relevant work. It is not said in the website however if the master's degree should be relevant to Development Communication

As PhD Development Communication graduates, UP- LB official website said that they are trained to develop critical thinking skills needed in administration, theory- building, policy formulation and analysis and scholarly research and strategy design.

PhD Communication Theory and Research

PhD in Communication Theory and Research is offered in Standford University. According to the Standford University official website, this program prepares the students in conducting original researches on communication processes and effects within the tradition of social and behavioral sciences.

This program gives importance to the students who are part of the academe. In the program description of PhD Communication Theory and Research, it is cited that most of the graduates of this program enter academic teaching and research careers. Also, one of the requirements of this program is to be a successful teaching assistant or instructor for at least two quarters. The teaching requirement for this program must involve one of the courses in the undergraduate majorship or the Mass Communication and Society course. (<http://communication.stanford.edu/phd/index/html>)

As described in Standford University website, the requirements for a student to be given the PhD Communication and Research title, he or she must have finished all the academic requirements of the program within 4 years and during which, fulfilling University residency requirements. The program also requires a grade of B+ or above in the departmental course requirements. Since the program is research based, a dissertation is also required prior to two pre- dissertation research projects.

MA Art Education, Online

Boston University's (BU) Master of Arts in Art Education (MAAE) is an online program under the College of Fine Arts. BU's official website said that this program is intended to shape the careers of their students and meet their personal and professional aspirations. The program offers courses that are intended for art teachers. There are two specializations that MAAE offers" Artist- Teacher and Arts Education Leader.

Graduates of MAAE in BU are expected to develop special skills to apply in various areas of teaching art, child development, creative leadership and curriculum planning.

Primarily, MAAE Online degree is intended to Art Education Leaders, Artist Teachers and Citizen Artists. However, the course is originally focused on Artist Teachers to help continuous growth of Artist teachers who believe in the value of art education in schools and society. (<http://arteducation.bu.edu/>)

Need Analysis

In order to cater for the learners' specific purpose, it has become urgent to collect information about the learners: their needs and wants. For so doing, relevant techniques as well as procedures have been developed by needs analysts. These techniques have been borrowed and adopted from other areas of training, particularly, those associated with industry and technology.

Needs analysis as a method of not only analyzing the needs of given individuals or communities; but also as a tool that can help in predicting future decisions about a targeted population (Badre, 2005).

Distance Learning

“Distance education gives less opportunity for direct feedback from students, thus, it has been necessary to develop formal procedures for programme evaluation. In the future it would be desirable that also individual evaluation projects were carried out with reference to research and evaluation carried out in other settings and report result in ways to give maximum transfer and development effects to the field in general.” (Rekkedal, 1994)

Distance Learning or distance education is a special type of learning in which teaching methods and technology aims to teach individuals who are not physically present in a traditional education system (Khan, 1998). As a relatively new field of study, it has been important for distance education to define itself and build up a theory base for its research.

Synthesis

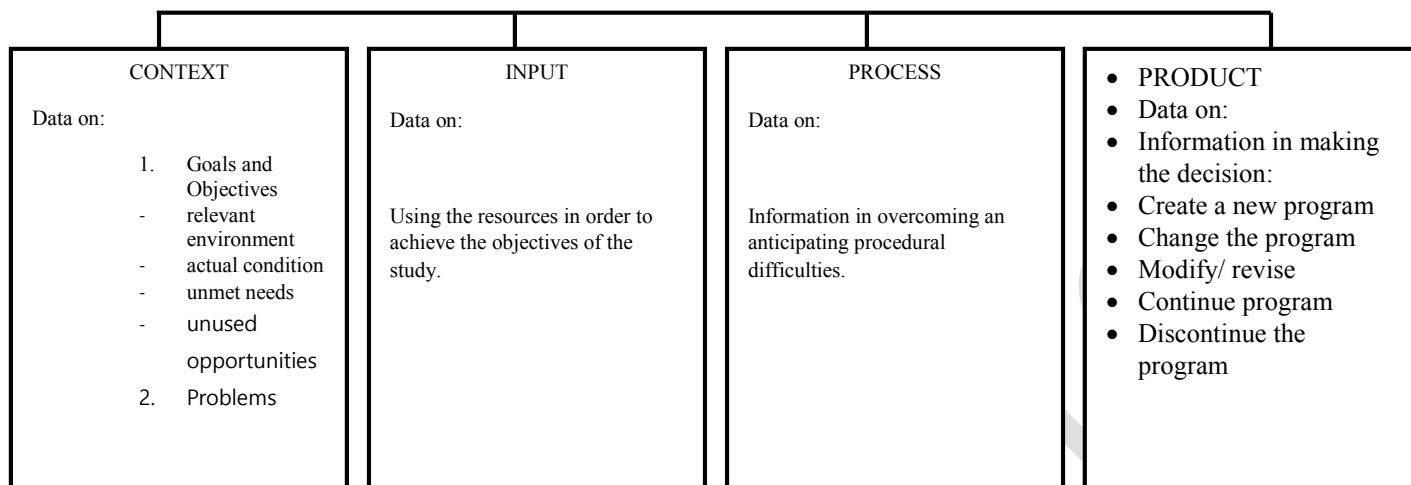
Communication plays a very important role especially in education. Also, the Commission on Higher Education recognizes the role and importance of Communication education through their CHED CMO No. 27 Series of 2011, in the Philippine setting, there is no university which offers any higher degree in communication education. The possibility of offering it through Distance Learning has a potential.

Framework

The researcher used the Systems Theory to help in answering the objectives of the study. According to Whitchurch and Constantine (1993), this involves the basic idea that objects in the world are interrelated to one another. It is concerned with the problems of relationships, of structures and of interdependence rather than with the constant attributes of object (Khatz and Khan, 1966). Webster on the other hand defines system as a “regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole,” which “is in, or tends to be in, equilibrium”. Negandi (1998) states that “a system’s attributes, which are the interdependence and interlinking of various subsystems within a given system, and the tendency toward attaining a balance or equilibrium forces one to think in terms of multiple causation in contrast to the common habit of thinking in single- cause terms”. Systems approach would assume that the important features of phenomena are emergent and based on complex interrelations among components such as that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts (Borman, nd)

Stufflebeam (1960) developed a useful approach in the study of the Systems Theory as applied in education known as Context, Input, Process, Product approach. This approach involves evaluation of the Context, Input, Process and Product in judging a program’s value. This is also a decision- focused approach for evaluation. It emphasizes the systematic provision of information for programmed management and operation.

Fig. 1. Theoretical Paradigm



Conceptual Framework

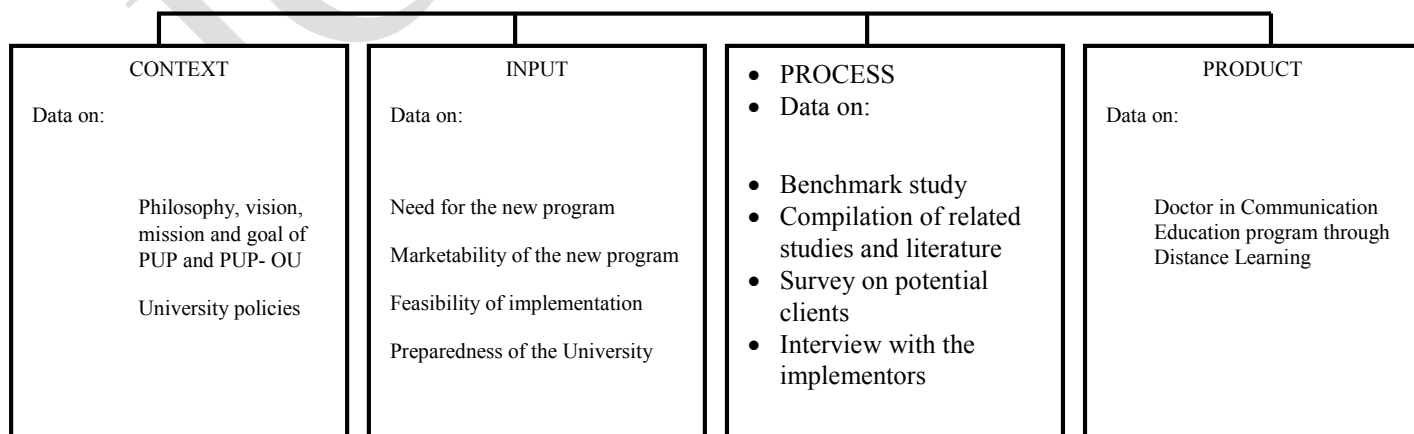
The proposed offering of Doctor in Communication Education applied the concepts from the Theoretical Framework of the study in which Context, Input, Process and Product are connected to each other.

The Paradigm starts with the context in which the input is anchored into. As a university, PUP believes that education is an instrument for the development of individuals while promoting citizenry and nation- building. It believes that the meaningful growth and transformation of the country are best achieved in an atmosphere brotherhood, peace, freedom, justice nationalist- oriented education imbued with the spirit of humanist internationalism (www.pup.edu.ph).

The inputs needed in order to achieve the described products or outputs are the objectives of the study. Input includes determining the need for a program and its marketability as well as the feasibility of offering it and the preparedness of the institution.

The context and the input will be used in the process phase. Based on the context and the input, a benchmark study will be undertaken through surveys. To achieve the qualitative data interviews with the implementers will be done.

Fig. 2 Conceptual Paradigm.



Research Design

The researcher used the both Qualitative and Quantitative approach of research. Ospina (2004) said that Qualitative Research is used to explain a social phenomenon on the perspective of the involved participants rather than explaining it from the outside. This research design involves data collection within the natural settings and the key data collecting instruments are the researchers. The purposes of this study are to describe, to interpret, to verify and to evaluate (Ospina, 2004). Qualitative research on the other hand, is used to present and analyze and interpret the answers of the informants of the study. The researchers believe that data should also be analyzed and interpreted up to some limitation in order to attain the desired goal of the study. In this study, the researchers utilized the qualitative approach in order to verify the data gathered using the quantitative approach (Burns and Grove. 1994).

Furthermore, the researcher used the descriptive method of research to describe and explain the phenomenon by collecting information and knowledge through structured questions. Through this method, the researcher generated answers to the problem of the study. This design is the most appropriate design to obtain needed information.

Research Methods

To gather quantitative data, the researcher distributed questionnaires to the respondents. The researcher sent request letters and survey questionnaires to all the colleges and universities in Manila that offer Communication courses for the communication instructors to answer. This will determine the marketability of the program as well as the need for it.

In order to gather qualitative data, the researcher conducted a focus interview with the informants of the study. The researcher scheduled an interview with the informants through a request letter together with the interview guide which contains questions on the feasibility of the program (PUP President), preparedness of PUP- OU in offering the program (PUP- OU Director), and their recommendations for the program.

Sampling Procedure

The respondents of the study on the other hand, was chosen through the use of Stratified Random Sampling Technique, a sampling method where in the population is divided into sub-population called strata (Patton, 1990). Through the use of Slovien's Formula, the researcher will identify the number colleges and universities in the Manila that offers communication courses. From the identified colleges and universities, the survey questionnaire was distributed to five (5) communication instructors who are currently enrolled and already obtained their master's degree.

For the focus interview, Purposive Sampling was used in choosing the participants. The sampling units were selected subjectively by the researcher who attains to obtain a sample that appears to be representative of the population. The chance that a particular sampling unit will be chosen will be selected as the samples depends upon the subjective judgment of the researcher (Patton,1990).

The researcher has chosen the PUP- OU Director to be included in the study as the key informant. She was chosen according to her knowledge and understanding of the PUP System. The information that she has given is significant to determine the feasibility of the offering as well as the preparedness of the institution.

Instrument

The researcher came up with a self-made survey questionnaire and interview guide based on the related literatures and studies. The instruments also underwent a pretest to check for its validity. There were 5 communication instructors in universities outside Manila who answered the questionnaire as pretest.

A survey questionnaire is a set of questions that require set of rules or directions to avoid vague answers (Ilagan 2009). It was made in a way that the respondents are able to answer them easily. In this study, the survey questionnaire has 3 parts. The first part includes the profile of the respondents. This part establishes the credibility of the respondents in participating in the study- that they meet the criteria set by the researcher in the study. The second part of the survey questionnaire determines the need for the said program. While the last part of the survey questionnaire consists of questions that will determine the marketability of the program.

For the Focus Interview (FI), the researcher will interview the key officials of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines and the Polytechnic University of the Philippines- Open University. FI is a technique used to collect qualitative data by setting up a situation (the interview) that allows a respondent the time and scope to talk about their opinions on a particular subject (<http://www.sociology.org.uk/methfi.pdf>). The researcher will schedule an interview with the informants. The researcher will use an interview guide in order to facilitate the interview.

Data Collection Procedure

The survey questionnaires were sent by the researcher to the different target schools through their department heads with a cover letter/ letter of request. The researcher explained the objectives of the research and the directions in filling up the survey questionnaires. The researcher will give the respondents 1 week to distribute and answer the questionnaire.

The Focus Interview was conducted on the convenient date and time of the interviewee. The researcher provided a permission letter to conduct an interview to the PUP- OU Director. The researcher used a digital recorder in order to have an accurate documentation of the interview. This was held in their respective offices.

Statistical Data Treatment

The study utilized first- hand data that came from the chosen respondents who answered the survey questionnaire and who participated in the interview.

The quantitative data in this research on the survey questionnaire (Part 1 and 2) was measured by computing the percentage. According to Knapp (2010), percentage is a numerical expression that includes a percent sign, with 100 assumed as the denominator.

Statistically, the percentage is calculated using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

where:

P= Percentage
 F= Frequency
 N= total number of respondents

The researcher determined the need and marketability of the program by getting the percentage. This means the higher the percentage the higher the need and marketability for the said program. For the qualitative data, the key findings on the result of the FI was determined, analyzed, and written in a transcription. After transcribing the discussion, the data was analyzed thoroughly by reviewing the digital audio recording from the session and by identifying the important issues and concerns in the FI.

Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 shows that most (45%) of the respondents are teaching the subject Communication Research among college students. On the other hand, the subject Advertising is being taught by 37% of the respondents. The subjects Broadcasting and Journalism is being taught by 30% of the respondents. 22% of the respondents said they are teaching Introduction to Mass Communication. And the rest of the subjects were taught by the minority of the respondents.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1. Communication subjects taught by the respondents.

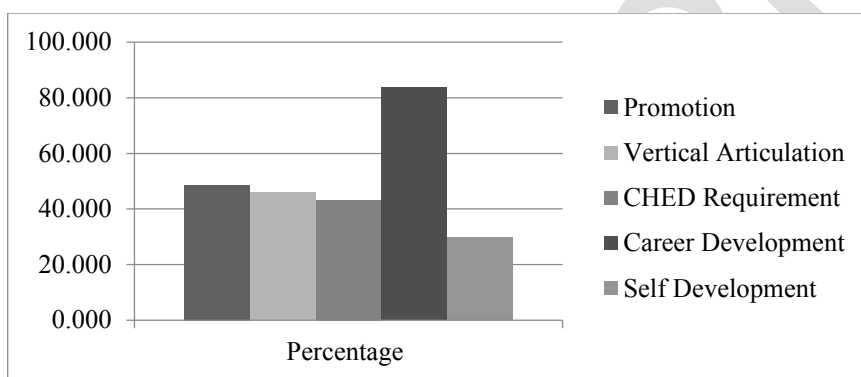
Subject	Frequency	Percent
Advertising	10	37
Audio Video Technique	2	7
Broadcast Journalism	2	7
Broadcasting	8	30
Communication Campaigns	2	7
Communication Consultancy	1	4
Communication Research	12	45
Communication Society	2	7
Communication Theory	3	11
Crisis Communication	1	4
Developmental Communication	2	7
Film	3	11
Information and Communication Technology	2	7
Introduction to Mass Communication	6	22
Journalism	8	30
Media Criticism	1	4
Media Ethics	4	15
Media Management	3	11
News/ Feature Writing	2	7
Organizational Communication	2	7
Practicum	2	7
Program Planning and Building	1	4
Public Relations	6	22
Radio Production	5	19

Speech	2	7
TV Production	3	11
Writing (Technical/ Scientific/ Creative/ Trimedia)	5	19

This shows that the respondents are all communication educators. As mentioned, communication education in this study is referred to as the profession in teaching communication in the tertiary level.

Graph 1 shows that 83.78% of the respondents take Master’s degree for career development. 48.65% of the respondents said that they are taking or have taken Master’s degree for promotion. Vertical Articulation is the reason of the 45.95% of the respondents. While 43.24% of the respondents said that it is because CHED requires them in teaching college. And the remaining 29.73% said that it is for their self development.

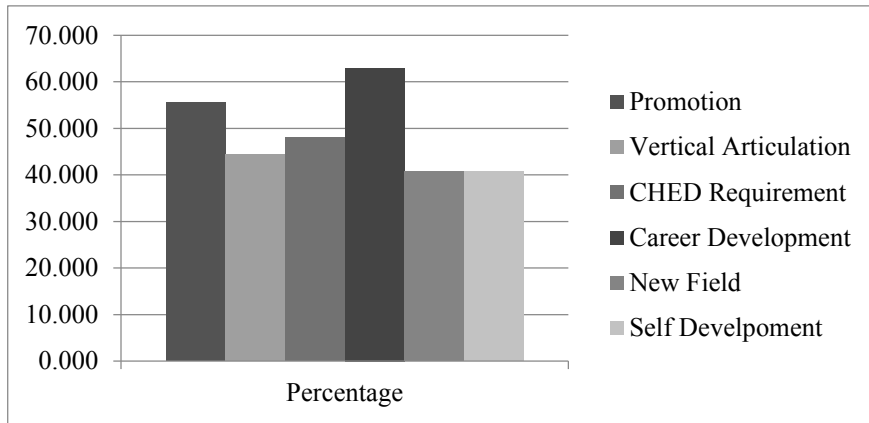
Graph 1. Purpose of the respondents in taking Master’s degree.



This graph shows that the reasons of the respondents in taking Master’s degree is not just because of the government regulation and university policies. In order to teach in the tertiary level government and universities require teachers to finish Master’s degree, at least. Though they do not see it as a requirement, most of the respondents in the study believe that for them to develop their careers as communication educators, they need to take Master’s degree.

Graph 2 shows the purpose of the respondents in taking Doctorate degree. This shows that 62.96% of the respondents said that they are taking or have taken a Doctorate degree for career development. 55.56% said it is for promotion. 48.15% and 44.44% said that it is because of the CHED requirement and vertical articulation respectively. 40.74% said that it is for their self development, as a new field.

Graph 2. Purpose in taking Doctorate degree.

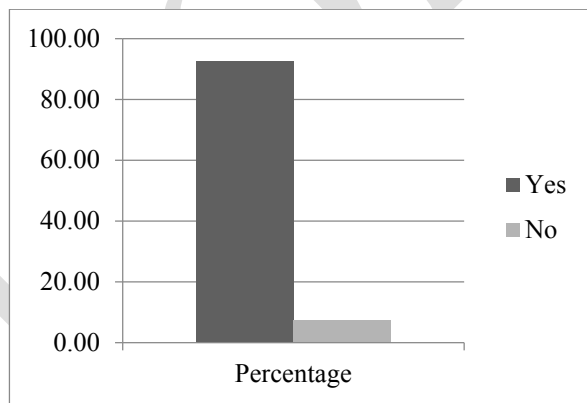


This graph shows that most of the reasons of the respondents in taking a Doctorate degree, like the reason in taking Master's degree, is for career development and promotion. Though it is not a requirement of the universities and colleges to finish a doctorate degree in order to teach in the tertiary level, the respondents still want to develop their careers as communication educators by pursuing a post graduate degree.

Needs Analysis

Graph 3.1 shows that 93% of the respondents intend to pursue a PhD or Doctorate degree.

Graph 3.1. Respondents who intends to pursue a PhD or Doctorate degree.

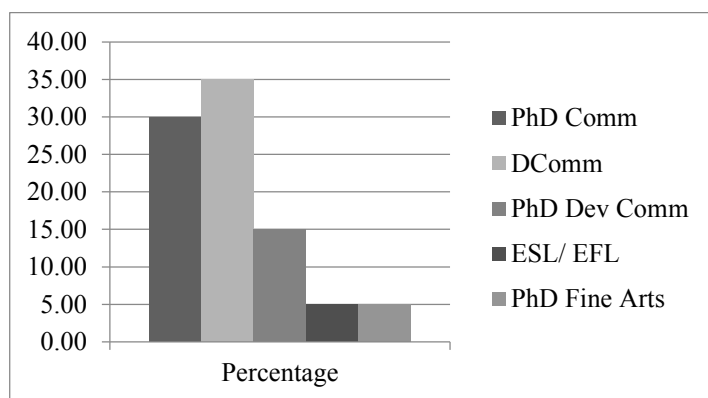


The graph shows that the communication educators in this study intend to pursue a PhD or Doctorate degree. This means that there is a probable need and market for a Doctorate program.

Graph 3.2 shows that most of the respondents (35%) intend take Doctor in Communication (DComm). While 30% and 15% intend to take PhD in Communication (PhD Comm) and PhD in

Development Communication (PhD Dev Comm) respectively. And 10% of the respondents intend to take a non-communication related field.

Graph 3.2. Programs that the respondents intend to take for PhD or Doctorate.

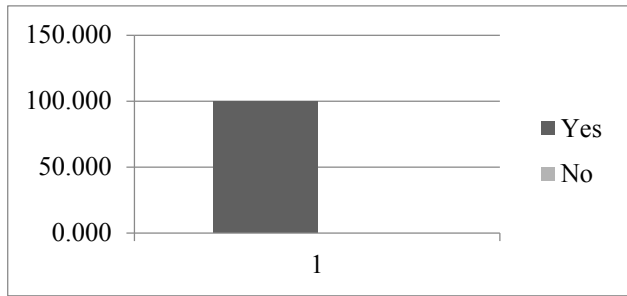


This shows that most of the communication educators in the study prefer a vertically aligned doctorate degree. Most of them prefer DComm which is under UP-LB Open University. This means that the respondents might want to enroll in DComm for independent learning.

Needs Analysis

Graph 4 shows the interest of the respondents in taking DCommEd. Among all respondents, 70.37% of the respondents said that there will be enrolling in the program DCommEd should this be offered. Whereas 29.63% of the respondents said that they are not enrolling.

Graph 4. Respondents interest in enrolling in DCommEd should this be offered.

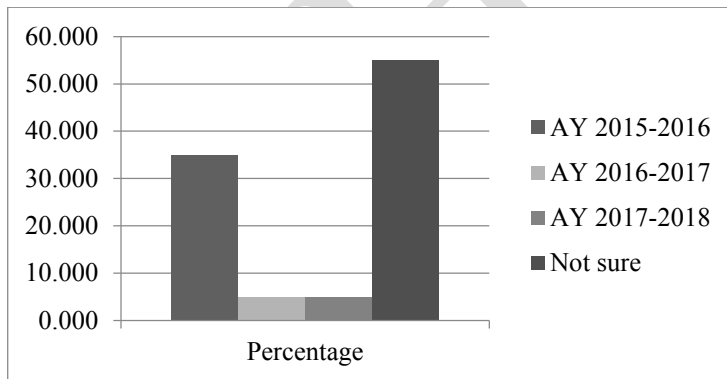


This shows that most of the respondents intend to enroll in the program DCommEd should this be offered. This graph shows the potential market for the said program should this is offered.

Graph 5 shows that the 55% of the respondents are not yet sure when will they enroll in the DCommEd program should this be offered. 35% of the respondents intend to enroll in the program if offered by AY 2015-2016. While others intend to enroll by AY 2016-2017 (5%) and AY 2017-2018 (5%)

Marketability

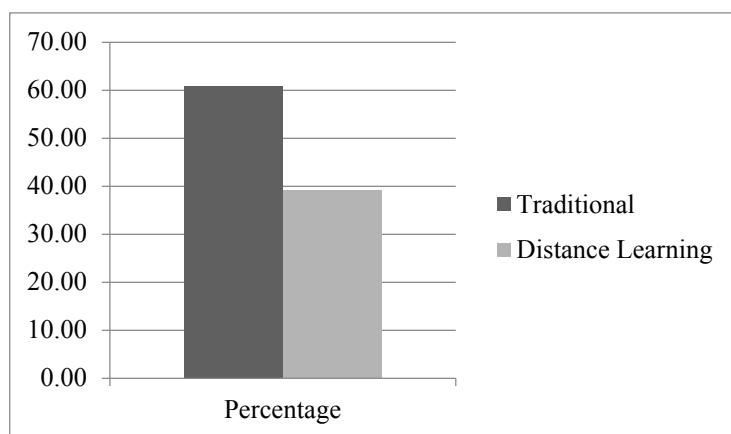
Graph 5. Respondents response on when do they tend to enroll in the program DCommEd.



This shows that though there are majority of the respondents tend to enroll in the program DCommEd, most of them (55%) are not yet sure when to enroll. Whereas 35% of the respondents tend to enroll in the program in the next academic year, should this be offered.

Graph 6 shows that 60.87% of the respondents prefer traditional mode of delivery than distance learning (39.13%).

Graph 6. Respondent's preferred mode of delivery of DCommEd



The graph shows that respondents prefer traditional mode of delivery of DCommEd over distance learning. Shen (2007) described traditional mode of learning as face-to-face education in a classroom setting while distance learning (also known as e-learning) is the non-face-to-face learning which is usually done with the aid of internet and technology.

Feasibility

It is not a problem to offer DCommEd in PUP Open University according to Dr. Carmencita Castolo, Director of PUP Open University. Considering curriculum, faculty, administration and support services, it is feasible. Dr. Castolo said *“Considering that PUP has less than a hundred programs at present, offering DCommEd is not a problem in terms of the items below [Curriculum \, Faculty, Administration and Support services] However, the biggest problem will be the budget to offer the program both in the graduate school and the open university.”* The only consideration that might hinder this proposal according to Dr. Castolo is the budget. It has always been a consideration to PUP in all its operations.

PUP the largest university in the Philippines in terms of population. It houses more than 60,000 students according to CHED records (2013). The great population is attributed to its low tuition fee which is PHP 12.00 per unit, the lowest in the country. The University, being a state university, relies primarily on government subsidy (PUP, 2013).

Preparedness

In the same interview, PUP Open University Director, Dr. Castolo said that PUP Open University is prepared in offering DCommEd in terms of curriculum, faculty, administration and support services. But again, budget is a primary consideration.

PUP Open University is willing to propose a DCommEd curriculum in the future. There is no DCommEd program yet in the traditional mode (Graduate School) which means that there is also no

DCommEd in the Open University. In PUP, according to Dr. Castolo, programs offered in the Open University are also offered in the traditional mode (Undergraduate and Graduate School).

There are also qualified faculty members with required educational backgrounds in teaching post-graduate courses who can handle DCommEd subjects. The current faculty members teaching Master's and Doctorate degrees both in PUP Open University and PUP Graduate School are graduates of Doctorate degrees and with relevant experiences. Dr. Castolo mentioned that they are sharing most of the faculty members from the PUP Graduate School. Though there are faculty members in the Open University who are not teaching in the Graduate School, still, a number of faculty members are teaching in both. Most of the faculty members teaching in the Open University who are not in the Graduate School are industry practitioners.

There are also qualified faculty members and administrators in PUP Open University who can be program chairs and heads of DCommEd. Dr. Castolo cited that most of the faculty members of the Open University teaching Master in Communication also hold relevant post graduate degrees and relevant administrative positions in PUP.

PUP can also provide support services required in any Doctorate degree according to Dr. Castolo. Having offered several Master's degree (both in Open University and Graduate School) and Doctorate degree (in Graduate School), PUP support services are established and can be adopted.

Conclusion

Based on the objectives of the study, it is therefore concluded that there is a need for the Doctor in Communication Education program. The communication educators involved in this study needs a vertically aligned program for their career development.

There is a market for the DCommEd program. The respondents of this study intends to enroll in this program should this be offered. But, they are not yet sure when will they enroll. Also, most of the respondents prefer the traditional mode of delivery of the program over distance education.

It is feasible to offer DCommEd in PUP Open University. PUP Open University Director said that PUP can offer the program in terms of curriculum, faculty, administration and support services provided that proper budget will be allocated for the said program.

PUP Open University is also prepared in offering the DCommEd. The administration is willing to propose for a curriculum. There are qualified faculty members and administrators in the University. And support services are provided for the DCommEd program.

Recommendation

This study recommends that a curriculum should be created to further strengthen the proposal. This curriculum must include subject offerings based on the recommendations of communication educators who are the potential enrollees of DCommEd program.

The University must also look into other post graduate degrees that can be offered via distance learning. With this, it will be more convenient for the students and teachers.

ICQH 2013

Qualitative analysis of multidisciplinary college students in an international alternative break course

Sandra Sydnor, Margaret Shu-Mei Sass, Mope Adeola, Thelma Snuggs

Purdue University

Author Note

Correspondence concerning this article should be submitted to Sandra Sydnor, Purdue University, 900 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907, email ssydnorb@purdue.edu; Margaret Shu-Mei Sass, Purdue University, 155 S. Grant Street., West Lafayette, IN 47907, email sassm@purdue.edu. This manuscript has not been published elsewhere, and it has not been submitted simultaneously for publication elsewhere.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a multi-disciplinary international alternative break course involving service learning as part of the curriculum. Nursing, Consumer Science & Retailing, Hospitality and Tourism Management, and non HHS students integrated each discipline into a holistic service-learning course, successfully meeting simultaneous learning objectives in the Colombia study abroad course. Participants in the course wrote pre and post reflections, completed weekly journals and a final reflective presentation and research paper. The initiative was deemed a success on the basis of post metrics / discussions with host recipients and student travelers. Three themes emerged from the qualitative data which included (1) appreciation, (2) empathy, and (3) learning about self.

Keywords: *qualitative, service-learning, alternative break, reflection, multi-disciplinary, appreciation, empathy*

INTRODUCTION

Alternative break programs are a relatively new concept in higher education. Its roots transpire from international service learning, allowing students to venture out into a new location on a shorter time period, usually during spring break. While the popularity is increasing, the research is growing at a slower pace. This article supplements the developing research by sharing qualitative data on an international alternative break program with service-learning created by three professors from three different disciplines. Due to the course being open to all students, it attracted a variety of majors from nursing to engineering. The course's main purpose was to educate students on marketing feasibility and the management of international nonprofit agencies through service-learning. This allowed students to engage in new material, yet reach a higher understanding of their focused major with the coordinating professor. Coursework involved several classes prior to the alternative break consisting of research assignments, group discussions and discourse, traditional lectures on material, and reflection activities. The "nucleus" of the course was an alternative break in Colombia where students immersed themselves in the local population through service-learning activities. This article discusses the qualitative results found in this alternative break program that encompasses service-learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Comparative to other forms of learning, service-learning is recent to the academic world, with its beginnings occurring in the 1990s. However, its origins appeared in the 1930's by the philosopher John Dewey. Dewey (1938) was a great advocate of "doing" rather than "sitting" and allowing information to be deposited into a student's mind without interaction (Freire, 1970). Dewey argued that this was not conducive to learning, and students must interact with their environment for productive learning to occur. When students are engrossed in their environment, they become inquisitive and want to learn, a concept very different during this time. Though there were followers of Dewey's reform, their form of learning and teaching didn't quite "catch on" until Kolb emerged.

Kolb (1986) is the founding father of experiential learning, a concept of learning not very different from Dewey's model. Kolb, being a proponent of active learning, believed that students must go through four phases. These phases, cyclical in nature, begins with actual interaction between student and the experience, reflection on the situation, analysis of the experience, and then using his/her analytical skills to move on to more challenging experiences. Then, the cycle continues as the student advances intellectually.

Service-learning is supported by research demonstrating great learning potential. Service-learning, considered to be very hands-on through the use of community service, has several founded benefits. Astin & Sax (1998) discovered that service-learning increases grade point average and inspires civic responsibility amongst its participants. Eyler & Giles (1999), known for years of research on service-learning, found the service-learning experience to be positive among students. In addition to higher academic learning, Eyler, Giles, Stenson, Gray, & At (2001) found that personal development transpired, and improved "the learning experience" (Joseph, Stone, Grantham, Harmancioglu, & Ibrahim, 2007, p. 328).

Transformative learning theory naturally lends itself to the concept of service-learning, as it focuses on the transformation of the person within. This transformation can be activated when a student is propelled into a new environment and culture, creating shock waves in his/her's own ideal perception of the world. Due to the "tremor" enforced on their schema of belief patterns and convictions, they become cognizant that they may be wearing biased lenses, not allowing them to truly learn.

"Transformative learning refers to the process by which we transform our taken-for-granted frames of reference (meaning perspectives, habits of mind, mind-sets) to make them more inclusive, discriminating, open, emotionally capable of change, and reflective so that they may generate beliefs and opinions that will prove more true or justified to guide action. Transformative learning has both individual and social dimensions and implications. It demands that we be aware of how we come to our knowledge and as aware as we can be about the values that lead us to our perspectives. Cultural canon, socioeconomic structures, ideologies and beliefs about ourselves, and the practices they support often conspire to foster conformity and impede development of a sense of responsible agent (Mezirow, 2000, p.7-8).

Transformative learning can arise through reflective discourse (Mezirow, 2000). Similar to service-learning, reflection is a necessary element for the stimulation of intellectual development. Through

alternative breaks, many opportunities surface for dialogue to transpire, allowing students to ponder about their thought processes and compare their own personal and preconceived knowledge to their peers.

Complementary to transformative learning, Vygotsky (1978) argues that any progression of self and erudition happens at a particular point designated as the zone of proximal development. "The zone of proximal development defines those functions that will mature tomorrow but are in the process of maturation, functions that will mature tomorrow but are currently in an embryonic state" (Vygotsky, 1978, p. 86). According to Vygotsky, this zone stimulates internal growth. Alternative breaks can incite the zone of proximal development through its group interaction and teamwork, as well as a focused goal on providing services to a deprived community. This amalgam of such activities triggers a higher level of comprehension not discovered in a typical lecture classroom.

ALTERNATIVE BREAK

Alternative breaks assist service-learning curriculum in higher education, as its main purpose to help certain communities when and where needed. This learning experience is called an alternative break, because it usually occurs during spring break, which dedicates a much shorter time period than a traditional study abroad course. This concept is attractive to students, as they only have to devote a week of community service and travel. When the alternative break is curriculum-based, it tends to start in the beginning of the semester, have the alternative break in the middle or near the end of the semester, and conclude with a debriefing class.

As mentioned earlier, there is limited research on alternative breaks. However, some researchers have found ways to research alternative breaks, acknowledging its academic value. McElhaney (1998) found that alternative breaks support a positive transformation among students on their biased perceptions of the world, and acknowledge they have the power to make change in the world. In an alternative break class organized by DuPre (2010), she found that relationships were of utmost importance. "Students learned not only about themselves through their interactions, but also about the world beyond their campus walls" (p.26).

This alternative break study describes the results of a group of multi-disciplinary college students that experience an academic alternative break course involving a service-learning project. The key question the researchers wanted to answer was whether students are affected by service-learning sustained by an international alternative break course? In order to find the and discussions.

METHODOLOGY

Thirty-one students participated in the study with twenty-six females and five males (females = 26, males = 5). Ages ranged from 19-23. The students derived from a plethora of declared majors including nursing, hospitality and tourism, management, consumer sciences and retailing, liberal arts, science, engineering, economics, public relations and advertisement, and education. The three professors responsible for the class held four classes prior to the alternative break that involved traditional lecturing, reflection assignments, and research papers concentrating on the analysis of international marketing, feasibility analyses for business and nonprofit organizations, and international nursing by nonprofits.

The service-learning project involved participation in nonprofit humanitarian activities involving children at a public hospital, nonprofit organizations, and impoverished communities by distributing toys, hygiene kits, educational kits, painting a mural on a public children hospital wall, conducting eye exams, doing fluoride treatments, blood pressure measurements and body mass index calculations. All activities were sponsored through Bridges of Hope International and Foundations Cartagena Global in Cartagena, Colombia. In addition to the pre and post-test, reflections occurred throughout the semester and at the end. This venue of community service was chosen to support the literature of the class.

Several procedures were followed to concrete the analysis of the data by coding the data and interpreting the data through three different viewpoints. The data collection process first began at the beginning of the semester. Researchers received informed consent for all participants (Cooney & Kleinsasser, 1997).

Prior to coding, researchers began looking for themes arising within the collected reflections (Foss & Waters, 2007). In an attempt to uncover new insights or typologies, the researchers analyzed the data by using content analysis. The results of the content analysis were shared amongst the three faculty researchers to check for inter-rater reliability. Agreement was reached amongst the three faculty researchers (Neuendorf, 2001; Bown & Sparks, 1998). All three researchers color coded general themes among the written reflections (Ryan & Bernard, 2003). To ensure credibility of the emerging themes, all three researchers compared information discovered among their analysis when coding was complete. Researchers conversed among each

other to discuss themes and subthemes (Cresswell & Miller, 2000). The combined sources supported a triangulation of data in order to understand the phenomenology (Mathison, 1988).

The multi-disciplinary course consisted of four classes and two packing parties including a personal journal that combined detailed notes and comments about the Colombian people and culture, as well as artifacts from the trip. This was collected near the conclusion of the classes. The post-travel class required students to deliver presentations with teaching aids. Students returned to the United States and were required to attend a post-departure class where they presented their research and/or reflections to the class and professors. Throughout the course, students were expected to respond to their highest selves through reflections and discussions. Logistically, professors reviewed safety procedures before and during trip. Also, professors made certain to have a debrief of closure and full-circle class on learning and impact.

The schedule for Cartagena, Colombia occurred during spring break in March for seven days. This trip had a multi-faceted focus including: Cultural opportunities, educational opportunities, recreational activities and humanitarian projects which included the following: (a) Visit to Casa Del Nino – only children’s hospital on the coast of Colombia focused on treating those who are marginalized and often medically neglected. Visits were made to each of the hospital rooms, as well as the emergency rooms. Students were dressed as clowns, fairy-tale characters etc. and distributed toys, games, clothing, shoes and sandwiches and juices to parents who were staying with their children. Over 250 people were served in the hospital; (2) Visit to FunDaVida – home for children suffering from cancer. Thirty children are currently in treatment. Bookbags, school supplies, toys and hygiene packets were distributed at this location. Over 50 people were the recipients of these items; (3) Visit to Actuar Por Bolivar – This non-profit institution is focused on helping to break the cycle of generational poverty through education of children and training provided to young people and adults who need to learn a skill or trade. Over 250 children received new shoes, toys and school supplies; (4) Visit to Los Granitos De Paz – A non-profit organization focused on one of the poorest communities, Rafael Nunez with over 15,000 people. Their program includes an early childhood center, production patios (micro-enterprising initiative focused on growing fruit, vegetables, and herbs to sell), and outreach program to Sr. Citizens through recreation and feeding program. Over 250 children received shoes, clothing, and school supplies. The teaching and support staff (approximately 50) received educational resources and teaching aids; (5) Visit to INHASAOR – School for approximately 100 deaf students. Shoes, clothing, toys, games were distributed to over 100 deaf students (preschool age through 20 years old); (6) Eyeglass and Health Clinic – Over 250 low-income individuals received eye exams, new glasses and health screening at the clinic. Each patient also received new shoes and clothing; (7) Exodo Center - feeding center and program focuses on children and young people at high-risk, received clothing, toys, shoes and school supplies for over 350 children. This program is connected with the National Police of Colombia; and (8) Playa Blanca – small community where students distributed clothing, shoes, hygiene packets, etc. to those living in communities near the beach. Approximately 15 families were impacted.

RESULTS

Three main themes emerged from the data and analysis. A brief description of the themes is described as (1) appreciation: This theme involves a newfound perception about being aware of one’s surrounding and beginning to appreciate what he/she has; (2) empathy: The theme identified students’ higher level of empathy. Empathy is defined as “the action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to, and vicariously experiencing the feelings, thoughts, and experience of another of either the past or present without having the feelings, thoughts, and experience fully communicated in an objectively explicit manner relationships with their classmates, faculty, service recipients, and community” (Merriam-Webster, 2012); and (3) learning about self: This theme was based on students’ comments that they were beginning to learn about more about their inner selves.

DISCUSSION

The findings from this research support that service-learning does affect personal development and emotional maturity (Eyler, Giles, Stenson, Gray, & At, 2001). Students were emotionally affected, appreciating their lives and resources lived (Markus, Howard, & King, 1993). One student said “It changed my perspectives a lot and made [me] much more thankful for everything I have”. Other students said:

“It changed my perspectives a lot and made much more thankful for everything I have”.

“We should be grateful for the life we have.”

“I am blessed. Even people impoverished in America have more than those who are impoverished in the 3rd world country.”

“I learned to be more appreciative of what I have.”

Students participating in the service-learning project felt more “empathy” toward others (Billig, 2000). Students’ experiences of simultaneous wealth and poverty was difficult and yielded a heightened sensitivity to the needs of the poor. One student stated “it made me realize the type of things I could do to help other people”. Others mentioned:

“It increased my awareness about poverty...”

“Definitely, I am inspired to use my good fortune to further help those in need.”

“I feel like everyone has a chance to show their true compassion.”

“It made me realize the type of things I could do to help other people.”

The final finding of the study, researchers discovered that students were learning more about themselves. This could have occurred due to their time spent with others (students and Colombian residents) and the reflective process required of them. Reflection is significant in service-learning, as it allows students to analyze what their experience was and what it meant to them (Astin, Vogelgesang, Ikeda, & Yee, 2000). One student wrote “it had decreased a few hidden prejudices I had that I don’t think about everyday”, while another student mentioned that “I have learned very much about myself as an individual.” Other students said:

“This trip really put my life in perspective.”

“I have learned to really appreciate what I have and how much my family means to me.”

Additionally, the quality of instruction attributed to the success of the alternative break course, as it prepared students for the week in Colombia. Although having three professors create and manage the course was challenging and time-consuming, the professors felt that the experience was enlightening and extremely beneficial to students. One of the professors said the experience was “life-changing” and plans on continuing her international alternative break endeavors.

These findings suggest that service-learning is a necessary element of an alternative break course, as it supports scholarly and personal progress. It also suggests that service-learning enhances students’ level of appreciation and empathy not discoverable in a traditional classroom.

Limitations

There are several limitations to this study. First, the qualitative nature does not allow the results to be generalized to other populations. The results could be different for an alternative break trip in North America or for participants that are not multi-disciplinary. However, this study discovered three themes among its participants that support the value of service-learning integration. Second, the amount of participants was small and their academic focus significantly varied. A future study should use a larger scale of participants that are in majoring in one particular discipline. Lastly, the lack of a male’s viewpoint should be noted. Though service-learning is not gender-based or gender-biased, it tends to attract a more female population. It would be ideal to compare reflective thoughts between genders for a more thorough conclusion.

Future research

Though cultural awareness was not explored in this qualitative study, continued research should investigate on how an international alternative break course can affect the level of cultural awareness, responsiveness, and understanding. Additionally, alternative breaks should be further explored as a form of curriculum that stimulates personal, social, and academic growth.

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Quality assurance for transition areas from vocational to academic education

Christian-Andreas Schumann, Claudia Dittrich, Eike Ickelsheimer

*West Saxon University of Applied Sciences Zwickau
Dr.-Friedrichs-Ring 2A, 08056 Zwickau, Germany
Christian.Schumann@fh-zwickau.de
Claudia.Dittrich@fh-zwickau.de
Eike.Ickelsheimer@fh-zwickau.de*

Abstract

The cooperation between the West Saxon University of Applied Sciences Zwickau and a non-academic educational provider is a relative new form of education, within which vocational competencies get extended in a way, so that their later accreditation is easily possible. For the co-operation model with the Academy for Business and Administration existing competencies get recognized on the basis of a joint quality management and are complemented by supplemental offerings with the result, that an augmented accreditation and therefore the assessment in a higher semester is possible. Within the frame of lectures, which are implemented by both educational institutions, different preliminary competencies get adjusted in the transition area. The quality assurance concept that covers contents, teachers and organization guarantees that rendered achievements can be recognized in any case. The accreditation procedure as a whole serves as beneficial activity to facilitate the transition from vocational to academic education and to abbreviate the duration of study. But also the further development of additional offers and tutoring systems are important components of the recognition and transfer management since they benefit the formative and developmental process of vocational qualified individuals regarding quality enhancement.

Introduction

Since 2008 the West Saxon University of Applied Sciences Zwickau (WHZ) offers in cooperation with the Academy for Business and Administration (VWA) Munich an extra-occupational Bachelor's degree for Business Administration with duration of eight semesters. Students who obtain the certificate in Business Management have therefore the possibility to gain an academic degree without the general university entrance qualification. The essence of this cooperation lies in a joint accreditation procedure, which enables the graduates of the VWA Munich to get recognized their vocational training and experiences for the studies at WHZ. Due to this procedure 50 % of the studies can be substituted. The accreditation procedure serves as beneficial activity to facilitate the transition from vocational, non-formal to academic education and to abbreviate the duration of study. These and further measurements for quality improvement are put to the test within the project "Recognition and transfer management for the integration of vocational training, non-formal, academic and further education within the process of lifelong learning", one the one hand to increase attractiveness of education at VWA and WHZ and on the other hand to open up new target groups. The is one of twenty research projects which are monitored and supported by a nationwide initiative on "Accreditation of Prior Learning From Vocational Education and Training and Work for Higher Education Programmes" (ANKOM), launched by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (further information available at ANKOM homepage).

Methods and Processes

The aforementioned project deals with procedures and modes of accreditation and with designing transfer scenarios from vocational to academic education. The consideration of corresponding offers is essential to stick with the transition from information to knowledge society and to remain competitive in the sector of training opportunities. The cooperation with a non-academic educational provider allows the extension of vocational competencies and their later recognition for the university training. On the basis of a joint quality

management existing competencies get recognized and are further more complemented by supplemental offerings. Therefore an augmented accreditation and the assessment in a higher semester are possible. Within the frame of lectures, which are implemented by both educational institutions, different preliminary competencies get adjusted in the transition area. The quality assurance concept that covers contents, teachers and organization guarantees that rendered achievements can be recognized in any case. In this instance an all-in accreditation procedure is used. Whether the contents of modules of both educational institutions are of the same value is determined by an equivalence test (ANKOM 2010). For a successful accreditation process transparency and reliability are two important factors. Additionally to the recognition of qualifications gained through vocational education, students have the possibility to get recognized informal learning outcomes, which they obtained during their working life experiences. Since they study extra-occupational it is only reasonable to consider the workplace also as learning environment. Therefore, in a specially designed module “Working on Projects”, students develop papers corresponding to real projects and tasks of their workplace. By reflecting academic theory on vocational tasks and contrariwise, an optimal interlocking between theory and practice is ensured.

In order to facilitate the transition to university further measurements are necessary. Therefore, it must be distinguished between complex and special action fields. The question of recognizing vocational acquired skills and the successful transition to academic education can only be solved in a complex approach. Thus, integrated solutions for the holistic process from the cognition of educational requirements to the final degree are needed. By establishing framework conditions within the complex approach, foundations are laid for the special action fields, in which integrated training opportunities for vocational qualified individuals can be implemented. The accomplished measurements include the areas organization and structure, program and content, services and resources. The specific promoted measurements in all areas benefit the accreditation of prior learning and the facilitation of the transition to higher education and create therefore an immediate advantage for every participant with vocational and non-formal qualifications.

To meet the students' requirements and to ensure quality standards the program is permanently evaluated. Corresponding to the results specific measurements are immediately implemented. Of special interest at it is the permanent optimization of the transition and accreditation process. Definite evaluation results and the derived actions will be discussed in detail in the following paragraph. Another process serving the permanent quality assurance is the further development of the university course. In response to changing demands in theory and practice enduring adaptations are made. Teaching and learning contents are pointedly reorganized and adjusted in order to exhaust a maximum of accreditations potentials. Resulting scopes are used to optimize transition and to provide supplemental offerings.

With the aim of adapting the already successfully realized university course to further applications, all experiences and best practise solutions are gleaned and documented. They will serve to develop a guideline for other departments of WHZ and other universities to transfer the model to other courses and co-operation partners.

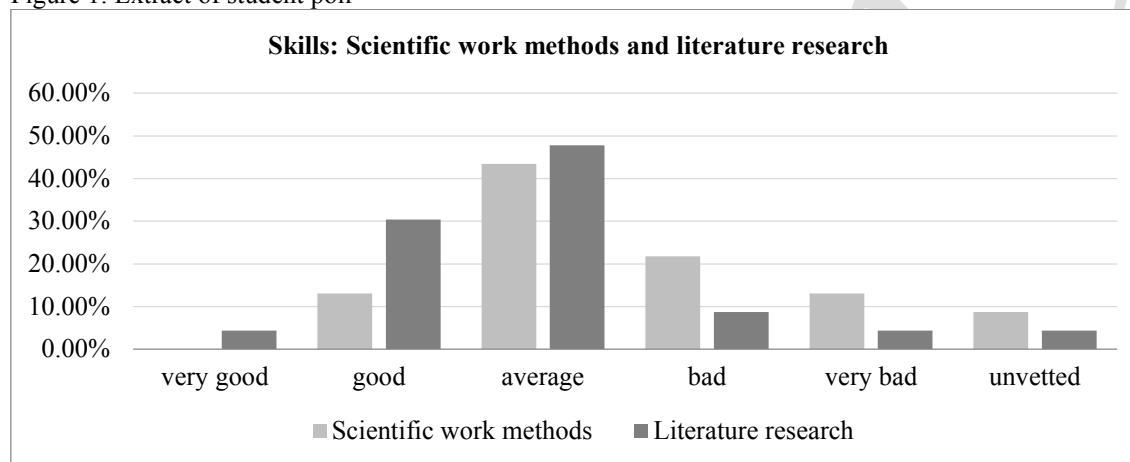
Outcomes

The extra-occupational distance course Business Administration was substantial and structural reorganized in order to abbreviate the duration of study, adjust learning contents and therefore to optimize the transfer and recognition management. Furthermore, the redevelopment happened for the purpose of a demand-orientated adaptation, the enhancement of attractiveness of the university course and the opening up of new target groups. The model has shortened from ten to eight semesters, from which the first four semesters can be fully accredited for graduates of VWA Munich. The curriculum and contents of modules were reviewed and revised regarding topicality, workload and legal conformity. In this context also regulations for university admission, accreditation and assessment have been reviewed, preconditions made by the German Ministry of Culture and Education have been adapted (KMK 2002 and 2008). A further innovation is that students prospectively have to choose only one profile, in which they intensify their studies, instead of two. Possible profiles are: accounting and controlling, business management, human resource management, informatics or logistics. The aim is a stronger profiling corresponding to the student's personal interests and their individual

tasks in their workplace. For a fluent transition from vocational to academic education students' have to absolve preparatory courses. With this supportive measurement students shall be optimal prepared for academic requirements and challenges they have to face when starting their specialisation in the chosen profile. Parallel they are working they absolve the module "Working on Projects" to get recognised their vocational experiences by developing papers on academic issues corresponding to the tasks in their workplace. They have to detect and analyse problem areas and find appropriate solutions.

As already mentioned above, the university course is regularly evaluated to ensure quality assurance and an adequate development. Besides general questions about program, content, organisation and services, within the last evaluation students were questioned about their own estimation of their previous knowledge and skills. The analysis has shown that the participants partly have essential deficiencies in the fields of scientific work methods and literature research:

Figure 1: Extract of student poll



Source: own figure

Another essential result of the evaluation was that a larger part of participants demands a more extensive offer concerning consulting and guidance in the areas of content and organisation. Corresponding to these and further results of the evaluation specific measurement were undertaken to ensure the efficient transition to higher education and a successful graduation:

Tutoring system

To remedy the deficiencies concerning scientific work methods and literature research a tutoring system was established. By participating in a workshop, students learn fundamental techniques about scientific research and writing. The active attendance enables them to implement and apply the new knowledge, at first to drafting papers for several modules and finally to writing their Bachelor thesis. The tutorial is meanwhile a permanent feature of the university course and very well accepted by the students.

Supplemental offerings

In cooperation with the "Job Factory" Career Service of WHZ supplemental offerings for distance learners were established and implemented. Students have the possibility to gain additional qualifications by participating in e-learning modules or workshops or to take advantage of services concerning career consulting. The joint setup of these supplemental offerings is again a beneficial measurement for the designing of the transfer management, on the one hand concerning the transition from vocational to higher education and on the other hand from university to the professional career. The target-group-specific offers include the promotion of intercultural competencies as well as soft skills and leadership skills.

Establishment of a service centre

The establishment of a service centre serves the individual support of the students regarding organisation and university program. The realisation of the service centre including help desk occurs in cooperation with the VWA Munich. It serves as beneficial measurement for the facilitation of the transition to academic education and the study progress. Students or anyone interested receive comprehensive consulting on questions regarding the study, conditions of studying, examination requirements and accreditation regulations. To warrant an unproblematic accessibility especially for the students at VWA Munich a staff member of WHZ visits Munich for on-site consulting on a settled day in quarterly periods.

All these measurements encompass the complex and special action field and are important keystones for a successful transfer and recognition process.

Conclusion

All presented processes and measurement serve the integration of vocational and academic education, especially in the areas propaedeutic and transition from vocational training to university and finally also to the professional career. They have substantial influence on the successful study progress as well as graduation and aim at supporting the students in their vocational and personal development. Thus, the pursuance of a holistic approach is of fundamental significance and only by steady optimizing the recognition and transfer management the educational process of vocational qualified individuals can be supported at best. For the attainment of target objectives transition areas from vocational to academic education are designed corresponding to the demands of vocational qualified students and higher education is adapted to different forms of qualifications of prior educational processes. The most important elements in this procedure is the recognition of prior learning outcomes and vocational experiences but also the establishment of supplemental offerings like preparatory courses and tutoring systems.

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<http://ankom.dzhw.eu/>

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Quality enhancement of Palestinian higher education institutions: The case of Islamic University of Gaza (IUG)

Prof. Sanaa I. Abou-Dagga, Prof. Alyan A. El-Holy

Quality & Development Dean, Vice- President for Academic Affairs
e-mail: sdagga@iugaza.edu, e-mail: aelholly@iugaza.edu
Islamic University of Gaza – Palestine

ABSTRACT

The Palestinian tertiary education system considered to be young according to international standards, as the establishment of the oldest university was only forty years ago. The Palestinian universities were created during Israeli occupation, as part of a Palestinian collective effort to preserve the Palestinian identity as well as to provide young Palestinians with the opportunity to pursue higher education. Quality assurance efforts in Palestine had begun in 2002 with the establishment of the Palestinian Accreditation & Quality Assurance Commission (AQAC). IUG, being one of the biggest higher education institutions in Palestine, established its quality unit immediately and worked in linking its internal quality procedures with external national ones managed by AQAC. The purpose of this paper was to describe IUG quality procedures; with regard to: students, academic programs, teaching and learning, university staff, university environment, administration, and the collection of external feedback. Several challenges were presented along with lessons learned.

Key words: *Quality, Quality Assurance, Higher Education, Palestine, Quality Enhancement.*

INTRODUCTION

The Palestinian tertiary education system is considered to be young according to international standards, as the establishment of the oldest university was only in the 1970's. Palestinian Universities were created during Israeli occupation, as part of a Palestinian collective effort to preserve the Palestinian identity as well as to provide young Palestinians with the opportunity to pursue higher education. The Palestinian higher education system as a whole have witnessed large shifts after the war in June 1967, as there has been wide spread in establishing community colleges and then the establishment of the major Palestinian universities began in 1971. Years between "1971 – 1979" have witnessed the establishment of six universities, which came as result of national aspirations and as response to challenges imposed by the conditions of occupation on the one hand, and the Palestinian national struggle (MOEHE, 2003). Palestinian higher education is unique in its structure as most universities are non-profit and non-governmental (public). See the following table for more details regarding types of TEIs in Palestine by periods of their creation and type of institutions.

Table 1: Types of TEIs in Palestine by periods of their creation Type of institutions

	Before the 1970s	During the 1970s	During the 1980s	During the 1990s	From 2000 till now	Total
Traditional universities		6	1	3	5	15
Open University*				1	1	
University colleges	1	1	1	8	5	18
Community colleges	2	4	3	5	6	20
Total	3	11	5	17	7	53

According to MOHE recent statistics (2013), the number of Palestinian higher education institutions is (53). They are distributed as follows: (15) Universities: (14 traditional universities, 1 open university), (18) University colleges, (20) Community colleges, all are private. There are (213,581) students registered in the Palestinian higher education institutions; (126,138) females, (87,443) males. Because of the difficulties it faces due to the Israeli occupation, the Palestinian tertiary education is struggling to exist. However, its newness has made it relatively open and, therefore, ready to embrace change. This explains its relative dynamism even in the face of adversity (Diambomba, 2009).

The concept of quality assurance in Palestinian higher education system has emerged as a result of its rapid development, the challenges it faces and criticism of its educational outcomes. The emergence of this concept was associated with the establishment Accreditation and Quality Assurance Commission (AQAC) in 2002 as a governmental semi-autonomous body under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE) and directly responsible to the Minister. The general objective of the Commission is the improvement of the quality of Palestinian higher educational programs and institutions. It has the responsibility of accreditation of new academic programs, and licensing and accrediting of any new educational institution, regardless of specialization and level of degree. Towards this end, it reviews existing criteria; develops new criteria for accreditation and licensing; and develops procedures for the ongoing comprehensive assessment of all programs of study that grant academic degrees." (AQAC, 2013). AQAC worked for more than a decade in very complicated political, economic and social conditions. However, it was able to assist higher education institutions to improve their performance gradually using limited resources (Abou-dagga, 2013).

One of the biggest recognized higher education institutions in Palestine is the Islamic University of Gaza (IUG). It is an independent academic institution supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education. It is a member of four associations: Association of Arab Universities, Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World, Community of Mediterranean Universities, and International Association of Universities. In addition, IUG works closely with numerous universities around the world. IUG provides for its students an academic environment that adheres to Islamic principles as well as Palestinian traditions and customs. It also provides all available resources, including the most up-to-date technology in service of the education process. IUG offers more 114 programs at the different levels (B. A., higher diploma, Masters, Ph. D. and professional diploma) for almost 20,000 students. IUG has developed in 2004 the 1st strategic plan (2005 to 2010) in 2010, IUG developed the 2nd strategic plan (2011-2013). IUG strategic goals are to:

- raise the levels of educational programs based on quality standards
 - develop, support and invest in scientific research in order to achieve continual development
 - Strengthen the university's role in serving and developing the society.
 - Regulate and raise the efficiency of technical and administrative institutional performance.
 - Improve the university environment and the level of services presented to students and staff.
 - Reinforce partnership and cooperative relationships with local, regional and international organizations.

The enhancement of the quality of higher education has been among the key issues and concerns facing higher education in all countries. Within institutions of higher education, use of external examiners, self-evaluation and academic audits are the most common forms of quality assurance processes. The question of how effective quality assurance systems should be designed and implemented is subject to wide debate (Kis, 2005). Harvey & Williams (2010) stated that the "external quality evaluations are not particularly good at encouraging improvement, especially when they had a strong accountability brief. An essential element in this failure is the apparent dissolution of trust. Another issue is the use of industrial models and TQM in particular, which contributors, on the whole, regarded as of little use in the higher education setting". Lim (1999) argues that the 'best practice in quality assurance in higher education' includes: 1) establishing a mission for the institution followed by the functions that have to be carried out to achieve this mission and setting the objectives for each function; 2) quality management system introduced to ensure the quality of the programs; 3) an external audit system to assess the effectiveness of the management system; 4) strong commitment on the part of university leaders and managers to Quality advancement. Williams (1997) states that over elaborate bureaucratic systems of external monitoring may lead to internal processes becoming determined by external requirements, but at the expense of what is good for the Higher Education Institutions. Thus innovation may suffer for fear that it will not be understood.

A study by Shah (2013) on 30 Australian universities to assess the extent to which audits by the Australian Universities Quality Agency (AUQA) have improved quality assurance in the core and support areas of the universities, showed that external quality audits alone cannot be credited for improving quality assurance in universities. A combination of external quality audits together with the internal and external operating environment has significantly contributed to improving quality assurance in universities. While external audits have led to an improvement in systems and processes in Australian universities, this study finds that they have not improved education outcomes and the student experience. Another study by Darandari, & Hoke (2013) about the Saudi Arabian experience where the national quality assurance system used in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) showed that the external quality assurance system had to lead change and organizational learning. Study emphasized the role of assessment and reflection methods used within the system to encourage continuous improvements and institutional learning and how they interacted with the organizational cultures. One can notice that the use of internal processes does not exclude the use of external processes. Harvey (2002) argues that the interaction between both processes is essential to ensure that the results of external monitoring are not just temporary adjustments but lead to lasting improvement.

Since the establishment of AQAC, there was considerable amount of structural and organizational changes has taken place recently in many higher institutions in Palestine. Many of the changes could be attributed to quality efforts launched by AQAC; others could be attributed to internal quality procedures in the different higher education institutions. Recognizing IUG efforts to meet the requirements and standards of the national accreditation commission, and gain the confidence of the stakeholders & society with regards to graduates in the light of specific clear standards, it is worthwhile to be familiar with IUG experience of quality. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to present the major IUG quality procedures and activities; and the challenges it faced with regard to quality in addition to lessons learned.

METHODOLOGY

The study was based on a desk study of published Palestinian quality information, and related documents and annual reports provided by IUG quality key personals. Focus group was conducted with selected key informants at IUG. To be sure that they are key informants; they were selected based on the criterion that each one should have deep involvement in quality efforts at IUG.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of documents' analysis provided a good description of the main quality processes that is implemented at IUG (Quality Unit, 2012, 2013). There are seven major areas of quality procedures as being of major importance to IUG faculty/departments in maintaining appropriate oversight of their existing arrangements. They are as follows:

Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUG has clear published policies and procedures for the recruitment and admission of students including students with special needs to higher education that are fair, clear and explicit and are implemented consistently. The university admission committee review annually the colleges criteria for acceptance and makes sure that they are implemented as planned.
Program design, approval & monitoring and reviewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are clear internal procedures and criteria for starting up new programs at IUG. A special form is used that assures the existence of society need for the specialization, the availability of human and logistic resources in addition to referencing subject benchmarks. Once the internal process is completed and approved, applications are prepared and sent to AQAC for external review and accreditation. Here we can see the link between the internal quality process with external one. AQAC criteria for opening new program are embedded in some way within IUG internal process. The criteria includes: 1) rational for opening the program, 2) the content for the academic program, 3) human & educational resources, 4) and quality procedures (for more details see the website of AQAC). There are policies and procedures also to make sure that academic programs are effective and achieving their goals. The evaluation process focuses on having the

	<p>departments to modify periodically (4-5) years their academic plans to meet the needs of the society taking into consideration subject benchmarks. IUG is working now in increasing the percentage of practical aspects in academic plans in addition to enhancing life needed skills in the curricula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality unit had supervised internal evaluation activities for undergraduate programs that aspire to proceed with graduate programs. This internal assessment helped in self-reflection and brought about enhancement in the different programs. • IUG started procedures to encourage departments to review annually their programs using a special annual review form using AQAC criteria. Quality and Development Deanship follows up with the program review reports and gives departments feedback. • Several external evaluation activities for academic programs were conducted by AQAC at different times during the last ten years as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sciences programs in 2003. • Social sciences and the humanities programs in 2005-2006. • Science, engineering, and computer technology in 2006-2007. • Education programs in 2009-2010. • Science, economics, management, humanities, natural sciences, 2011. <p>IUG quality unit supervised the implementation of the external evaluation feedback that enhances the quality of programs.</p>
Teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are procedures and mechanisms at the university level and faculty level to ensure that teaching and learning is achieving the programs goals. Examples: use of students evaluation forms, regular meetings with students and faculty, analysis of grades reports, annual reviews of program, external feedback ... • There is formal and informal mechanisms available within the division /faculty /department to disseminate good practice in learning and teaching at both taught and research levels; • The examinations at division /faculty /department are well supervised and audited. • The University established its Centre for Excellence and E- learning to support faculty development. • There is an induction program for newly appointed faculty. • There were several developmental projects that supported teaching and learning in several departments. These projects were funded by Palestinian Quality Improvement Fund (QIF) that is financed by the World Bank and EU and supervised by the MOEHE. The projects are implemented in cooperation with local, Arabic and international partnerships.
University staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUG makes sure that it recruits quality staff. The selection criteria and appointment procedures are clear, published and transparent. It worthwhile to note faculty at IUG graduated from almost 31 countries from all over the world. • There is a system that manages training courses for the academic and administrative staff based on needs assessment studies or performance assessment results. Courses include: Teaching skills, Computer skills, English Language skills (different levels). , Special training courses based on the needs of departments (e. g. psychological support after crisis, quality issues for labs, geographic systems, ...), General skills (e.g. writing projects, SPSS, .. etc). Quality related topics courses: e.g. preparing self-assessment documents, preparing self-assessment institutional documents, how to prepare for a review mission.. etc . Annual training program for administrative staff in various administrative issues to improve capabilities of the university staff (2 training events are required for every staff at the university). • There is a system that evaluates the performance of all academic staff using: electronic student-faculty form, department chair- faculty evaluation form, dean- Faculty evaluation form, and annual report. There is an evaluation system that evaluates the performance of all administrative staff using electronic forms. • IUG conducts regular workshops for newly appointed staff and department chairs in

	<p>the beginning of every year. This activity enhances the quality culture in the institution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a reward system at IUG. It included awards such as: the employees' Annual Excellence Reward. More work is needed to enhance the existing system. The work is going on preparing the Teaching Excellence Award for faculty.
University environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are procedures that follows-up continuously with improving the university environment (e.g. cafeteria library, medical services, the stadiums ...) • The Quality and Development Deanship distribute periodically satisfaction surveys to measure the opinions for those involved (students - employees - visitors ...) regarding facilities and services. • Internal institutional assessment for the whole university had been conducted in 2010 that highlighted points of strength and weakness. Results of the self-evaluation report were used as a major document for preparing the second strategic plan for IUG.
Administrative structure for quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Quality Unit structure in 2002. It includes both: the administrative unit and the academic unit. In 2103, the academic quality unit was merged with the administrative one in addition to the planning and development deanship in a new entity titled Quality and Development Deanship. • There are quality committees at the different colleges and unit. They are linked to the quality and development deanship. • There are efforts now to effectively link the performance management system with the quality system with the planning system. • There is a system for information management. More work is still needed .
Collection of external feedback and benefit from it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting external feedback is crucial to quality efforts at IUG. It is collected from different resources: external examiners, supervisors for graduation projects, and field training, ... • Feedback is collected from graduates through the use of tracking graduate system • There is functional complain system that can be used by students, employees

Quality procedures at IUG were linked with its mission that states: "IUG is an academic institutions that strives to raise the educational, cultural and civilization levels in the Palestinian society, to keep up with current trends in higher education and technology advancements, to encourage scientific research, and to contribute in building future generations and developing the society in a framework of Islamic values." (IUG, 2013). This idea of linking planning system with quality system had been addressed strongly in literature (Lim, 1999; Shah, 2013). Linking internal quality system with the external one had assisted IUG to proceed confidently with quality activities. Several factors assisted in this regard:

- Quality was introduced at IUG as an authentic Islamic concept for the following terms: "Ihsan, Itqan, Tasdeed".
- Concept of quality at IUG was integrated gradually in the system. It was not introduced by force.
- The adoption of top management of quality concepts was supported with suitable strategies and policies at different levels. This has established a culture that supports quality.
- The formation of appropriate quality structure that meets the needs of the institution. Quality Unit was formed in 2002, then Quality and Development Deanship in 2013, besides to quality committees in colleges, departments and units.
- Holding regular training courses for staff and those in managerial positions in the field of quality in higher education, self-evaluation of the programs and external evaluation...
- Openness to international experiences and best practices in quality assurance and enhancement. This was manifested in use of external benchmarks in curricula development and modification, participating in regional and international conferences, workshops and training.

Several challenges were encountered. They include: 1) Gaza's being under siege besides the unstable Arab political environment which affected negatively the implementation of institutional plans and making it difficult to invite and consult with experts. 2) There are no standards & models for QA that fits with our culture. 3) Quality as a concept needed time to be fully integrated in the culture of the institution. 4)

Administrative processes at IUG are not all automated. 5) Limited financial resources for quality and development activities.

CONCLUSION

Quality is a long journey. It needs patience, commitment and clear vision about what is needed to be done to enhance educational outcomes. A number of lessons were learned as result of the different quality efforts at IUG. They involve: 1) the combination of external quality audits together with the internal and external had significantly contributed enhancing quality at IUG. 2) Quality is linked to our culture and is not difficult to be achieved depending on local expertise. 3) The existence of well-designed and linked strategic system, performance measurement system and quality system accelerates quality processes (holistic approach to quality). 4) Quality assurance worldwide experiences & models are good to be fully studied in order to build our own model that fits with our culture and meet our needs. Collaborative work between Arab and Islamic countries is needed in this regard. 5) Quality needs to be a priority to prevail in the institution. Moreover, it needed to be supported financially, technically and administratively from top management. 6) Continuous professional development for staff affected positively on the implementation of quality activities and enhanced the quality of outcomes.

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Quality in higher education In line with quality standards and BPM

Abdi Kurt, Tuncay Turan Turaboğlu

Academic expert
Mersin University Quality Coordination Center-abdi.kurt@mersin.edu.tr
Assistant Professor of Finance
Department of Business Administration
School of Economics & Administrative Sciences
University of Mersin-turaboglu@mersin.edu.tr

Abstract

QUALITY is NO LONGER touchable rather sensorial (the five senses-pleasing). So, it evolves from being output-based to outcome-based. Being quality in functional level does not mean being quality in the process level which consists of several functionalities. And also, there is a shift from being an analogue-immigrant to being a digital-native (as mindset and technology). All challenges facing HEIs and the shift mentioned (driven by university youth) stipule process-IT togetherness more than ever. Apart from managing universities, providing satisfaction to today's university environment (including mainly students, staff etc) requires much more than ever in the past especially in untouchable sides. Touchable sides more or less are all well-established (but separately working and not fulfilling what is expected like regarding one-click reporting and etc) and easily achievable than soft ones. This study will reveal a methodology and technology, named BPM which brings touchable and untouchable sides of HEIs' processes together in one IDE in the context of improving quality in HE and contributing to quality infrastructure of HEIs. The main idea of this paper is selecting a QMS for HEIs and Modeling their Processes. So, in the study, Quality system standards and frameworks will be first analysed and then move on to BPM.

Key Words; *Quality in HE, BPM in HE, ISO 9001:2008, EFQM, ENQA-ESG, ONTOLOGY,BPM-HE*

Introduction

What is the main problem when it comes to relating university management processes with IT.? Remaining in analogue, whether as system or mind-set (an analogue-native, analogue-immigrant or digital-immigrant¹) or turning fully to digital as system and mind-set (a digital-native¹). Where are we or who we are, an analogue-immigrant or a digital-native? We need to ask these questions since answer will determine methodology and technology. These are the main problems which challenge us if we want to be more-dynamic, more factual-based and more-quick in the university environment we are in. Given that web 2.0, social media, horizontal process-management (instead of functional, silo-like structure) prevail in conducting university processes and various management quality standards intervene your way of doing business, there is no choice except being a digital-native provided that availing of analogue-experience (having more past experience). Then, the main idea is moving on to fully digital play-ground, as system (covering digital-native technologies and tools) and mind-set (new way of thinking).

Since universities are predominantly based around “functional silos¹⁰-like structures”, extensive work-related information gets trapped daily in university processes, mostly in unstructured communications systems such as email- and the like structures. There are also several applications and associated data bases in HEIs (more

or less 30 data bases do exist in an average university). They are in general in-house solutions, have no inter-relations and not speaking to each other and no engaging in outside processes. They are just helping doing business that is all but they cannot help managing a university holistically. They fail when it comes to instant reporting, cross-reporting, quick problem-solving, dynamic-revising (maintenance of the car on the go) and inclusion of whole staff and students. While in-house (meaning patchy) solutions in place, some international quality standards try to enter HE space too, claiming better management but they are having difficulty to integrate to legacy systems. We, in this study, will have a quick look at Quality Standards (compulsory or based-on voluntariness for HEIs) and analyse which methodology and technology is the best to implement in HEIs.

The followings are the standards (quality system standards, quality frame work etc) which are compulsory or left on HEIs' managers' demands;

- **Internal control standards (ICS)**, is it a quality standard or just a part of it or a kind of frame work spanning a certain HE activities (financial activities and risk management in particular). If it is a frame work, how will the rest activities be managed? Or how will ICS be melted down to the main quality pot (stick to main quality bone). It says it is based on “processes” but where processes are and how will these processes be developed, implemented, managed and improved. It needs a foundation (like ISO 9001 or another system), a quality foundation on which it can settle itself and start running since it is a frame work standard not a quality system standard. It looks, as an example, like “MS SharePoint server” which needs “MS Server” for up and running (or like “GLP¹⁶” that gives real contribution to ISO 17025). So ICS is not talented and qualified enough to play on its own for the time being (as system).
- **ISO 9001:2008 QMS** (an expert system for private sector), how much suitable to HE or is it an inevitable-streamlining tool in establishing HE Quality Infrastructure. Is there a relationship between ISO 9001:2008 and BPM in HE. If there is, how will this relationship be formed and backed by methodologies and technologies. In recent years, ISO 9001 discovered education and lastly issued “IWA Quality management systems -- Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001 in education”. In return HEIs also discovered ISO standards. What it means that as ISO 9001 in particular gets closer to Universities, so do the HEIs or universities.

There are several examples which have already adopted ISO 9001 and the like methodologies in euro HE region. What is main advantage of ISO 9001 is adoption of process-approach. This very helps BPM-based solutions to find room in universities. What makes BPM and ISO9001 get close to each other and complement one another is that they are both operational and mission-oriented (of course, some level of vision dose can be added too). When it comes to make BPM quality-sensitive ISO 9001 seems the best appropriate option. The rest is the integration of BPM to it (not embedded, embodied).

- **ENQA-ESG¹⁴**, it is one of the biggest outputs of the Bologna Process. Is it still a novice and needing more time to get matured in HE. Or is it framework and spanning only some part of HE activities rather than a system comprising whole HE activities and processes. Is it enough itself for a HE institute in terms of quality activities. Like ICS, It is also a quality framework not a system like ISO 9001 and it is named “quality assurance”. So it needs a foundation like ICS needs, on which it can be based. What is its main advantage is being fully focused on HE and related issues. ENQA-ESG is fully EU-born and ICS is a hybrid frame work (bearing more international blood) and both should be in place in the universities in accordance with EU and Turkish regulations and legislations. But they work on their own space in practise and no one confronts one another. No synergy, no interaction and no convergence in somewhere in upstairs. Above all, ENQA-ESG is an *Quality assurance (a framework), which has been mostly*

related to universities' teaching mission and the main focus has been on the first two cycles, while doctoral education has been closely linked to research⁵. This makes it insufficient for whole university activities and it needs some support from matured QMSs like ISO 9001. All comments above are valid for all national quality formations (like YODEK, ADEK for Turkish HE) founded as a result of ENQA-ESG

- **EFQM**-one of the other Quality Management Frameworks (called as excellence model), like others, trying to enter HE environment. Like ISO 9001 (which are primarily born for private sector), *most European universities have implemented EFQM as the basis for the measurement of their activities (Steed, 2002; Tari, 2006; Boele, 2008; Spasos, at al., 2008)*² as part of their quality endeavours. *But due to its natura (being not a system, rather a quality framework), it gets difficulties to keep living in HE environment. "Vroeijenstijn (2001) presents the following reasons for difficulty of adapting an EFQM model for higher education"*²
 - *A higher education institute is not a firm and does not produce graduates.*
 - *Not clear what the product is.*
 - *Who is the client of higher education?*
 - *It is not a hierarchical organisation*

Despite all drawbacks, EFQM is a strong and robust model being used in HEIs, "The project UNI-QM (European University Quality Management Tools for Livelong Learning) and Trans-SAETO (Self Assessment for Educational and Training Organisations)"³ are two projects in which EFQM is embedded as quality model.

- **A quick glance at Turkish HE; MUDEK (ABET), FEDEK etc...** These are also baby quality players (framework players) for Turkish HE in particular in certain disciplines. Behind being a Quality Management Standard, they are just criteria-based quality frameworks, criteria pre-established by relevant authorities. They deeply feel the need of a big Quality Management System on which they will run. *The other sectoral agencies, which are recognised by YOK as responsible for accrediting programmes in accord with the learning outcomes defined within National Qualification Framework and further requirements within the related sector of study are the Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Engineering programmes (MÜDEK), the Science, Literature, Language, History and Geography Assessment and Accreditation Association (FEDEK) and the Turkish Psychology Association (TPD). At the time of writing, applications for recognition by the Association for Accreditation of Architectural Programmes (MIAK) and the National Medical Education Accreditation Committee (UTEAK) were being processed. International accreditation is provided by the European Accreditation Programme for Engineering (EUR-ACE), the European Universities Association (EUA) Institutional Review Programme (IRP) and the US Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET)*⁴.

All above-mentioned Quality Management Systems, Quality Frameworks or models in one or another way stipulate process approach and do not give any prescription on how to develop and use processes. HEIs develop their processes paper-based and leave them as they are. As-is model seems in place and well-done but to-be model (comprising paper-IT togetherness) not in place, even not known how to be done. That sets forth a need for new mentality which brings paper, IT & methodology, technology all together. It is the BPM as an answer to this need.

- And newly emerging methodology and technology (in HE) “**Business Process Management**” (BPM). BPM? Is it a shining star of a new trend or a new marketing strategy? Can it be assumed as a new paradigm or a shift in current paradigms (such as QBOK-Quality Body of Knowledge⁶) covering quality issues? Are the owners of BPM tools pushing HEIs hard enough to use BPM in their activities (processes in particular) or they say that they are not very interested in HEIs, instead in Private Sector?. BPM methodology and its-associated technology or technologies, besides other ones, will apparently prevail in HE processes in these days and the near future. BPM puts all these above-mentioned and more others (6-sigma-methodology, lean management etc) quality standards in a melting point, settle itself over on a quality system standard (like ISO 9001) and embody “social media” and produce 7x24 (not 8x5) fully process-based, object-oriented, non-sleeping systems covering HE processes. In brief, BPM is quality-aware, social media-sensitive, fully digital-native-oriented business process management methodology (as mind-set) and related technology. BPM as such has its own technologies, languages and methodologies whether open-sourced or proprietary (licensed). Of course, process management can be solved with programmes written in hard-coding. But this will mean “playing golf with ice hockey stick”.

“To improve HEI clients’ (=students, employees, partners) satisfaction and to remain competitive, HEIs should manage their business processes similar to Enterprises and SMEs. Therefore, a business process management knowledge transfer should be initiated and maintained. Business Process Management (BPM) methodologies should be adapted to HEI specifics”¹⁵

Table – 1 ISO 9001:2008 documentation for a University

Documentation	Unit	Page	Line
Quality Manual	1	23	920
Process	11	25	1.000
Procedure	6	18	720
Instruction	250	331	13.240
Form	400	466	18.640
List	8	118	4.720
Job Definition	100	124	4.960
Organization Schema	6	6	240
Quality Objectives	1	1	40
Education Document	2	2	80
Presentation			
Document	1	160	6.400
Plan	2	2	80
Device Usage			
Instruction	700	751	30.040
TOTAL	1.488	2.027	81.080

After giving some details about ISO 9001 documents for an average university, we will further analysis BPM in the light of this information and its approach to HE processes. Regarding documents (likely to be used in HEIs, such a university), an average documentation and some extra information is as in the left;

What is the most salient in the table-1 above is the number of the processes. Because BPM’s main focus is on processes. In some universities, the number of processes varies on 40-70 intervals and for some, this number rises up to 90s. But here, 11 are designated. Why does the number vary, because, some universities see some activities as process and then document them as process? Processes are just like the discovery of god and based fully on managing of routine. Of course, your routine (whatever it is) and your field (which needs to be managed) should be of importance to your university. In determining the number of processes, a methodology named “Pareto” is one of the most useful tools. No need to write processes for whole functional levels or structures of university. If so done, this contradicts to quality perception and things get hard for the sake of establishing a robust process management.

Thus, even though 1.488 documents are seen in use (they are used for accreditation), only some of them are in daily use and belonging to processes. Most of the documents seen above are passive ones and not directly involved and used in processes. So, it can be said that process-related documents cannot exceed 70 and this number is enough for managing universities’ processes better. So focusing on main and core activities should be curial criteria in a profound and robust process study. In the light of main HE-related legislations and regulations, the main ³tasks (Turkish constitution) falling on universities are as follows;

- Education and training activities
 - Research and development activities
- And
- Community service activities

These tasks can be seen as “Process Headlines in HE”. In accordance with Bologna Process, it is the three cycles falling on universities to span. These are bachelor, master and doctorate levels. Thus, writing one process for every level will be enough. So is it for other tasks. Even less processes than 11 for an average university will be very satisfactory for better process management and this helps BPM manage HE processes in a more proper way. In brief, 5-7 HE processes in line ISO 9001:2008 QMS and modelled with BPM methodology and technologies will be enough and adequate for an average university management.

Up to here, you see that there are several Quality Standards, several processes and several methodologies, which are directly or indirectly related to universities. Processes are already in place in universities (managed fragmentarily via in-house and hard coding programmes in silo-like infrastructures) and the waiting for green lights to enter. They all claim that they are the best players for universities. How much matured and prepared are they for HEIs. Or in contrast, how interested are the universities in these players. Which combination of these methodologies, technologies and standards best fit to universities and are they conformant to regulations and legislations in force. In fact, paper of side of all these studies is semi or fully finished and up running in the universities. And soft side is also substantially finished (but far away to integrity and coherence). Then, what is lacking? The lacking is being fragmental, sectional (silo-like), functional and non-interactive, not based-on process approach. So, when a report (cross-sectional, instant, real time and the like) is needed, hands and spread sheets (word, excel etc.) come into play and report is manually produced. At the time report is finished, data in it are already dated.

The problem that we are wandering around is directly related to methodology and technology. So far, these two has resided in their own place and has provided their services from their residences but with huge data and systems, a new paradigm is needed, which covers both methodology and technology at the same generation. So that, May one click-reporting (cross-sectional, instant, real time), one data base, one UI (user interface), social media-compatible, fully process-based, mission-oriented (ISO 9001-Compitible) and last but most important, very-quick revising come true. It is the BPM (as written before in brief), a methodology and also a technology and it is fully a digital-native, not an analogue-immigrant (as technology). It is process-based and works horizontal (not functional but incorporating all functionalities). With BPM, processes are waived like a carpet and all belonging to a process resides within the process related. In that way, when one process is called, all happening are under management of this process and stored in one database. All things within the scope of the process happen transparently and seamlessly. Processes, no matter how far they are to each other, speak to each other via their web services (WS) and get whatever they want or need from the process related.

What most matters from now on is how to document and model HE processes, to put them on line and keep running. BPM, as its name implies, is modelling methodology and technology. *BPM provides key insights into the inputs of the process, all of the associated steps during the process, and the outputs in the process. It can measure key statistics associated with the process such as time and cost measures. It can help measure and make key decisions about required or even forecasted human resource requirements. Most importantly, it can provide all of the key reports and measures necessary to determine when a process needs improvement*⁷. While BPM has taken hold in industry, as more than 80 percent of the leading organisations worldwide have actively engaged in some type of BPM program (Antonucci & Goeke, 2011), the application and operations of BPM practices have reached the higher education only recently⁸

While moving on from paper to fully-BPM-modelled processes, all stages should be supported with international or national methodologies, technologies and quality standards. ISO 9001 is a robust quality system standard, which gives services to ENQA-ESG, Internal Control Standards (ICSs) and other quality-related activities and constitutes a foundation for all quality studies in HEIs. So, BPM studies should be embodied within ISO 9001QMS (it can be other standards too). In that way, quality activities in a university can be process-based (instead of functional) and processes BPM-oriented (meaning BPM approach-embedded). For a robust process management, it all goes to BPM, BPM supports ISO 9001 and ISO 9001 provides an infrastructure for ICSs and other quality frameworks like ENQA-ESG, MUDEK (ABET) and so on. This is a de-facto quality situation. If the things regarding quality (de-facto) in the university get collected under ICSs, whole works and cycle, from bottom to top, get formulized and formalized too. In that way, all works (Processes, Documents, Procedures, and Quality Manual etc) will be formal (dejure) works or be formalized, back-signed by rector or vice rector.

Processes are like highways¹¹ and even though they can some be linked to strategy, it is fully related to operation-mission in HEIs. BPM is not a patchy work, it has “moving” and shaking” features, so moving to BPM is radical decision and cause radical changes in the universities to emerge. BPM streamlines processes and things transacted in it. It acts in a way internationally accepted and approved. It uses XSDs (XML schemas), web services-WS (for example a bank service can be incorporated into process), provide infrastructure to SOA (service-oriented architect). All forms it uses during flow are embedded in it, so that all data in the forms are manageable, reportable, and monitorable. All activities it has can be presented as web services so that data-interchange with outside processes is automatically done. It is also very appropriate to newly emerging semantic web systems. Social media, working on the go and seamlessness are also of its main features. Data dictionary, which explains data to be used in BPM process, should be made ready to go further on BPM. If, for example, there is an ontology study in the area or field, that process is involved, then data to be used in the process should be strictly in line with this ontology.

While coming down from top to BPM, there are two main stages, one being ontology study (as said above) and one being process data XML schema. After these two studies are done, BPM takes over the process and starts hammering it. In fact, XML schema may be prepared within the scope of BPM study. Ontology is a study outside BPM and it is needed to streamline data relationships and hierarchy in a process.

In higher education, lots of documents and datasets are created for every activity. It is possible to create ontology, which is able to picture the connections between the actors of an education system¹². This can be done for the data too to be used in the process so that treating data in the process will be easier and in more standard way. This kind of ontology study will help data-exchange between outside processes and make it in a more standardized way. There are several ontology languages and tools currently in place. Oil, owl are some of them. We will not go further on this subject due to being out of scope of this study. Associated and hirearchically organized data after ontology work are used in XML schemas. XML schemas can be prepared with stand-alone tools or within BPM tools (provided that BPM tool has this feature). This stage is real start of BPM process and it goes on in the way it starts.

When a process is modelled, it can be applied or deployed to whole universities provided that it serves to the same regulation or legislation. Assume that master process is modelled, it means that all documentation (instructions, lists, tables etc), all rules, all roles (human roles, role defination), hierarchical structures, all forms and end-to-end flow are standardized, that is, it is modelled. This will bring standardization to master

process and further data-exchange between universities. When differences do exist between universities, BPM will be still on the work but get some help from SOA (service-oriented architecture, BPM-related technology). In these situations, SOA steps in and takes the responsibility for the sake of process management. SOA is also a methodology and technology which forms process flow through orchestration or choreography via legacy system.

BPM-processes' (or processes modelled with BPM) overall management should be left to ISO 9001:2008 (or ISO 9001-like QMS) since related ISO item-4.1 stipulates the development of the processes for the process-oriented management system. *The only way to overcome the negative effects of departmental silos is by organizing with a process orientation. Process orientation enables us to cut across traditional academic and administrative boundaries and provide services the way students experience them*¹⁰. In that way, Quality-sensitive or Quality-aware BPM¹³ will have been established, which put its priority focus on students.

Conclusion; BPM-HE is to look at HE processes from the year 2013 (as mindset and technology) and fully digital-native point of view. Modeling HE processes through BPM methodology and technologies (three cycles envisaged by Bologna Process) is inevitable for cross-cutting management of universities. With the processes modelled in BPM and its complementaries, Social-BPM, Quality-Sensitive-BPM, HEIs (universities) will feel themselves more comfortable since missing part of university management takes its place in overall management. All quality players in HE-such as ICSs, ISO 9001, EFQM, ENQA-ESG, YODEK and other baby quality players (MUDEK, FEDEK etc, ISO's apprentices) stipulate process-orientation and build themselves over on it. Since BPM is both methodology and technology, they all find a good partner with fully-equipped latest technologies, languages, tools and methodologies all in one in BPM. In that way, all quality players will have also sorted out of their formalisation (being de jure standard) problems through coming under Internal Control Standards. This BPM approach also opens the door to several other technologies such as SOA, WS, XML, XSD, BPMN and so on. So, in brief, Universities (HEIs) need to get closer to BPM, so do BPM for the sake of more manageable, accountable, transparent, and cost-effective universities. In the coming years (not far away), at least main regulations will be issued with BPM-modelled ones accompanied.

HE: Higher Education, **IDE:** Integrated Development Environment, **BPM:** Business Process Management, **QMS:** Quality Management System, **ICS:** Internal Control Standards, **HEIs:** Higher Education Institutions, **WS:** Web Service, **ENQA-ESG:** European Network For Quality Assurance –European Standards and Guidelines, **GLP:** Good Laboratory Practice

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Quality in higher education in Greece: Deming's theory vs ministerial laws in Hellenic universities

Stamatis Gargalianos

*Assistant Professor in University of Western Macedonia - Greece
stamatis_gargalianos@yahoo.gr*

ABSTRACT

In this presentation, an analysis of Greek laws that came into force in the last 30 years in order to improve higher education in Greece is initially attempted. These laws were introduced so as to improve higher education in Greece, but also to harmonize, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, with the wishes and needs of the employees involved, i.e. professors, students and administrative staff. In parallel, Deming's theory is presented and examined as a one which focuses on improving business structures in companies and organizations.

This paper attempts a comparative approach between the laws of the Greek state concerning higher education and the principles of Deming, trying to examine whether they can be applied, but also contribute to the improvement of the existing structure in Greek Universities.

INTRODUCTION

It is a fact that every organization, institution or enterprise must be adjusted to any new data of the era in which it operates, in order to improve and provide significantly improved services to citizens served by them.

Greek Universities have become the field during the past decades, of a constant implementation of new laws which were adopted through these years by Ministers and their staffs in order to change, partially or generally, many of the existing data and lead to minor or major changes in the way they operate.

The big question is whether these higher staffs know from the inside what is going on in Greek Universities and if they can establish laws that really improve the functioning of these institutions. Often, higher staff who implements new laws does not know the Greek educational reality and simply implement what they are asked to do, by some leaders of some institutions or regions to which they belong (Nova-Kaltsouni, 2010: 153).

The question is whether known management theories worldwide, those that have proved that they can actually help the improvement of many organizations -not only educational- are consciously adopted and ultimately help to improve the functioning of the institutions concerned. In the following lines are examined the correlations between individual laws and the Deming's principles.

METHODOLOGY

Our analysis was based on two parameters. On the one hand, and at first, we studied all laws adopted by the Greek governments over the last 30 years, related to educational issues. We analyzed them in depth, in order to realize their objectives in relation to the desired result, but also to the existing social conditions.

Along with research in law articles and sources, we studied articles of university professors in prestigious media, which offer a direct and timely analysis of the phenomena of Greek education, focusing on issues of quality of Higher Education. Some of them are former ministers, so their opinion is weighty (Kremastinos, 2013: A 49).

Our second step was to read many scientific texts on the Management and more specifically related to Organization. We focused on the theory of Deming, because the principles contained therein have helped many countries and organizations to improve, up to a maximum level, their overall production process (Montana, Charnov, 2009: 347). We compared the content of the laws related to the changes of structures and services in Greek Universities, with the aforementioned theory.

Our third step was to attempt comparisons so that to see whether new laws are related directly or indirectly with it and the principles it contains. We wanted to see if the proposed laws include simply some nuggets from Deming's Theory and if scientific theories about organization may ultimately help Greek Education.

The last step in our methodological approach was to find and analyze whether these laws are related directly or indirectly to Deming's Theory and the principles it contains. Since we broke the Deming's Principles in four categories, we attempted to build four corresponding tables which facilitate and demonstrate those correlations. They were then analyzed and explained so as to draw a comprehensive and centralized result of our research.

THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Education at all levels should be characterized by a high degree of quality. The last word has several interpretations and any involved party of Education, from the smallest student to the relevant Minister, interprets it as she wants. By the term "quality" in education and by a common opinion, we mean optimal working conditions for teachers and administrators as well as the high degree of knowledge transfer to pupils and students.

These two cases (working conditions - high degree of knowledge transmission) are interlinked, because if the first is not at a high level, may adversely affect the latter, as well as vice-versa. Saying "working conditions" we mean buildings and educational equipment, as well as the relationship between wages and hours of working.

In Higher Education quality has always been -by the viewing of all Ministers who have served it- an attempt to modify it, in order to improve it, according to what they thought about the concept of improvement. But often their ideas run completely contrary to the beliefs of all kinds of employees or professors in higher Institutions (Kremastinos, op.cit.: A49).

This controversy led to many dangerous rifts between the two sides, to the point of risking sometimes even the function of the Institutions. The disagreements ranged from the fact that the top executives of the Ministry always have a technocratic opinion, while teachers, administrators and students a human-centered and more close to the situation within the Institutions.

The laws enacted during all these years from behalf of these executives, had to do with three main issues: a. the implement of rules related to the way of the central organization of Universities, b. the way and amounts of annual funding, c. about engagement and staff development (Kladis, Panousis, 2004: 113, 161, 179). In that way more practical and serious problems were not examined such as the mode of instruction, examination methods, the degree of satisfaction of students by professors, especially the relationship between final knowledge and requirements of society. We must mention that the first two do not ever interest senior executives who enact laws.

These problems led us to a big question about what constitutes quality in higher education and if it can be calculated. Can we measure it based on some variables? For instance, can we delineate it based on degrees and publications of all levels of the professors themselves? Can we measure it by the number of graduate students, in which are also included doctoral students? Or maybe we should put as first criterion the quality of teaching within the university halls? (Kladis, Panousis, op.cit.: 161-163). Is it quantitative or rather

qualitative the criteria of creativity and inspiration within universities? And how much these criteria are affected by technocratic economical theories about Organisation?

DEMING' S PRINCIPLES

Much of the action for quality, including specialized techniques to improve quality has been affected by W. Edwards Deming (Montana, Charnov, op.cit: 395). He was an American economist who worked in several countries and offered a great contribution in improving production of goods and services in many public and private enterprises. He established a number of principles, which were adopted by many organizations, leading to a vast improvement of their productivity (Kotler, 2000).

He formulated certain principles which should be followed by managers to lead their organizations to a quality target. We found that no other economic theory is so close to the education and the specific conditions prevailing in this as the Deming' s principles (Sarmaniotis, 2005: 329).

Deming felt that the «persistence in a purpose», combined with statistical quality control, will lead to a continuous quality improvement. Additionally he believed that the job board of high level administrative staff is to find and correct the causes of failure, more than to identify the mistakes and failures as they occur. Deming summarizes the philosophy on three basic principles:

- Insistence on quality.
- All in a group.
- Use of the scientific method.

The most important of these principles are:

- Get rid of the barriers that deprive employees the pride in their work.
- Open communications and break down barriers between different departments.
- Do not rely on mass inspection to detect defects. Instead, use the statistical checking to be sure that the quality is created through the services offered.
- Eliminate labor levels defining live numerical proportions.
- Adopt a new philosophy of quality without delay.
- Identify problems whether they consist of faulty systems or employees and correct them.
- Improve continually your services so that to improve the competitive position of your Institution.
- Enhance and streamline the monitoring methods.
- Get rid of fear from the workplace so that everyone can work productively.
- Use modern methods of education and training over labor
- Establish a dynamic training programme.
- Eliminate numerical goals, as a way of mobilizing the employees. Instead give them methods to achieve these goals.

THE LAWS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREECE

The laws introduced in Greece after the fall of the dictatorship in 1973 (milestone year for the Greek society because she went from authoritarianism to democracy) and relating to the operation and improvement of the structures of higher education are the 1268/1982 (Kladis, Panousis, 2009), 2083/1992, 3549/2007 (Nova-Kaltsouni, op.cit., Lakasas, 2012: 8) and 4009/2011 (FEK A' 195/6-9-11).

The fourth one has sparked great debates and conflicts among all actors of modern Greek education and is essentially the component and the effect of fermentation of all above mentioned laws.

All tried to change for the better the situation in Greek higher Institutions, but they did not achieve many goals, because practice has shown that in a society that is constantly changing and transforming, Education can't adapt quickly and easily, even based on successive laws, voted for its own interest (Lakasas, op.cit: 8). In just 30 years were established four (4) different laws and a large number of individual amendments to the three original, which complicated the data, rather than simplified. Some modifications are also contradictory to the previous laws, instead of improving or enhancing them (aefilios.wordpress.com/resources/legislation/).

Often the new Education Laws in Greece come not to improve standards in higher Education but to install new institutions or rules that simply facilitate their operation rather than improving it. Facilitating the function is an adaptive measure to the new state of affairs and not a one that improves quality.

The main achievement of recent laws (namely 4009/2011) is the foundation of ADIP (Archi DIasfalisīs Piotitas - Quality Assurance Agency - Q.A.A), which is the instrument that controls the level of quality in higher education in Greece.

Specifically, all professors in higher Institutions in Greece are required to complete each year an identical form on the Internet, which contains the record of all their scientific works per year (G.O. A' 195/6-9-11). Their responses are transferred to a central network and are grouped in order to find, on one hand, the total number of all works classified by Department and by Institution, and also the average quantitative activity of professors.

Simultaneously, through the same system, it is required by all students to give their opinion about the quality of teaching, as well as about the services offered by the administrative staff. All these (student opinions - scientific studies of professors- administrative services) are couched in the form of Q.A.A. basically in a quantitative way, rather than qualitative. Results give an overview of each Department, spherical and technocratic, rather than specific and in a human scale.

GREEK LAWS VS DEMING' S PRINCIPLES

The first finding by the study and comparison attempted, is that none of the higher administrative staff who elaborated respective laws, has ever mentioned publicly, even indirectly, any of the above names of international prestige economists associated to the improvement of management in various workplaces (according to the study and analysis of official notices in the Press by representatives of the Greek Ministry of Education, 1998-2012). This proves that these officers either do not want to admit their ignorance on the principles of modern management, or do not reveal the fact that they actually resorted to these principles, even by simply reading them.

The second finding is that although some of the relevant laws have a small even relation compared to the Deming' s principles, this is rather indirect or coincidental.

The following tables show the relationship between the Deming' s principles to the above laws.

A. DEMING'S PRINCIPLES	B. CORRESPONDING LAWS	RELATION A - B
Adopt a new philosophy of quality without delay	4009/2011	great
Identify problems whether they consist of faulty systems or employees and correct them	4009/2011	average
Eliminate labor levels defining live numerical proportions	None	-
Open communications and break down barriers between different departments	1268/1982	small
Get rid of the barriers that deprive employees the pride in their work	None	-

Table 1. Internal issues of quality.

Two laws dealt with internal quality issues, the last 30 years, and by the five principles of Deming mentioned above, only three are associated to these laws. And although the 4009 law has large and middle relation with two corresponding Deming principles, the other, that of 1982, has very a very small one.

The fact that no law was interested in numerical ratios and harmful working levels (even as a simple reference) shows that in the Greek Universities prevails quantity at the expense of quality, and in parallel, the general interest is the mass production of graduates rather good knowledge provided to them. These references also concern the figures of professors and administrators.

A. DEMING'S PRINCIPLES	B. CORRESPONDING LAWS	RELATION A - B
Use modern methods of education and training over labor	2083/1992	small
Establish a dynamic training programme	1268/1982	average

Eliminate numerical goals, as a way of mobilizing the employees. Instead give them methods to achieve these goals	none	-
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Table 2. Training Issues.

Only two laws are related to issues of quality in education, that of 1982 and the one of 1992, but the relationship to the principles of Deming are from small to medium in size. As mentioned above, the training of professors pass only through participation in conferences and writing articles, not at all by improving their capacities within university halls.

Improving quality of teaching can be realized thanks to attending seminars related to the transmission of knowledge and new pedagogical methods, particularly in regard to teacher-student relationships, both within auditoriums and academia in general, as well. But none of the above mentioned laws adopt something similar, so the quality of education remains low.

A. DEMING'S PRINCIPLES	B. CORRESPONDING LAWS	RELATION A - B
Enhance and streamline the monitoring methods	3549/2007	great
Do not rely on mass inspection to detect defects. Instead, use the statistical checking to be sure that the quality is created through the services offered	4009/2011	average
Get rid of fear from the workplace so that everyone can work productively	None	-

Table 3. Control Systems.

As regards control systems, the beginning was in 2007 with the 3549 act and having great relation to the Deming's principles, but the effort was restricted in 2011 with a mid-sized relationship between law and Deming's principles. The statistical tests reported by him are not analyzed or supported by that law, who submits checks rather technocratic than in a human scale.

Fear, concerning the educational process, is not existing of course in the greek Universities, but we find this concept in other levels, such as securing the jobs of administratives and, in a second hand, of professors.

Many were the references in Greek media about these problems the last two years and many members of the academic community are now out of work because of the absence of relevant laws, those who knock fear and provide a certain level of security that will lead to an increase of quality work.

A. DEMING'S PRINCIPLE	B. CORRESPONDING LAW	RELATION A – B
Improve continually your services so that to improve the competitive position of your institution	4009/2011	average

Table 4. Correlations with the external environment.

Only the latter act, the one of 2011 is attempting a correlation between the internal and external environment of Universities, trying to give impetus to the improvement of all academic institutions, regarding their competitiveness with other institutions. However, here also the law does not use largely the correlative principle of Deming, leaving Universities to compete themselves with others abroad, without clear results.

Competitiveness here does not mean that the Universities within and outside the country will try to outbid each other in numerical level, but that they will be able to reach each other for scientific purposes only, in order to achieve exchanges of knowledge and experiences, which will lead to a better position in the Greek and the world map ranking quality of these Institutions.

CONCLUSIONS

Greek state is trying at times to provide incentives for increased quality in the Greek educational Institutions at all levels and for all involved in this, employees or students.

The quality is measured initially with some quantitative criteria (number of degrees before the intake, number of publications, etc.) but mostly with some endogenous factors, such as the quality level of teachers in the classroom, satisfaction of students from these, the relationship between final knowledge and social reality.

Known worldwide management theories have proven that they can actually help the improvement of many organizations -not only educational- but they finally are applied only minimally in the case of Greek higher Education. The relationship between Deming's principles and laws of the Greek state is infinitesimal or non-existent.

The careful reader of laws relating to the improvement of the situation in Greek Universities can easily notice some small correlations with the principles of Deming, but also easily understand that this is rather random or relevant from a general academic knowledge of managers on the principles of management.

The fact that just in the year 2011 the Greek state reported quality issues and wanted to deal in depth with this, means that Greek Education goes very slowly. The main reason for that is that the way it works is mechanistic and based on a formal, we would say, bureaucratic process.

The fact is that a broader and deeper knowledge of the Deming's principles will allow a better implementation by the occasionally leaders of the Ministry of Education and would help in a more scientific approach to improve the quality of Higher Education in Greece, which will have a direct impact on the overall situation of society in this country.

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Quality in private higher education system: New challenges regarding student's satisfaction

Skender Bruçaj

*PhD candidate, Educational Sciences, Bedër University,
Tirana, Albania; sbrucaj@beder.edu.al*

Abstract: The demands for quality standards in higher education are increasing due to competition as a result of massification and internalization process of universities. The expectation for better performance in quality of teaching, academic research and other related educational activities are forcing universities leadership management to rethink their strategies. Approaching the philosophy of Total Quality Management (TQM) can lead leadership management of universities to desirable results regarding continues quality improvement in higher education. In the centre of TQM philosophy in higher education is student satisfaction. Understanding and satisfying student's needs are the cause of existence for all higher education institutions. Therefore reaching quality standards in higher education is significant regard meeting the expectations of students, especially for newly established private higher education institutions. The main purpose of this study is to examine the role of student satisfaction regarding quality assurance in Albanian private higher education institutions

Keywords: Higher education, TQM, quality, student satisfaction, private IHE's

1 Introduction

Nowadays, in this globalized world due to the rapid development of technology, usage of social networks and new trends in communication sciences, many business institutions have revolutionized the strategies dealing with old, new and potential customers. These remarkable changes in information technologies have made it possible for businesses organizations to directly spread their marketing messages to any interested customer anywhere in the world. In the mean time the dynamic process of globalization has a grand impact on stimulating economic growth, improving quality of products, services and increasing a competitive environment among business organizations. The traditional way of dealing with costumers in this increased competitive work environment is not enough to be successful for today's institution and business organization. Many challenges face business organizations and institutions in the 21st century such as changing customer values and orientations, overpopulated society, political instability, environmental degradation, world poverty, increase of global competitiveness educational problems and job creation (Ahmed, 1993).

Many business organizations and institutions, especially those who are in service sector such as higher educational institutions are trying to identify the challenges in competitive environment regardless of their size and age they have to rethink their organizational processes and strategies, to be successful in the 21st century all higher educational institutions have to be strongly customer focused. Customer satisfaction is the indispensable part of a successful business (Wright, 2008). Understanding the customer needs and responding quickly to fulfil their changing needs and expectations is one of the Total Quality Management (TQM) basic approaches. For many HEI's the process of implementing quality standards means fundamental changes in organizational culture and in the leadership management approaches. The resistance of some institutions that have a long and strong institutional culture on fundamental changes in leadership management require a more open and comprehensive managerial approach with specific focus on identifying and satisfying costumers needs. Therefore the leadership management in higher education institutions require a fundamental way of thinking regarding designing and implementing new managerial approaches which will

contribute to customer satisfaction , staff commitment and employee motivation . Therefore the role and the responsibility of leadership management is very important for successful implementation quality standards by all parts organization. The resistance regarding the implementation of total quality processes is stronger in higher educational institutions that have long institutional culture and in the essence they are more decentralized in management power as result of their multi functional structure. (Jauch, 1997) In addition the impact of customer satisfaction in small and newly established universities it may have a more decisive and profound role comparing with universities which have old institutional culture and traditions. Therefore reaching quality standards in higher education is significant regard meeting the expectations of students, especially for newly established private higher education institutions. The main purpose of this study is to examine the student satisfaction in Albanian private higher education institutions

2 Literature Review

Today's students have more opportunities regarding selecting an appropriate university for their academic and professional development and they have the tendency to search for universities that provide a high quality of teaching, and the best student services along with affordable costs. They want to be sure when making important investment on their life such as choosing the right university for undergraduate studies. Therefore many HEI's are developing different management strategies in order to increase their organizational performance and quality in education .The use of TQM approach with specific focus on customer satisfaction has contribute on improving the quality of education and other services they provide (Koch, 2003). Below are listed some of most important strategic steps which HEI's have to follow in order to implement TQM in higher education (Ho & Wearn, 1995)

- *Obtain top leadership management commitment;*
- *Establish a quality steering committee and implementation teams;*
- *Assess the current quality system situation to identify all the existing good practices;*
- *Create a documented implementation plan;*
- *Provide training so that staff will be fully aware of the changes;*
- *Create and update quality management documentation; and*
- *Monitor progress as part of the Deming cycle (plan, do, check, and act)*

Nowadays, quality of service has received a continuous and increased attention from leadership management of many universities; especially universities are developing new strategies to measure quality with reference to student's satisfaction (Mark, 2013). Therefore many institutions are adopting new managerial approaches such as total quality management systems that tries to integrate all functional areas in an institution which is oriented towards increasing organizational performance and achievement by fulfilling customers needs based on continuous improvement philosophy (Deming, 1986) (Juran, 1989).

3. Quality in higher education

It is very important to understand that the concept of quality in higher education and customer needs are constantly in an interoperable and multi-functional connection based on changing trends and ongoing processes socio-economic of development of society .This does not mean that we have to see students under the notion that customer is always right and definitely we should realize their demand (Spanbauer, 1995). It is not easy to have single unique definition of quality in higher education, in addition there is no universal consensus on how is the appropriate strategy to assure and manage quality within higher education (Becket, 2006) . Quality can be defined in terms of perfection, excellence, and value for money, fitness to purpose, or transformation (Harvey, 2005) . The quality in education is defined as a multidimensional concept with different components. Cheng, Y.C and Tam W.M suggest seven components of educational quality: goal, mission and vision, resource, input and outputs, process, students and staff satisfaction, legitimacy, absence of problems, and organizational learning. (Cheng, 1997)

According to some researchers the most important definitions of "quality" in higher educational system are as the following (Lewis, 1994) (Sallis, 2002) (Gibbs, 2010) (Flores-Molina, 2011):

Quality is fulfilling and exceeding customer needs.

Quality is everyone's job.

Quality is continuous improvement.

Quality is leadership.

Quality is human resource development.

Quality is in the system.

Quality is fear reduction.

Group	Customer Attributes
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Quality is recognition and

reward.

Quality is teamwork.

Quality is measurement.

Quality is systematic problem solving.

4. Costumer in Higher Education

The identification of the needs and expectations of customers is very important regarding success of HEI's. However most universities are unable to understand who the real costumers are because there are several potential groups that can be considered as customer in higher education such as inside group's which are academic and administrative staff and groups outside a HEI's such as students, parents, and those potential customers generally have different needs and expectations (Birnbaum, 2000) (Youssef, 1998)

Students	Pay for service, receive educational instruction, administrative functions, purchase auxiliary services (lodging, food, etc.).
Parents	Pay for educational services, can be primary points of contact during some service interactions
Research Sponsors	Provide funds in exchange for information, service, or activities. Often have contractual arrangement
Governments	Provide funds for university to engage in service. Exercise some influence over service/ curriculum design
Society	Benefits from the services provided, pay (through taxes) for portions of the service
Future Employers of Student	'Purchase' the end product of the service process, sometimes provide funding and advise in service design.
Disciplinary Academic Communities	Benefit from scholarly activity of faculty members.
Accreditation Bodies	Exercise control over product/service design
Staff/Faculty Members	Control some of product/service design, consume some services

Table 1: Customers in higher education system (Quinn, Lemay, Larsen, & Johnson, 2009)

Besides all

actual and potential customers in higher education system students are considered as the most important costumers (Owlia, 1996)

5. Students' Satisfaction

The process quality insurance and academic accreditation requires a significant focus on students' satisfaction. Furthermore students' evaluation of educational services is an important factor that indicates the institutional quality of universities. Therefore student satisfaction has become a very significant issue for all universities and their leadership management since it is commonly used to indicate quality. However for many quality experts measuring student satisfaction at higher education institution is the biggest challenge of the quality management (Cloutier & Richards, 1994). Many researches findings indicate the existence of a perceptual gap between students' expectations and their actual experience of educational services in their home universities (Essam Ibrahim, Lee Wei Wang, & Hassan, 2013). As a results of competitive environment between universities there is an increasing tendency to be more focused on students evaluation, and to value those evaluation regarding quality improvement in higher education system (Aultman, 2006). It is very important that the identity of students has to be reserved however others characteristics such as study program, gender, entrance years it is very important to be integrated in questionnaire for evaluation and statistical approaches (Williams, 2002).Furthermore is also important that results of students satisfaction questionnaire should be open to access with evaluation and possible attitude of leadership management regarding the steps that they have to follow in order to improve current situation (Leckey & Neill, 2001)

6. Research design & method

The main objective of research is to understand the role of student satisfaction regarding quality assurance in Albanian private higher education institutions .For this reason a questionnaire that measure students satisfaction was developed on Likert five point scale.

The questionnaire was distributed to 300 students studying at four private higher institutions in Albania. Private universities were selected regarding their institutional age, accreditation and newly established status. The questionnaire adopted from SERVQUAL model (Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1998) was focused on topics such as quality of teaching, quality of academic staff, university social life and facilities and

technological infrastructure of campus and the level of students satisfaction was determined by answers given to these questions. From Gathered responses from 264 completed and usable questionnaires were transformed to SPSS 20 statistical program for advanced statistical analysis.

7. Findings of the study

According to finding of this study there is a positive correlation between student satisfaction and perception of quality in higher education. Students are more satisfied with universities which they believe that possess a good quality.

Table 2: What is your study program?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Program Bachelor	216	81.8	81.8	81.8
	Program Master	48	18.2	18.2	100.0
	Total	264	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Educational Services

	N	Std. Deviation	Mean
The campus staff is caring and helpful.	262	.956	4.39
This institution has a good reputation within the community.	264	.905	4.37
Department Secretary Staff is helpful and approachable	264	.918	4.55
I am satisfied with the technology infrastructure that university offers me	264	.775	4.62
I seldom get the "run-around" when seeking information on this campus	236	.985	2.93
Satisfied with the on-line library	264	.821	2.68
I feel a sense of pride about my campus	236	.757	4.71
I generally know what's happening on campus	236	.805	4.44
At the beginning of each course the subject's syllabus offers the necessary information for studying the course.	264	.956	4.47
Our lecturers offer consultation hours for students	264	.912	3.75
My university encourages debate with students when important decisions are taken.	264	.823	3.45
I am satisfied with the course curriculum my university offers	236	.931	4.11

The quality of my university is based on the books and teaching materials our lecturers use	236	.778	4.26
Lecturers use appropriate teaching methods	236	.879	3.90
My exam results are according to my knowledge.	264	.910	4.23
My university organizes cultural or sportive activities for us students.	264	.876	4.55
At the end of the semester I evaluate the lecturer of the course.	264	.790	.4.90
I am satisfied with my university	264	.901	4.65

Another interesting finding of this study is tending to associate the university success to their own success and to personal contribution. Only 69 % of students associate the failure of university to their personal failure but 90% of students associate the success of their university to their personal success. Besides academic activities students value also the possibility that university gives to participate at professional and social in campus activities .In addition students perceived image quality in universities is strongly related quality of teaching and academic staff. As it is found in other studies students satisfaction is positively correlated to university brand image. (Mark, 2013)

8. Conclusion and recommendations

To be successful in this competitive environment universities are changing the traditional way of dealing with students to more students' centred strategy with main focus on student satisfaction. Today's students are luckier to select the most appropriate university for their academic and professional development , they have the tendency to search for universities that have positive brand-name and provide a high quality of teaching, finest student campus services along with an appropriate economic cost. Albanian private universities that are focused on reaching quality standards by having a clear strategy with specific focus on satisfying and exceeding student's needs and expectations have more chances to successes in this competitive environment. In order to have a good institutional reputation it is very clear for all universities to have a positive image of students' satisfaction and negative image of students' satisfaction has to be minimized.

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Quality in the practical training of da'wah: the experience of department of da'wah and leadership studies

Prof. Dr Badlihisam Mohd Nasir¹, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fariza Md Sham²,
Prof. Dr. Siti Rugayah Tibek², Dr. Irdha Mokhtar², Dr. Muhamad Faisal Asha'ari²,
Nur 'Athiroh Masya'il Tan Abdullah

¹Faculty of Islamic Civilization, University of Technology Malaysia (UTM)

²Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia (UKM)

Abstract

A mission to promote Islam as a religion made student to involve deeply in a practical engagement on the ground. This made student to expose in da'wah during practical training. On campus, student is taught for conceptual aspect and also asked to practice it among the Muslim as well as non-Muslim community in the country. As an Academic Institution for higher learning institution in Islamic Mission, the Department of Da'wah and Leadership Studies at National University of Malaysia has offered several courses to achieve this objective. This paper seeks to examine the quality of the student who is involved in Practical Training in Da'wah for Muslims (*Latihan Amali Dakwah Kepada Muslim*). This study is using a quantitative methodology that evaluates the perceptions of local community on the effectiveness and the problems that are related to the programme. The result of the study shows that the quality of student is good although there are some weaknesses, but they are still some space for improvement for the betterment of higher education in mission of studies

Keywords; Islam, mission, education and social work

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Introduction

A prominent feature of da'wah as an academic discipline is emphasizes in the practical aspect of its method of delivery. As such da'wah activities are not just verbal in nature, but they also involve both interactions and exemplary behaviour that is portrayed in the best possible way to achieve the target community so that the da'wah messages will have a deep effect to people. Practical da'wah, also known as *da'wah bi al-hal*, must be well-planned and carried out systematically with an orientation towards practical training as being very crucial. The programme called Practical Training in Da'wah for Muslims or *Latihan Amali Dakwah Kepada Muslim* (LADM) has been made compulsory for the third year undergraduate students, with the main objective of producing graduates that are capable of doing da'wah works in a systematic and integrated manner in various Muslim locations. Even if students have acquired an academic skills through lectures, they still can enhance their capability through practical training under the guidance of those who have experience and interest in the field of da'wah.

Nevertheless, the quality of practical training is not perfect without its own problems and its effectiveness can be questionable at times. However, the target community can normally be asked to evaluate on the effectiveness of practical training, and their perceptions solicited especially with regard to some critical aspects covering management and organization of the programme, the availability of infrastructures and supporting facilities, academic staff that is involved and students that being sent to the field for the practical training proses.

This paper will first explain briefly about the background of LADM, followed by an analysis of the perceptions of the local community on the effectiveness and problems that is related to the programme.

Research Methodology

The methodology of the study is quantitative that has examined the perceptions of the local community on the effectiveness and problems related to the programme. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to members of the target community, in particular to students' foster parents. The respondents were under the review of The Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) Community Tersang, Pahang. FELDA community is a community under the Ninth Malaysia Development in Malaysia. FELDA was established on 1 of July 1956 under the Land Development Act 1956 as a result of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Government. The rural areas are the large part of the area that led to development in economics and social development. FELDA has helped to improve the living standards of rural communities as well as to bridge the gap between the quality of life of rural and urban population. The data were analysed using the SPSS package

Practical Training in Da'wah for Muslims

LADM, being a requirement for a course called PM3012 Da'wah Methodology for Muslims, is made compulsory for all third year students in the Department of Da'wah and Leadership Studies in the Faculty of Islamic Studies, UKM. The practical training is in line with the objective of the department to produce a graduate who is well trained in terms of soft skill and abilities to inculcate with Islamic values and able to contribute to the Islamic mission in terms of spiritual and moral need of the society. The field trip has been made an annual activity during the first semester for the group of students. The support and financial sponsorship of outside organisations have also been crucial in ensuring the success of the programme. Others who are interested in da'wah activities have also asked to join hands with the students by giving them moral support and guidance.

The practical training is geared towards understanding the fact that da'wah is a branch of knowledge that centres around practice and professionalism that form part and parcel of da'wah activities. Da'wah methodology has been set out in the Quran and Sunnah which specifically mention certain types of approach that are suitable and effective in the target communities whether they are in-group or out-group.

For LADM programme students were organised into various teams under the supervision of the department. The field training also takes into account social and religious works as an integrated activity. All these were done under the supervision of lecturers appointed by the department. At the same time, surveys were conducted on the profile of selected sample between the member of the target community. Students also involved in this analysis of the result of the survey so that they could use the findings to plan for a more effective strategy in future Da'wah activities apart from equipping themselves with suitable and appropriate Da'wah materials. At the end of the training they were expected to have a post-mortem to self-evaluate the problems and effectiveness of the programme.

On the whole LADM has the following objectives (Badlihasham Mohd Nasir, 2009):

- i. To expose the practical aspect of da'wah for Muslims to students of the department specifically to build up their capability and leadership potential
- ii. To understand the problems related to Da'wah activities, especially in dealing with social and moral problems among the younger generation and the neighbouring non-Muslim communities
- iii. To carry out studies on issues involving the Muslims community and to analyse the findings from da'wah perspective

- iv. To contribute ideas and efforts to da'wah activities among the community and to make full use of the co-operation given by other organisations involved in da'wah activities.

LADM is a programme organised by the Department of Da'wah and Leadership Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies, UKM, in collaboration with Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA). Usually Malay villages are located near non-Muslim Orang Asli settlements. This location is chosen for practical training, apart from villages inhabited by Orang Asli who are Muslims. The choice of these twin villages is made as a follow-up to Da'wah programme for non-Muslims (LAD for non-Muslims) which were conducted previously. As such the target groups of LADM are Muslim communities which include Orang Asli villages as their immediate neighbour as well new converts and non-Muslims who live in the vicinity.

The training was scheduled to take place for one week. The activities consisted of general and specialised talks on religion, motivational sessions and team work projects. The participants were also exposed to *tazkirah* sessions, *fardhu ain* classes and *qiamullail*. Activities that are not related to religion came form of voluntary services to the community, which help expose to Islamic culture and arts, sports and organised visits to other villages and places of interest.

To support all these activities an amount between RM15, 000 to RM20, 000 was needed, with the help of UKM a large proportion was collected and the rest was contributed by various agencies that have shown their interests in the project such as..... . These agencies also helped in the coordination the activities together with students from the Department of Da'wah and Leadership Studies. Altogether they were 100 undergraduates involved apart from masters students and lecturers.

Perceptions of the Local Community on LADM

A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to members of the target community, in particular to students' foster parents. The data were analysed using the SPSS package. The findings are discussed below in three sections: (1) Respondents' profile, (2) Problems related to LADM, and (3) Effectiveness of LADM.

Respondents' Profile

A summary of the respondents' profile is listed down in Table 1 below according to sex, age, marital status, type of employment, income level, educational achievement, duration of stay in FELDA and home-state origin. For each category a detailed breakdown is given, with a percentage calculated for each of the sub-categories.

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Table 1: Respondents' Profile

Category	Detailed breakdown	Percentage
Sex	1. Male	47 %
	2. Female	53 %
Age	1. Less than 18 years	20 %
	2. 19-21 years	21 %
	3. 22-40 years	23 %
	4. 41-56 years	21 %
	5. Above 57 years	15 %
Marital Status	1. Single	51 %
	2. Married	49 %
Type of Employment	1. Government sector	17 %
	2. Private sector	14 %
	3. Self employed	49 %
	4. Housewives	20 %
Total income (in RM)	1. Less than 1,000	60 %
	2. 1,001 - 1,500	34 %
	3. 1,501 - 2,000	1 %
	4. 2,001 - 2,500	4 %
	5. More than 2,500	1 %
	1. UPSR	21 %

Education Level	2. PMR	24 %
	3. SPM	44 %
	4. STPM / STAM	5 %
	5. Diploma	3 %
	6. Degree	3 %
	Duration of stay in FELDA	1. 1-5 years
2. 6 -10 years		12 %
3. 11-15 years		13 %
4. Over 16 years		57 %
5. 5 months		1 %
Home State Origin	1. Johor	4 %
	2. Kedah	8 %
	3. Kelantan	7 %
	4. Kuala Lumpur	1 %
	5. Perak	9 %
	6. Pulau Pinang	3 %
	7. Selangor	4%
	8. Pahang	64 %

As can be seen in Table 1 above, the number of female respondents were much higher (53%) compared to that of the male (47 %). As for the age group a large number of them belonged to a range of 22 to 40 years (23%). The figure suggests that these respondents were likely to be the second generation of FELDA settlers.

In terms of employment, the majority were self-employed with an income of less than RM1,000 (60%). This figure concurs with the average income of other settlers in

Tersang cluster who earned less than RM1, 000 at the time of the survey, their earnings being drastically reduced because of the ongoing re-planting project that affected the entire cluster. This average income contrasted very much with that earned by settlers in other FELDA areas whose monthly average was above RM2,000.

Marital status of the respondents showed that a slightly higher proportion (51%) of settlers were single compared to those who were married (49 %). This figure shows that many of them were children of the first generation of settlers. These unmarried respondents were still dependent on their family of orientation and not quite ready to set up a household of their own.

The level of educational achievement indicates that the majority of the respondents have an SPM qualification (44%). This figure gives a general picture that FELDA settlers have a moderate and low level of education, mostly SPM and below. However, there were also those who have a high level of education, even up to the university and college levels (3% for each), particularly among children of the first generation settlers. It also shows that the second generation of the settlers were much better-off in terms of educational achievements than their parents who have missed out on the opportunity due to various factors, poverty being one of them.

For the period of stay in the settlements more than half (57%) of the respondents have been living there for more than 16 years. This duration is not surprising since Tersang cluster was first opened in 1970s and was among the earlier FELDA settlements established in the state of Pahang. As for the state of origin of respondents the majority of them (64 %) hailed from the state of Pahang. This figure indicates that the cluster was dominated by participants from Pahang in line with the main objective of FELDA that gives priority to local population. As such Tersang cluster has a cultural pattern that is characteristically Pahang in nature especially with regard to the spoken dialect that is based on Raub and Lipis accent. The dialect seems to have some similarities with that spoken in the neighbouring state of Perak.

Apart from that the local leadership was under the control of those who originated from Pahang. For instance, the chairman for a body that looked after the welfare of Orang Asli, namely Penggerak Masyarakat Orang Asli (PMOA), was vested in the hands of a Pahang man, Muhammad Tahir bin Haji Kassim, a settler who also held the post of *Nazir* for the mosque. He was also the Deputy Head of UMNO and a member of the JKKK. Further influence of Pahang could be seen when this FELDA cluster came under the political leadership of YB Datuk Abdul Aziz Kiram, another Pahang man, who was elected as representative in the state assembly (ADUN) for Batu Talam. Tersang cluster of FELDA settlement and surrounding traditional Malay villages happen to come under this constituency (Muhammad Tahir bin Haji Kassim, 10 Ogos 2009).

Problems Associated with LADM

In order to find out the problems associated with the implementation of LADM programme, settlers were asked to comment on a series of statements posed in the questionnaire. They were required to respond in a format of 5 scales: Most Disagreeable (MD), Disagreeable (D), Not So Agreeable (NSA), Agreeable (A), and Most Agreeable (MA). Table 2 below shows summarises the perceptions of community members of Tersang cluster regarding the implementation of LADM project.

Table 2: Perceptions on LADM

Statement	MD	D	NSA	A	MA
The presence of UKM students as foster members of the family is burdensome.	61 %	26 %	2 %	5 %	6 %
Social problems interfere with LADM programme.	17 %	54 %	7 %	21 %	1 %
Transport facilities to programme venues is very convenient.	6 %	12 %	6 %	61 %	15 %
Distribution of students as foster family members is not evenly done.	15 %	22 %	15 %	43 %	5 %
Delegation of responsibilities among students helps in the smooth running of the programme.	4 %	5 %	0 %	56 %	35 %
Co-operation between the settlers and students was not satisfactory.	18 %	62 %	10 %	7 %	3 %
Senior lecturers are not that keen in doing thorough supervision on the activities conducted.	14 %	47 %	27 %	9 %	3 %
Interactions between students and FELDA settlers are not satisfactory.	31 %	43 %	14 %	6 %	6%
The level of knowledge among UKM students is too low as to effect smooth running of the activities.	27 %	45 %	14 %	10 %	4 %
Technical equipment not adequate, thus affecting smooth running of the programme	19 %	43 %	15 %	18 %	5 %

and activities.					
Infrastructures in FELDA settlement are not adequate enough throughout the duration of the programme.	20 %	53 %	15 %	12 %	0 %
Venues for the programme that is far away is the factor for the lack of response among the community.	26 %	44 %	16 %	9 %	5 %

Table 2 above shows summaries of the perceptions in Tersang FELDA community regarding various problems that cropped up during the implementation of the programme. Below are some of the highlights:

- Respondents were more disagreeable with the statement that the presence of UKM students as foster family members was burdensome (61%).
- Respondents did not agree with the suggestion that social problems interfered with the smooth running of the programme (54%).
- With respect to the transportation 61% of the respondents agreed that it was convenient and helped students very much to get to the venues of the programme.
- Respondents agreed that the distribution of students to foster families was not done evenly (43%).
- Respondents agreed with the statement that the delegation of responsibilities to students helped in the smooth running of the programme (56%).
- Respondents did not agree with the statement that co-operation between the settlers and students was not satisfactory (62%).
- Respondents did not agree with the claim that lecturers did not do a thorough job in supervising students' activities (47%).
- Respondents also did not agree that the interactions between students and the settlers were not satisfactory (43%).
- Respondents did not agree that the level of knowledge among UKM students was low to the extent that it adversely affect the activities (45%).
- Respondents did not agree that inadequate technical equipment had affected the smooth running of the programme (43%).
- Respondents did not agree with the statement that infrastructures available in the settlement were not satisfied during the duration of the programme (53%).
- Finally, respondents did not agree with the statement that a venue that was far away from the programme was the contributing factor for the lack of response among the community (44%).

Based on the perceptions of FELDA community, UKM students that were placed under foster parents were not that burdensome to the settlers despite the fact the former have had some problems with their income due to the re-planting exercise that they were going

through at that particular point of time. Even under this condition the FELDA community was willing to receive the students for the sake of Islamic Da'wah, thanks to the explanation given about the significance of LADM before students started to arrive in the settlement.

On the whole there were no major problems except for the case of distribution of students to their respective foster families. There were a number of complaints of uneven distribution of students among the settlers; not all settlers receive their share of students despite the large number of families in the cluster. The problem could be due to the management part of FELDA which should have distributed the students to more families on an equal basis.

Nevertheless, UKM student committee tried to do their best to ease the situation by re-distributing participants to their foster families at the last minute. However, the problem still persisted particularly when a number of settlers failed to turn up on the day distribution of student participants was made. Thus the problem of uneven distribution could not be totally solved. Another factor is due to the selection of foster families that is also involved outside organisation that may have problems of having direct contact with the families in the cluster.

Although there were some views that the younger generation of FELDA settlers were often involved in social problems, the majority of respondents did not agree with the statement that these problems interfered with the smooth running of LADM programme. Not all the youths were involved in LADM activities, but a large number of them took part in sports events organised under the programme.

On top of that there have been no elements of sabotage and other untoward incidents involving this group, a good indicator that youth problems among the settlers were still under control. However, there were other social problems such as substance abuse among the youths which tended to disrupt the comfort of FELDA social life.

For this reason LADM organising a committee that can help to invite a motivational expert to give a talk on drug abuse. The invited speaker was Dr. Khafidz Hj. Mohd Ishak, the president of Persatuan Insaf Murni. The event was well received by the youths judging from the large number attending the talk.

As for the transport facilities, most of the respondents agreed that it is not a problem for the students since most of the foster families have their own motor vehicle. However, there were a number of students who could not get to the venue on time because their host family had only one car. Nevertheless, the problem was mutually solved when other host families stepped in to help by sending the stranded students to the venue. It seems that there was a high level of co-operation among the settlers themselves for the sake of Da'wah efforts and outreach.

The long distance they needed to travel to the programme venues was not a big factor that inhibited their full participation in LADM activities. Indeed, there are other intervening factors including poor dissemination of information to the settlers which was the responsibility of FELDA's management. Apart from that, there were some settlers who were quite undecided as to whether they should participate or not, particularly those who did not offer themselves as a foster family to the students.

On the whole the feedback on the survey shows that FELDA community in Tersang cluster was more than satisfied with the commitments shown by students in all activities, and they also agreed that the delegation of responsibilities among students had helped in the smooth running of the programme. The settlers could feel and experience for themselves the two-way interactions between students and their foster families despite the fact the settlers were busy with their daily work routine at the same time these students were fully engaged in LADM activities. To ensure that there would be continuous ties students were encouraged to maintain the contact with their foster families in the settlement even after they have graduated from the university.

The level of knowledge among student participants was more than adequate for them to handle religious activities at the settlement's mosque. At first there were some doubts among the settlers regarding the ability of UKM students to deliver religious talks and *Tazkirah*. But after a series of religious sessions the settlers saw for themselves the competency of LADM participants in spreading the message of Da'wah to the general public. An example of this can be seen in the capacity attendance at a Forum Perdana, in which postgraduate students were involved as lead speakers. One of them was Nik Zawawi Hj Salleh, a PhD candidate from UKM. The forum also saw the attendance of a state assembly member (ADUN) for Kuala Besut, Zikmal Fuad and a Qari from Indonesia; all managed to give a good impression on the settlers who attended the event (Nik Zawawi Hj Salleh, 14 Ogos 2009).

Technical problems have been never a real issue in the running of the programme because there were ample facilities and infrastructures available in the settlement. The mosque, school and community hall have given their co-operation and utmost support to the programme. On the whole it can be said that FELDA settlements have proven to be a good location for placements of students in LADM exercise.

The lack of lecturers for monitoring of students in the field has been expected all along, but it was not a serious problem according to the respondents. While the presence of lecturers is indispensable the monitoring can also be done by FELDA management itself should the need arises.

There were a large number of female students involved in the programme, much more than their male counterpart. This means that a proportionate number of female lecturers were needed to supervise female participants in the field. However, due to logistic problems, duration they stay, not many female lecturers were able to take part in the

supervision of LADM students. Hence, to overcome this problem change is made for monitoring the LADM students by concentrating on it more thoroughly and effectively.

3.1 Effectiveness of LADM Programme

Table 3 below shows the perception of FELDA settlers on the effectiveness of LADM programme. The questionnaires consist of various statements for which the participants were required to answer in the scale of 5: Most Disagreeable (MD), Disagreeable (D), Not So Agreeable (NSA), Agreeable (A), and Most Agreeable (MA).

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Table 3: Perceptions of FELDA Settlers on the Effectiveness of LADM

Statement	MD	D	NSA	A	MA
LADM activities on talks and forums on religion interfere with regular activities at the mosque.	36 %	44 %	13 %	3 %	4 %
LADM programmes are embedded with political ideologies.	26 %	41 %	13 %	15 %	5 %
LADM programmes help to promote the feeling of neighbourhood among FELDA settlers.	4 %	1 %	2 %	45 %	48 %
LADM programmes held at the mosque are of great interest to FELDA settlers.	3 %	2 %	5 %	47 %	43 %
The knowledge learned by students at the university has been successfully applied in LADM.	1 %	2 %	4 %	63 %	30 %
LADM programmes help to promote the significance of collective prayer (solat berjemaah).	2 %	8 %	9 %	37 %	44 %
Religious talks and <i>ceramah</i> do not give any effect on me.	42 %	35 %	9 %	12 %	2 %
The sports programme helps to foster good relationship between students and FELDA settlers.	2 %	4 %	1 %	33 %	60 %
Programmes related to spiritual activities give a positive effect on me.	3 %	8 %	5 %	48 %	36 %
The performance on Islamic culture gives me a new exposure on the dimension of Islamic entertainment	2 %	4 %	4 %	50 %	40 %
The talk on the use of methadone as a successful treatment for drug dependency is something different from other talks.	3 %	4 %	11 %	55 %	27 %

<i>Gotong-royong</i> activity helps to promote the spirit of co-operation.	0 %	5 %	1 %	42 %	52 %
Motivational programmes have given a positive effect on school children.	2 %	4 %	4 %	51 %	39 %
LADM programmes bring out the importance of doing da'wah among Orang Asli community.	2 %	3 %	5 %	58 %	32 %
The length of LADM period should be extended.	4 %	2 %	3 %	45 %	46 %
LADM field project has managed to achieve its objective.	1 %	3 %	10 %	56 %	30 %

Table 3 above shows various perceptions held by FELDA settlers regarding LADM programmes. They can be summarised as follows:

- 44% of the respondents did not agree with the statement that religious talks and forums interfere with regular activities at the mosque.
- 41% of the respondents did not agree that LADM programmes are embedded with a political agenda and ideologies.
- 48% of the respondents were most agreeable that LADM helps to promote the sense of neighbourhood among FELDA settlers.
- 47% of the respondents agreed that LADM programmes held at the mosque are of great interest to FELDA settlers.
- 63% of the respondents agreed that students have managed to successfully apply to LADM programmes the knowledge they have acquired at the university.
- 44% of the respondents were most agreeable that LADM programmes have instilled in them the significance of collective prayer (*solat berjemaah*).
- 42% of the respondents were most disagreeable that the talk programmes did not have any effect on them.
- 60% of the respondents were most agreeable that the sports events helped to promote good relationship between students and FELDA settlers.
- 48% of the respondents also agreed that the spiritual programmes have given them a very positive effect.
- 50% of the respondents agreed that the performance on Islamic culture gives them a new exposure on the dimension of Islamic entertainment.
- 55% of the respondents agreed that the talk on the use of methadone as a successful treatment for drug dependency was something different from other talks.
- 52% of the respondents were most agreeable that the *gotong-royong* programme helped to promote the spirit of co-operation among the settlers.

- 51% of the settlers agreed that the motivational programmes have given a positive effect on school children.
- 58% of the respondents agreed that LADM programme has highlighted the importance of doing Da'wah among the Orang Asli community.
- 46% of the respondents were most agreeable that the length of LADM field exposure should be extended.
- 56% of the respondents agreed that LADM programme has managed to achieve its objective.

On the whole it can be seen that the majority of FELDA respondents has given a very positive view of the activities conducted under LADM, particularly in relation to spiritual and religious activities, including talks, forum and collective prayers. All these help to make the mosque more a life as many of the settlers came to participate in the programmes. Nevertheless, an interesting comment was given by a member of the mosque committee, Ishak bin Hamid, (11 August 2009). He retorted that such programmes definitely do have a positive effect, but only to those who were regular attenders while those who distance themselves away from the mosque, such as the youth group, still remained marginalised and uninterested in whatever is going on there.

Apart from that the respondents were very impressed with the performance on Islamic culture which has given them a new dimension to the extent of Islamic forms of entertainment, comprising of *nasyid*, *qasida*, and *Marhaban*, and Islamic fashion and attire. The general feeling was that Islam does not prohibit the Muslims from seeking entertainment and to dress up in fashionable way as long as they abide by the Shariah rules.

Even though the evening show on Islamic culture was well received by the settlers, the *post-mortem* held soon after has raised some issues regarding the appropriate kind of fashion that should be promoted. Hence the head cover for women (*tudung*) should be lengthened below the breast level, while body-clinging attire should be avoided (Post-Mortem LADM, 11 Ogos 2009).

The findings also showed that motivational programmes held at the cluster's secondary school did have a positive effect on students who were sitting for SPM as they were made to realise on the importance of education and the need to pass the examination with good results, it is a reminder that they badly needed.

As for student participants in the sports events were a welcomed break from the seriousness of LADM main activities. Apart from that these events are one of the practical ways of drawing in the involvement of the youth group.

The talk on the treatment of drug addiction, especially on the use of methadone as an alternative, received a good response from the settlers who considered it different from other talks ever held on a similar subject. The session was made even more meaningful by

the attendance and participation of trainees from the drug rehabilitation centre in Raub, who shared their views and experience with student participants and the settlers.

Another important point about LADM is that it has raised the level of consciousness among FELDA settlers of Tersang cluster on the importance of doing da'wah outreach among Orang Asli community, being their immediate neighbours. There was a high level of participation among the settlers in social service activities extended to Orang Asli villages. For instance, in a programme conducted in Belau, both FELDA settlers and students took part in a *gotong royong* project which helped to promote the sense of co-operation and understanding with the Orang Asli community.

Many of the respondents felt that the duration of LADM programmes should be extended to a longer period so that students can apply the knowledge they have acquired in the classrooms more effectively in real-life situations. However, because of management and financial constraints, the time period for LADM programme could not be extended. Instead, the programmes could be upgraded to incorporate more effective activities and optimum use of resources.

To put it briefly, the majority of respondents seemed to agree that LADM has achieved its objective since all activities planned for the programme have been carried out smoothly without encountering any serious problem. Nevertheless, the measure of success of LADM programme should also be considered in a long-term period. Hence, there should be a constant effort on the part of the university to ensure that LADM programme is continued in order to achieve the main objective of Da'wah activities not only among Tersang community but also in other places as well.

Other more substantial, even critical, comments by the respondents were that UKM students should make careful and thorough preparation prior to their going to the field for LADM activities. In certain cases, typically in sports events, they went about in a haphazard manner, indicative of poor attention to planning details. Future programmes should take into account this kind of weaknesses.

The respondents hoped that LADM programme would continue to be a regular event and diligently organised by the university for the purpose of raising their level of consciousness and commitment to the religion and Da'wah efforts as well as incorporating activities that are suitable for the youth group in the settlement.

Conclusion

The research shows that LADM is a programme that has received good response from the target community of Tersang cluster of FELDA settlement. The overall implementation of the programme has been a success thanks to the management, organisation and availability of infrastructures, as well the commitment of concerned lecturers. Overall assessment of LADM programme by the settlers was very satisfactory despite minor hitches here and there. The effectiveness of the programme was felt throughout the target community.

There may be some comments and critiques by both students and settlers but these are taken as constructive views in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in the interest of Da'wah commitment. In the final analysis it can be said that though LADM field exposure students have been able to put theories into practice, making full use of what they have acquired in the classrooms into practical Da'wah efforts in the field. Even though the programme was a success it does not mean that those involved in the activities should remain complacent. Perhaps the new approach should be considered in order to further improve LADM programme for future exercises. As society changes students and those involved in Da'wah activities should also adapt themselves to new challenges and obstacles, a fact that they have to face as soon as they graduate from the university.

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Correspond
Prof. Dr Badlihisam Mohd Nasir
Faculty of Islamic Civilization,
University of Technology Malaysia (UTM)
badlihisam@utm.my

Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlılığı

Kerim Karabacak, Elif Nur Uzun

*Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi
kerimk@sakarya.edu.tr*

*Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
Elif.uzun2@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr*

ÖZET

Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören birinci sınıf öğrencileri ile gerçekleştirilen bu araştırma öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine olan duyarlılıklarını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın evrenini Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nin birinci sınıfında öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemi ise amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş, farklı bölümlerde öğrenim görmekte olan 217 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Toplanan veriler SPSS'e aktarılmış ve ortalama, standart sapma, t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi istatistiksel işlemleri yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, öğretmen adaylarının mesleki duyarlılıklarının oldukça yüksek olduğu, kız öğretmen adayların erkek adaylara göre, öğretmenlik tercihi ilk sıralarda olan adayların diğerlerine göre daha fazla öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının öğrenim gördüğü bölümler, üniversiteye gelinceye kadar yaşadıkları yerler, ailenin gelir durumu, anne ve babanın eğitim durumu, anne ve babanın mesleği ile öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duyarlılık, Öğretmenliğe Duyarlılık, Mesleki Duyarlılık. Öğretmenlik.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the sensitivity of prospective teachers into the teaching profession was performed on first-year students in the Faculty of Education at Sakarya University. In the study was used scanning method that is among quantitative research methods. The research sample that was determined by the method of purposive sampling was consists of 217 students studying in five different departments. After the collected data was transferred to SPSS were performed some statistical procedures such as the mean, standard deviation, t-test and one-way ANOVA. According to the analysis results, students of Education Faculty are quite high sensitive to the teaching profession and also girls more than boys is sensitive to the teaching profession. The departments of education of prospective teachers, living places, family income status, Mother and father's education level, mother and father's profession, towards the teaching profession where there isn't a significant relationship between sensitivity was determined.

Keywords: Sensitivity, Professional Sensitivity. Sensitivity to become teacher

GİRİŞ

Meslek, toplumdaki sosyal, ekonomik ve teknolojik yapının gerektirdiği bir iş bölümü sonucu ortaya çıkan, bireyin ilgi ve kabiliyeti ile sosyal etkinliklere katılma gereksinimi ve toplumun bireyden sosyal ve ekonomik yaşamda sorumluluk yüklenmesi talebi sonucu ortaya çıkmış olan yaşamsal bir etkinlik olgusudur. Profesyonel anlamda, özel uzmanlık bilgisi ve becerisi içeren, uzun ve yoğun bir akademik çalışma ile belirli özel formasyon gerektiren ileri düzeyde ve statüde yapılan uğraşı alanına, meslek denilmektedir (Erden, 1998). Meslek, bireyin kişiliğini ciddi anlamda etkiler. Benlik sistemiyle uyumlu bir meslek, benliğini güçlendirirken; benlik sistemiyle uyumsuz bir meslek, birey için ciddi sıkıntılar yaratabilmektedir. Yine benliğiyle uyumlu bir mesleği icra eden bireylerin mesleklerinde daha başarılı ve verimli olmaları beklenirken; benliğiyle uyumsuz bir mesleği icra eden bireylerin çatışma ve doyumsuzluk yaşama olasılıkları oldukça yüksektir (Arıcak ve Dilmaç, 2003). Tüm dünyada meslektaşının bir takım ölçütleri ortaya konulmuştur. Bir birey, kendisine uygun olan bir mesleği seçtikten sonra seçtiği mesleğin eğitimini alması gerekmektedir. Mesleki eğitim; bireyin tercih ettiği meslek alanına ilişkin faaliyetleri etkili bir şekilde yürütebilmesi için gerekli bilgi, beceri, tavır ve tutumları kazandırmaya yönelik eğitim şekli (Alkan, Doğan ve Sezgin, 2001) olarak tanımlanabilir.

Öğretmenlik, profesyonel bir meslektir. Milli Eğitim Temel Kanununa göre öğretmenlik, devletin, eğitim, öğretim ve bununla ilgili yönetim görevlerini üzerine alan bir ihtisas mesleğidir. Öğretmenler bu görevlerini Türk Milli Eğitimi'nin amaçlarına ve temel ilkelerine uygun olarak ifa etmekle yükümlüdür ve bu mesleğe hazırlık, genel kültür, özel alan eğitimi ve pedagojik formasyon ile sağlanır (MEB, 1973). Öğretmenlik mesleği, eğitim sektörü ile ilgili olan sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik, bilimsel ve teknolojik boyutlara sahip, alanda özel uzmanlık bilgi ve becerisini temel alan akademik çalışma ve mesleki formasyonu gerektiren, profesyonel statüde uğraşı alanıdır (Hacıoğlu ve Alkan, 1997). Öğretmenliğin mesleklaşması, belirli koşulların sağlanması, belirli ölçütlerin oluşması ve koşulların ölçütlere uygun hale gelmesiyle mümkündür (Erden, 1998).

Stephens ve Crawley'e göre (1994) etkili bir öğretmende, (1) konu bilgisi, (2) konuyu uygulayabilme (aktarabilme), (3) sınıf yönetimi bilgisi, (4) Değerlendirme bilgisi ve (5) mesleki gelişim olmak üzere beş temel niteliğin bulunması gerekmektedir. Türkiye'de öğretmenliğin mesleklaşmasını sağlayan başlıca ölçütleri Erden (1998), (1) Tanımlanmış bir hizmet alanı olma ve o alanda hizmet verme, (2) verdiği hizmetten ötürü yetiştirdiği kişiye-ailesine-topluma-devlete karşı sorumlu olma, (3) yeterince geniş ve yaygın bir hizmet alanına sahip olma, (4) belirli bir uzmanlık bilgi ve becerisini gerektirme, (5) örgün mesleki eğitimden geçme, (6) mesleki kültüre sahip olma ve (7) mesleğe girişte belirli bir seçim ve denetimden

geçme şeklinde sıralamaktadır. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin “hoşgörülü ve sabırlı olma”, “açık fikirli esnek ve uyarlayıcı olma”, sevecen anlayışlı ve esprili olma”, “yüksek başarı beklentisine sahip olma”, “cesaretlendirici ve destekleyici olma” gibi kişisel özelliklerin yanı sıra “genel kültür bilgisi”, “konu alanı bilgisi”, “mesleki yeterlilik ve beceri” gibi mesleki niteliklere de sahip olması gerekmektedir. Ocak’a göre (2005), alanın temel konularına hâkim olamayan, alanın perspektifini kazanamamış, alanındaki temel konuları ve aralarındaki ilişkileri yakalayamayan öğretmenin profesyonel davranabilmesi oldukça zordur.

Öğretmen, sadece bir öğretici değil aynı zamanda iyi bir eğitimcidir. İyi bir eğitimci olabilmek için, mesleği hakkında yeterince bilgilenmesi, eğitimcilik yeterliklerini kazanmış, eğitim sistemi ve politikalarını kavrayarak, sistem içerisinde bulunduğu yer ile diğer kademeler arasında bütünlüğü sağlayabilecek yeterliliğe ulaşmış olması (Özden, 2005), mesleğini severek ve isteyerek yapması (Küçükahmet, 2000; Kaya ve Büyükkasap, 2005) gerekmektedir. Jones’e göre (1993) öğretmen yeterliliğinin, sadece eğitim ve diplomayla belirlenmesiyle, öğretmenlerin sahip olması gereken temel özellikler göz ardı edilmektedir. Bir öğretmen, sadece kendi konusunu bilmesi yeterli olmayıp aynı zamanda mesleki inanç ve samimiyet duygusuna da sahip olmalıdır. Öğretmenin alanındaki yeterliliği yanında, öğretme sırasındaki yetenekleri, tutumları ve öğrencilerle olan ilişkileri, öğrenmeye etki eden faktörlerdendir (Eskicumalı, 2002).

Yukarıda ifade edilen özelliklerinden dolayı, sadece öğretmenlik mesleğinin öğrenimini görmüş veya yeterliliğini kazanmış olanlar, öğretmenlik yapma yetkisine sahiptir. Dolayısı ile mesleğin verdiği hizmetten dolayı, öğretmenlik yapacak olan kişiler, yetiştirdiği kişi-aile-toplum-devlete karşı sorumluluğunu en iyi şekilde yerine getirebilmek için, mesleğe karşı olumlu bir tutum içerisinde bulunmak ve öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı olmak durumundadır.

Öğretmen niteliklerine yönelik yapılan araştırmalara göre öğretmenlerin kişilik özellikleri, davranışları, tutumları, ilgileri ve akademik özellikleri, öğretme ve öğrenme sürecinde önemli rol oynamaktadır (Erdem, Gezer ve Çokadar, 2005; Memişoğlu, 2006). Diğer taraftan öğretmenlerin mesleklerine yönelik tutumları, mesleğin gereklerini yerine getirmede büyük önem taşımaktadır (Durmuşoğlu, Yanık ve Akkoyunlu, 2009). Çünkü bir mesleğe yönelik tutum ve algılar, mesleki yeterlilik algılarını ve meslekteki başarıları etkilemektedir (Terzi ve Tezci, 2007). Öğretmen adaylarının seçiminde, öğretmenlik mesleğini seven ve isteyen adayların seçilmesi, nitelikli öğretmen yetiştirmenin ilk adımı olarak düşünülebilir (Özder, Konedralı ve Zeki, 2010) ve ayrıca Uygun’a göre (2008) öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine karşı duyarlı olmaları, aynı zamanda onların mesleki eğitimlerinin niteliğini de etkilemektedir. Kavcar’a göre (1999) eğitim-öğretim sistemi içerisinde öğretmen faktörü belirleyici bir niteliğe sahip olmasından dolayı,

öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı bireylerin seçilip eğitilmesi ile hem öğretmen yetiştiren kurumların niteliği artacak hem de daha nitelikli öğretmenlerin mesleğe girişleri sağlanacaktır.

Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlüğü'ne (TDK) göre duyarlılık, “duyarlı olma durumu,” “duygunluk,” “duyarlık,” “hassaslık” gibi anlamlara sahiptir. Uygun'a göre (2008), duyarlılık öğrenilebilen duyuşsal bir özelliktir. Mesleki duyarlılık ise mesleğe yatkınlıktır. Mesleki başarıda (1) Bireyin Nitelikleri, (2) Mesleki Eğitimin Nitelikleri ve (3) Performans olmak üzere üç belirleyici söz konusudur. Mesleki nitelikler ve performans mesleki tercih gerçekleştikten sonra geliştirilebilir iken bireysel nitelikler, meslek seçiminde önemlidir. Meslek seçiminde, hem bilişsel hem de duyuşsal özellikler önemli bir yere sahiptir. Duyuşsal özellikler, ilgi, tutum ve akademik benlik kavramları ile açıklanabilirken, bilişsel özellikler bilgi, beceri ve yeterlik kavramları ile açıklanabilmektedir. Bilişsel özellikler mesleki eğitim ile kazandırılabilir ve mesleki duyarlılığı geliştirebilir. Öğretmenlik mesleğini seçen kişilerin üstlendikleri rolün ne olduğunu bilmeleri, mesleğin statüsü hakkındaki algıları, mesleki duyarlılıklarını belirleyen unsurlardır. Uygun (2008) bu durumu “öğretmenin maaşı düşüktür” bilgisine rağmen birey, öğretmen olma konusunda istekli ise “mesleki duyarlılığa sahiptir” örneği ile açıklamaktadır. Kendini ve mesleğini tanıyan bireyler bilinçli olarak bir mesleği seçmede kararlılık gösteriyorsa onların mesleki duyarlılıklarından söz edilebilir. Bireyin meslekleri hakkındaki duyarlılık düzeyleri mesleki başarı ve doyumları hakkında ön fikir verir. Bu nedenle öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlılığı yüksek bireylerin bu mesleği seçmeleri önemlidir.

Mesleki duyarlılık bireylerin öz-duyarlılığı ile de yakından ilgilidir. Akın, Akın ve Abacı'ya göre (2007), öz-duyarlılık, bireyin duygularına açık olması, kendine özenli ve sevecen tutumlarla yaklaşması yetersizlik ve başarısızlıklarına karşı anlayışlı olması ve yaşadığı olumsuz deneyimleri insan yaşamının doğal bir süreci olarak kabul edilmesidir. Öz-duyarlılık, kendini kabul, yaşam doyumunu, sosyal ilgi, bilinçlilik, özerklik, kişisel gelişim, mutluluk ve iyimserlik gibi birçok kavramla pozitif ilişki içerisindedir. Ayrıca duyarlılık tutumla da yakından ilgilidir. Mesleğin sorunlarına rağmen mesleği seçmede gösterilen kararlılık öz-duyarlılığın yanında mesleğe karşı olumlu tutumu da ortaya koymaktadır (Uygun, Şahin ve Okur 2010).

Geçmiş yıllarda öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik “tutumlar” konusunda birçok araştırma (Bozdoğan, Aydın ve Yıldırım, 2007; Soran, Demirci ve Atay, 1996; Çelenk 1988; Coultas ve Lewin, 2002; Akkaya, 2009; Şimşek 2005; Semerci, 1999; Aksoy, 2010) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğretmenlik mesleğine olan duyarlılık konusunda Uygun'un (2008) çalışması dışında herhangi bir çalışmaya literatürde rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışmanın dışında Uygun, Şahin ve Okur'un (2010) ölçek geliştirme çalışması da bulunmaktadır. Uygun (2008) Orta Öğretim Sosyal Alan Bölümünde (Tarih, Coğrafya, Türk Dili) okuyan 148 öğrenci üzerinde gerçekleştirmiş olduğu çalışmasında, cinsiyete, program türüne, Ana bilim dalına ve mezun oldukları orta

öğretim kurumlarına göre öğretmen adaylarının mesleki duyarlılıklarını incelemiş ve hiç biri ile anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığını belirlemiştir.

Amaç

Bu araştırmada “eğitim fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının, öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılıklarının belirlenmesi” amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca ulaşmak için şu alt problemlere cevap aranacaktır:

1. Öğretmen adayları öğretmenlik mesleğine ne kadar duyarlıdır?
2. Öğretmen adaylarının çeşitli değişkenlere göre (cinsiyet, tercih sırası, öğrenim gördükleri bölüm, yaşamış oldukları yer, ailenin gelir durumu, anne ve babanın eğitim durumu ve mesleği) öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki var mıdır?

Araştırmanın Önemi

Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine karşı duyarlı olmaları, aynı zamanda onların mesleki eğitimden faydalanma kalitesini de arttıracaktır. Böylece öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı bireylerin seçilip eğitilmesinin de eğitim fakültelerinin nitelikli öğretmenleri mesleğe kazandırmasında önemli bir rolü olacaktır. Bu nedenle Eğitim Fakültesinde öğrenim gören birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin, öğretmenlik mesleğine karşı olan duyarlılığını ortaya koyacak olması açısından bu araştırma önemli görülmektedir.

Sınırlılıklar

Bu araştırma Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi’nde 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında öğrenim gören birinci sınıf öğrencileri ile sınırlıdır.

YÖNTEM

Araştırmanın Modeli, Evren ve Örneklem

Araştırma tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini, Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi’nde 2013-2014 eğitim-öğretim yılında öğrenim gören birinci sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örnekleme amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Bu yöntemle Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü’nün, Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik Anabilim Dalı’ndan (PDR) “40”, İlköğretim Bölümü Fen

Bilgisi Öğretmenliği'nden (FBÖ) "40", Matematik Öğretmenliği'nden (İMO) "40", Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Öğretmenliği'nden (BÖTE) "40" ve Yabancı Diller Bölümü'nün İngilizce Öğretmenliği'nden (İNÖ) "40" öğrenci olmak üzere toplam "200" öğrenciden örneklem oluşturulmuştur. Her bir bölümden fazladan 5'er öğrenciye ölçek uygulanmış ve veriler 217 öğrenciden elde edilmiştir.

Veri Toplama Araçları ve Verilerin Toplanması

Veri toplama aracı olarak Uygun, Şahin ve Okur (2010) tarafından geliştirilen, "Öğretmenlik Mesleğine Yönelik Duyarlılık Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin açıklayıcı faktör analizi sonuçlarına göre KMO değeri 0,906, Bartlett Boyutsallık Testi değeri "0,000"dir. Madde faktör yükleri de 0,30 ve üzerindedir. Güvenirliği (Cronbach Alpha Katsayısı) ise "0,884"dür. Bu değerlere göre ölçek güvenilir ve ölçmek istenen özelliği ölçecek geçerliğe sahiptir (Büyüköztürk, 2007). Veriler Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören öğrencilerden araştırmacılar tarafından bizzat toplanmıştır.

Verilerin Analizi

Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistik işlemleri (ortama, standart sapma ve bağıl değişim katsayısı) ve ikiden fazla grupların ortalamalarını karşılaştırmak için tek yönlü varyans analizi (One-Way ANOVA) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçlarına göre " $p < 0,05$ " düzeyinde anlamlı bir ilişki belirlenen değişkenler için farklılığın kaynağını belirlemek amacı ile çoklu karşılaştırma "Tukey" testi kullanılmıştır. İki bağımsız grubun ortalamalarını karşılaştırmak için ise bağımsız gruplar için "t-testi" kullanılmıştır.

BULGULAR

Tablo 1. Öğretmen Adaylarının Demografik Özelliklerine Ait Bulgular

Özellikler		f	%	Özellikler		f	%	
Cinsiyet	Kız	157	72,4	Baba Meslek	Memur	36	17,0	
	Erkek	60	27,6		İşçi (çalışan)	79	37,3	
	Toplam	217	100,0		Emekli	43	20,3	
Anne Eğitim	İlkokul	169	80,5		Serbest Meslek	47	22,2	
	Lise	32	15,2		İşsiz	4	1,9	
	Üniversite	9	4,3		Sağ değil	3	1,4	
	Toplam	210	100,0		Toplam	212	100,0	
Baba Eğitim	İlkokul	115	53,5		Anne Meslek	Memur	6	2,8
	Lise	70	32,6			İşçi (çalışan)	12	5,7
	Üniversite	30	14,0			Emekli	2	,9
	Toplam	215	100,0	Ev Hanımı		192	90,6	
Bölüm	PDR	54	24,9	Toplam		212	100,0	
	FBÖ	50	23,0	Memleketi	Büyük Şehir	88	41,1	
	İMÖ	41	18,9		İl merkezi	36	16,8	
	BÖTE	36	16,6		İlçe	72	33,6	
	YDÖ	36	16,6		Kasaba	3	1,4	
	Toplam	217	100,0		Köy	15	7,0	
Öğretmenlik Tercih Sırası	İlk 5	156	72,6		Toplam	214	100,0	
	5-10 arası	28	13,0	Ailenin Geliri	Düşük	15	7,0	
	10'dan sonra	31	14,4		Orta	191	89,3	
	Toplam	215	100,0		Yüksek	8	3,7	
					Toplam	214	100,0	

Örnekleme yer alan öğretmen adaylarına ait bilgiler tablo 1'de verilmiştir. Adayların 157'si kız (%72,4), 60'ı erkek (%27,6) olmak üzere 54'ü (%24,9) Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik (PDR), 50'si (%23) Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenliği (FBÖ), 41'i (%18,9) İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmenliği (İMÖ), 36'sı (%16,6) Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Öğretmenliği (BÖTE), 36'sı (%16,6) İngilizce Öğretmenliği'nde (İNÖ) öğrenim görmektedir. Annelerin 169'u (%80,5) ilkokul, 32'si (%15,2) lise, 9'u (%4,3) üniversite, babaların ise 115'i (%53,5) ilkokul, 70'i (%32,6) lise, 30'u (%14) üniversite mezunudur. Annelerin 6'sı (%2,8) memur, 12'si (%5,7) halen çalışan işçi, 2'si (%0,9) emekli, 192'si (%90,6) ev hanımıdır. Babaların ise 36'sı (%17) memur, 79'u (%37,3) halen çalışan işçi, 43'ü (%20,3) emekli, 47'si (%22,2) serbest meslek sahibi, 4'ü (%1,9) işsizdir. 3 adayın (%1,4) babası hayatını kaybetmiştir. Ailelerden 15'i (%7) düşük, 191'i (%89,3) orta, 8'i (3,7) yüksek gelire sahiptir. Öğretmen adaylarından 156'sı (%72,6) ilk beş tercih içerisinde, 28'i (%13) 5-10 arasında, 31'i (%14,4) 10. tercihten sonra öğretmenliği tercih listelerine yazmışlardır. Üniversiteye başlayınca kadar 88'i (%41,1) büyük şehirlerde, 36'sı (%16,8) il merkezlerinde, 72'si (%33,6) ilçe merkezlerinde, 18'i (%8,4) kasaba ve köylerde yaşamışlardır.

1. Birinci Alt Probleme Ait Bulgular

Tablo 2.öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılık istatistikleri

	N	\bar{X}	ss	V%
Toplam	217	4,066	,597	14,676

Birinci sınıfta bulunan öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılığına ilişkin ortalamaları Tablo 2’de verilmiştir. 217 öğretmen adayından elde edilen verilere göre gerçekleştirilen betimsel istatistiklerin sonuçlarında, ortalama (\bar{X}) “4,066”, standart sapma (ss) “0,597” ve bağıl değişim katsayısı (V%) “14,676” olarak elde edilmiştir. Bu verilere göre daha birinci sınıfta bulunan öğretmen adaylarının oldukça yüksek bir mesleki duyarlılığa sahip olduğu ifade edilebilir. Bağıl değişim katsayısının “% 25”den küçük olmasından dolayı da öğretmen adaylarının bu ortalamadan çok fazla dağılım göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Başka bir ifade ile öğretmen adayları, öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik yüksek duyarlılığa sahip olma konusunda fikir birliği içerisindedir.

2. İkinci Alt Probleme Ait Bulgular

Tablo 3. t-testi sonuçları

Bağımsız Değişken		N	\bar{X}	ss.	V%	t	df	p
Cinsiyet	Kız	157	4,128	,560	13,566	2,479	215	,014*
	Erkek	60	3,906	,562	14,388			

*P<0,05

Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılıkları, cinsiyete göre incelendiğinde, Tablo 3’deki t-testi sonuçlarında “t=2,479” ve “p=0,014” değerleri elde edildiğinden “p<0,05” düzeyinde anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Aynı Tablo’dan kız öğretmen adaylarının ortalaması (\bar{X} =4,128) ile erkek öğretmen adaylarının ortalaması (\bar{X} =3,906) karşılaştırıldığında, kızların erkeklere oranla daha fazla öğretmenlik mesleğine karşı duyarlı oldukları belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca bağıl değişim katsayıları (V%) incelendiğinde her iki grubun bağıl değişim katsayısının “%25” den düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu değerler, grupların homojen bir dağılım gösterdiğini, başka bir ifade ile grup üyelerinin konu hakkında görüş birliği içerisinde olduğunu göstermektedir.

Tablo 4. Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (One-Way ANOVA) Sonuçları

Bağımlı Değişkenler	Kareler	Sd	Kareler	F	p
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		Toplamı		Ort.		
Bölüm	Gruplar arası	,488	4	,122	,339	,852
	Grup içi	76,440	212	,361		
	Toplam	76,929	216			
Yaşam yeri	Gruplar arası	,500	4	,125	,345	,847
	Grup içi	75,662	209	,362		
	Toplam	76,161	213			
Anne Eğitim	Gruplar arası	,733	2	,366	1,027	,360
	Grup içi	73,873	207	,357		
	Toplam	74,606	209			
Baba Eğitim	Gruplar arası	,062	2	,031	,086	,917
	Grup içi	76,842	212	,362		
	Toplam	76,904	214			
Anne Meslek	Gruplar arası	1,468	3	,489	1,406	,242
	Grup içi	72,369	208	,348		
	Toplam	73,837	211			
Baba Meslek	Gruplar arası	3,079	5	,616	1,746	,126
	Grup içi	72,647	206	,353		
	Toplam	75,726	211			
Gelir Durumu	Gruplar arası	,202	2	,101	,279	,757
	Grup içi	76,490	211	,363		
	Toplam	76,692	213			
Tercih Sırası	Gruplar arası	4,042	2	2,021	6,163	,003*
	Grup içi	69,523	212	,328		
	Toplam	73,565	214			

p<0,05*

Tablo 4’de tek yönlü varyans analizi sonuçları incelendiğinde, “p<0,05” anlamlılık düzeyinde, öğretmen adaylarının öğrenim gördüğü bölümler (F=0,339, p=0,852), üniversiteye gelinceye kadar yaşadıkları yer (F=0,345, p=0,847), Anne (F=1,027, p=0,36) ve babanın (F=0,086, p=0,917) eğitim durumu, anne (F=1,406, p=0,242) ve babanın (F=1,746, p=0,126) mesleği ve ailenin gelir durumu (F=0,279, p=0,757) ile mesleki duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik

mesleğini tercih etme sırası ile mesleki duyarlılıkları arasında ($F=6,163$, $p=0,003$) anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunduğu belirlenmiştir.

Tablo 5. Tercih sırasına göre çoklu karşılaştırma (Tukey) testi sonuçları

(I) Tercih sırası	N	\bar{X}	ss	V%	(J) Tercih Sırası	Ortalama Farkı (I-J)	Standart Hata	P
İlk 5 içerisinde	156	4,155	,579	13,935	5-10 arasında	,243	,118	,099
					10'dan sonra	,352*	,113	,006
5-10 arasında	28	3,912	,583	14,903	5 içerisinde	-,243	,116	,099
					10'dan sonra	,109	,149	,745
10'dan sonra	31	3,803	,529	13,910	5 içerisinde	-,352*	,113	,006
					5-10 arasında	-,109	,149	,745
Toplam	215	4,073	,586	14,387				

*P<0,05

Tablo 5'den öğretmen adaylarının tercih sırası ile mesleki duyarlılıkları arasındaki ilişkinin kaynağını belirlemek için yapılan çoklu karşılaştırma (TUKEY) testi sonuçları incelendiğinde, öğretmenlik tercihini ilk beş içerisinde yapan öğretmen adayları ile 10. sıradan daha sonra yapan öğretmen adayları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunduğu belirlenmiştir ($p=0,006$). Aynı Tablo'dan ortalamalar incelendiğinde, öğretmenliği ilk 5 sıra içerisinde tercih eden adayların ortalaması "4,155", 10. sıradan sonra tercihte bulunan adayların ortalaması ise "3,803"dür. Her iki grubun ortalamaları arasındaki fark ise "0,352"dir. Elde edilen bu bulgulara göre öğretmenlik tercihini ilk beş içerisinde yapan öğretmen adayları 10. sıradan sonra tercihte bulunan öğretmen adaylarına göre öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik olarak daha duyarlı olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca her iki grubun bağıl değişim katsayıları (V%) "%25" den düşük olduğu için grupların kendi içerisinde görüş birliğine de sahip olduğu elde edilen bulgular arasındadır.

Tartışma

Cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra öğretmen yetiştirme konusunda niceliksel ve niteliksel boyutta birçok düzenlemeler gerçekleştirilmiştir (Akyüz, 1997; Seferoğlu, 2004, Bulut, 2009). Günümüzde ise öğretmenlik mesleğinin daha nitelikli bir hale getirilmesi için yoğun bir şekilde çalışılmaktadır (Dursunoğlu, 2003; Gözütok, Akgün ve Karacaoğlan, 2005; Terzi ve Tezci 2007; İlhan, 2004; Oral, 2004; Yaşar, Gülteki, Türkan, Yıldız ve Girmen, 2005). Bir öğretmende bulunması gereken özellikleri belirleyen çok sayıda araştırma

yapılmıştır (Çelikten ve Can, 2003). Geleceğin öğretmen adaylarının belirlenen özelliklere sahip olmalarında mesleğe ilişkin sahip oldukları tutumun (Bozdoğan, Aydın ve Yıldırım, 2007) yanı sıra mesleğe karşı sahip oldukları duyarlılıkta önemli (Uygun, 2008) olarak görülmeye başlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik olarak öğretmen adaylarının yüksek düzeyde bir duyarlılığa sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bu bulgu Uygun'un (2008), orta öğretim tezsiz yüksek lisans programlarında öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılıkları ile paralellik göstermektedir. Başka bir ifade ile Uygun, tezsiz yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılıklarının yüksek olduğu bulgusuna ulaşmıştır. Bu araştırma bulgularında, lisans düzeyinde hatta eğitim fakültesinde yeni öğrenim görmeye başlamış olan öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin oldukça duyarlı oldukları bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Kavcar'a göre (1999) eğitim öğretimde öğretmen faktörü önemli bir belirleyici olduğu için öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı bireylerin seçilip yetiştirilmesi, nitelikli öğretmenlerin mesleğe girişlerinin sağlanmasını yanı sıra eğitim kurumlarının da niteliğini arttıracaktır. Ancak öğretmenlik mesleğini yeni seçmiş bireylerin bu mesleğe ilişkin duyarlılıkları %80 dolaylarındadır. Bu durumda sürekli daha iyiye ulaşma eğiliminde olan bir yüksek öğretim kurumu da "%80" "mesleki duyarlılık" ile almış olduğu bir öğretmen adayını "%100" "mesleki duyarlılığa" ulaştırabilecek önlemleri almak durumundadır. Bu artışı, ilk yıllarda gerçekleştirecek şekilde planlamalıdır. Çünkü Uygun'a göre (2008) "mesleki duyarlılık" etkili öğretmenlerin yetiştirilmesinde oldukça önemlidir.

Cinsiyet ile öğretmenlik mesleğine olan tutumlar arasında bir ilişkinin bulunduğu (Bozdoğan, Aydın ve Yıldırım, 2007; Semerci, 1999; Soran, Demirci ve Atay, 1996; Akkaya, 2009; Çelenk 1988; Coultas ve Lewin, 2002) birçok çalışmada ortaya konulmuştur. Bu çalışmaların bazılarında öğretmenliğin bir bayan mesleği olarak algılandığına yönelik ifadeler de mevcuttur. Araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının cinsiyetleri ile öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kız öğretmen adaylarının erkek öğretmen adaylarına göre daha fazla öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlı oldukları belirlenmiştir. Bu bulgular Uygun'un (2008) bulguları ile örtüşmemektedir. Uygun araştırmasında kız ve erkek öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığı sonucuna ulaşmıştır. Ancak yapılan bu çalışmada lisans düzeyindeki öğretmen adaylarının cinsiyetlerine göre duyarlılıkları arasında bir farklılığın bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Uygun'un yapmış olduğu araştırma ile ortaya çıkan bu yöndeki farklılığın sebebi O'nun çalışmasını lisansüstü düzeyde gerçekleştirmiş olmasından da kaynaklandığı düşünülebilir.

Öğretmenliği ilk sıralarda tercih eden öğretmen adayları ile 10. tercihinden sonra tercih eden öğretmen adayları arasında da mesleki duyarlılık konusunda anlamlı bir ilişki söz konusudur. Doğal olarak ilk

sıralarda öğretmenliği tercih eden adaylar diğerlerine göre öğretmenlik mesleğine daha duyarlıdır. Öğretmen adaylarının öğrenim gördüğü bölümler, üniversiteye gelinceye kadar yaşadıkları yerler, ailenin gelir durumu, anne ve babanın eğitim durumu, anne ve babanın mesleği ile öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığı belirlenmiştir. Uygun'da (2008) Ortaöğretim Sosyal Alanlar Bölümünde okuyan öğretmen adaylarının, program türü, anabilim dalı ve mezun oldukları ortaöğretim kurumu özelliklerine göre, öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik duyarlılıklarında anlamlı bir fark bulamamıştır. Uygun'un araştırmasında olup, bu çalışmada bulunmayan değişken öğrenim görülen liselerdir. Öğretmen liselerinden mezun olan öğretmen adaylarının diğer liselerden mezun olanlar ile karşılaştırılmaması araştırmanın eksik yönlerinden birisi olarak görülmektedir.

Sonuçlar

1. Öğretmen adayları oldukça yüksek düzeyde öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlıdır.
2. Öğretmen adaylarının cinsiyetleri ile öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki vardır. Kız öğretmen adayları erkek öğretmen adaylarına oranla öğretmenlik mesleğine daha duyarlıdır.
3. Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğini tercih etme sırası ile öğretmenlik mesleğine olan duyarlılıkları arasında da anlamlı bir ilişki vardır. İlk beş tercih içerisinde öğretmenliği tercih eden öğretmen adayları, 10. tercihten sonra öğretmenlik mesleğini tercih eden öğretmen adaylarına oranla öğretmenlik mesleğine daha duyarlıdır.
4. Öğretmen adaylarının öğrenim gördüğü bölümler, üniversiteye gelinceye kadar yaşadıkları yerler, ailenin gelir durumu, anne ve babanın eğitim durumu, anne ve babanın mesleği ile öğretmenlik mesleğine duyarlılıkları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki yoktur.

Öneriler

Öğretmen adayları oldukça yüksek düzeyde mesleki duyarlılığa sahip olarak (%80) eğitim fakültelerine gelmektedir. Eğitim Fakülteleri bu oranı ilk yıllarda daha da arttırırsa öğretmen adaylarının mesleğe en iyi şekilde hazırlanmalarını sağlayarak oldukça etkili ve nitelikli öğretmenlerin okullarda göreve başlamasını sağlayacaktır. Fakülteler böylece nitelikli öğretmenleri yetiştirmek sureti ile okulların da niteliğini arttıracaktır.

Eğitim Fakülteleri, ilk yıllarda kız öğretmen adayları ile erkek öğretmen adayları arasındaki mesleki duyarlılığa ilişkin farklılıkları azaltacak şekilde programlar düzenlemelidir. Aynı şekilde bu programları öğrencilerin tercih sırasına göre de farklılıkların bulunacağını dikkate alarak düzenlemelidirler.

Bu çalışmanın benzeri üç yıl sonra yani 2013-2014 eğitim öğretim yılında birinci sınıfta öğrenim gören öğretmen adayları dördüncü sınıfta iken gerçekleştirilebilir. Böylece eğitim fakültelerinin öğretmenlik mesleğine olan duyarlılığı ne derece arttırdığı test edilebilir.

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Rhetorical reading in Law I: An important strategy for meeting essential academic and professional skills requirements

Margaret Liddle

University of Windsor Law School, Middle Temple Inn of Court (U.K.), Hong Kong Bar Association, Law Society of Upper Canada and the Ontario Bar Association, maggie@uwindsor.ca

ABSTRACT

New law students often see law school as a foreign land with its own culture, literacy and language practices. How quickly and well students adjust to this new community reflects how they will perform in their first year of study. All students come with higher level reading skills. However, foundational law texts have a different content, form, language and syntax to texts previously studied. This paper posits that using rhetorical reading strategies as part of case method pedagogy in Law I helps students meet academic and professional learning outcomes. This is achieved by quick assimilation and into the legal culture. It also scaffolds learning, enabling students to integrate old and new knowledge and experiences and develop problem solving, critical thinking, and analysis and evaluation skills. In addition, it promotes metacognition by encouraging students to think about how they are learning.

INTRODUCTION

The first year law (L1) teaching and learning experience is more complex than simply learning the substantive law or skills content of courses. It is often the first step in the process by which students are acculturated into the legal community and sets the stage for their transformation from student to lawyer. The teaching and learning strategies used in the L1 classroom are crucial to academic success and building student confidence.

Most, if not all, L1 professors teaching substantive law courses on common law degrees in Canada use the case method of teaching. In case method, students learn an area of law through reading case law (i.e. the case reports or excerpts of cases) to find the underlying principles that will determine the outcome of the case and the subtle factual differences in related cases that influence the outcome. Case law, which is comprised of case reports, is the narrative produced by the client's story. This narrative is initiated by the client, reframed by counsel to best support their client's strongest legal arguments and then further refined by the judge(s) deciding the case (Law School Admission Council, 2013).

Unfortunately, many professors still provide students with prodigious reading lists and little guidance on how to read the cases or instructions on what they expect students to take from the case. Students are expected to come to class having completed their reading prepared to answer questions in front of the mass lecture class (Eisele, 1994). This is often a stressful and intimidating learning experience that reduces students' confidence. This paper posits that the challenges faced by L1's in the early days of law school are easily resolved when case method is taught using rhetorical reading strategies that require students to read cases by previewing, questioning, reading and reviewing the text. At the beginning of their legal study, students are often able to appropriately question the text themselves. Guided questions that accompany each week's reading scaffold learning and help students read with purpose.

Part I of this paper examines some the challenges facing new law school entrants. Part II sets out the academic and professional skills acquired by graduates of Windsor University's Law School. Part III demonstrates the significance of rhetorical reading strategies in helping L1's meet these learning outcomes.

THE CHALLENGES OF LAW 1

To be a good lawyer you need to be able to read a variety of legal texts well. Upon entering law school, students join their upper year peers, professors, lawyers and judges in a new, arcane discourse community called “law,” which has its own literacy and language practices. The speed with which students attain basic competency in this new discourse is a predictor of how well they will perform in their first year of legal study (Christensen, 2008). Anecdotal evidence suggests that students who are familiar with legal culture and equipped with rhetorical reading strategies are quicker to participate in and reach higher degrees of discourse competency because they are more able to discern from their reading what is important and what can be ignored.

Many new law students experience the same difficulties on entering law school as some new migrants: they are confronted with a new language, which for L1’s is paradoxical being familiar and yet strange and a unique culture with its own norms and mores. The quickest road to assimilation is immersion, which typifies the L1 experience, where students are required to think, read, speak and write in their new language, with little or no prior preparation. To be able to do this well means much more than knowing or being able to recite a set of repeatable legal propositions. It is the ability to be fully oneself yet think, feel, communicate and act like a lawyer in multiple spheres of life. In short, to learn how the legal culture functions and become functionally adroit. White describes this: “as being able to speak truthfully to the conditions of the world and take positions (and offer them to others) which seem to you to be right. In doing all this you will subject your own views and inclinations to the discipline of the inherited culture and the conditions of the world” (1982, p. 3).

Reading is central to the transformation from student to lawyer. According to Weaver, (1991) done well, it produces the requisite knowledge of substantive law and the means of “thinking like a lawyer” (p. 518). This is an underlying tenet of Langdell’s case method, which revolutionized American law teaching in 1870. This method is still widely used in varying degrees throughout North America. Case method is a form of self-directed learning where students read through case reports and work out for themselves what the dominant rules or principles are, how the judges’ decision fits into the existing corpus of law and how it applies to their client’s case. In essence, students are expected to review how the litigation developed and then extract four essential components from the case for future class discussion: (1) the material facts; (2) the issues(s) i.e. the legal question(s) to be answered; (3) how the court decided the case – the court’s answer(s) and (4) the court’s reasons for so deciding. Yet little time is set aside in the L1 curriculum for teaching students how to read a case well (Lundeberg, 1987; Christensen, 2006-7).

It is not surprising that for a twenty first century student in the first weeks of a North American law school reading morphs from a familiar, comfortable task to an incomprehensible one that is a strange, painful and disconcerting experience (Lundeberg, 1987, p.408; Christensen, 2008). A seemingly short case list takes on the appearance of an Olympic athlete’s regimen and from the outset, many, if not all, L1’s struggle to complete their assigned weekly readings and case briefings. By the onset of fall examinations some have fallen so far behind in their readings, that “catching up” seems impossible and they flounder or turn to online case summaries and canned notes.

Turow, in his book *L One*, described his first year at Harvard law school in the following way: “In baseball it’s the rookie year. In the navy it is boot camp. In many walks of life there is a similar time in trial and initiation, a period when newcomers are forced to be the victims of their own ineptness and when they must somehow master the basic skills of the profession in order to survive. For someone who wants to be a lawyer, that proving time is the first year of law school” (1977, p.9).

It is very easy for professors who read law cases with speed and ease, to forget how much longer it takes L1’s to read and brief a case. Sullivan et al. (2007) citing Mertz’s study (2007) of contract law students showed that it takes at least a full semester for students to “internalize the shift in understanding necessary to identify a legal point of view” (p. 53).

The nature of primary legal sources, either full case reports or selected excerpts from prescribed casebooks, acts, or statutory instruments are simply very different in content, form, language and syntax to the texts students have previously engaged with. Anecdotal evidence suggests that even students with previous legal or law firm exposure find the weekly case briefings more difficult and time consuming than expected.

Fajans and Falk (1993) found that even the brightest and best students “too often scan judicial opinions for issue, holding and reasoning and call that ‘reading’” (p.163). This approach enables readers to

move more quickly through their case “reading” but falls short of the reading required for academic excellence and professional success.

New readers initially find it difficult to separate legally significant facts from the irrelevant in their client’s case and distinguishing the ratio(s) in the judgment (the judge’s reasons for deciding the case as she did) they are reviewing from obiter observations (incidental observations). This is not surprising because case reports are traditionally dense, written by judges for a legal audience familiar with the law and contain legal terminology and sub-text inferences, which are not easily understood by new case readers. As Williams (2006) affirms, “[t]he finding of the ratio decidendi is not an automatic process; it calls for lawyerly skill and knowledge” (p.98).

Reading strategies that proved highly successful for undergraduate and postgraduate reading do not always work well in the beginning months of law school. For example, strong readers outside of law are often able to “read into” the text i.e. fill in comprehension gaps by resorting to “rules of thumb” drawn from the reader’s mental lexicon (Morris, 2003, p. 273). Being new to law students must rely on their existing knowledge which is not law specific and is of limited use because law requires precision of meaning. In case reading difficulties arise when L1’s understand the text in its ordinary English meaning, but particular words carry a specific legal meaning that goes beyond the English meaning (Lundeberg, 1987, p. 415). This is illustrated in the case of *Purcell v Taylor*, [1994] OJ no 2845. Here, counsel asked the appellate court in an action for damages for personal injury to interpret the meaning of ‘harbours’ in section 1 of the *Dog Owners Liability Act*, RSO 1990 (“*DOLA*”). In doing so, Borins J., referred to the meaning provided by the Shorter English Oxford English Dictionary, which describes “harbours” as: “to provide a lodging for; to shelter; to lodge, or entertain” (para. 15). This grammatical meaning is consistent with the legal meaning ascribed to the term by the American and English courts. However, Borins J., in rendering judgment held that “harbouring” for the purposes of sections 1 and 2(1) of the *DOLA* means more than the common English language meaning of “to offer shelter” to the dog and requires the person to exercise dominion, care and control of the dog (para. 30).

When faced with “foreign” legal terms, occasionally in Latin e.g. *mens rea* (“guilty mind”), the reader realizes that their word recognition skills, which have previously stood them in good stead, are now deficient. Added to this, is the challenge of determining whether the words used are literal or legal. As Mellinkoff (1963) states, new readers have little or no previous knowledge to help them establish whether they are reading English language words or “words peculiar to law (p. 437). Lundberg, (1987) found that students tended “to blame themselves not the text” for their reading difficulties (p. 665). This still holds true today.

The organic and dynamic nature of common law is also confusing to new readers. Readers find the same rule or word applied or interpreted differently by different courts at different times. This is the natural process by which common law develops, either through the creation of new principles or rules or through reinterpreting, revising and elaborating existing law precedent by precedent. For example, Sharpe J writing for the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Jones v Tsigie*, 2012 ONCA 32 confirmed the existence of a new tort of intrusion upon seclusion. He described this new right of action as an “incremental step” to develop the common law “in a manner consistent with the changing needs of society” (para. 65).

Another difficulty is case structure (Lundeberg, 1987 p.413). As Dewitz (1995-6) states, “case structure is unique” (p. 658). It is framed differently from standard reports such as business, history, science or policy reports, which are commonly encountered in undergraduate study. Case reports are usually structured with headings and sub-headings and are comprised of the following components: a brief synopsis of the case, the procedural history, if relevant, a facts section, a statement of the issues to be addressed by the court, the legal reasoning for each issue and the disposition. Old seminal cases, like *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co* [1892] EWCA Civ 1, or *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] UKHL100, are more problematic to L1’s because many originate in England and have a slightly different structure. They are often written as unbroken text without headings or sub-headings for guidance. Also, society, artifacts, culture, and literal and legal language meaning has changed over time which can cause confusion. As Martin Davies (2003) reminds us, an old judgment is a reported experience not a lived experience. Hence it is natural for L1’s to reframe old cases by reading into them current legal, social, economic and political understanding.

Students also tend to overlook the fact that, rather like a book, case headings and sub-heading provide the reader with a map of the case (Dewitz, 1997). Until students become familiar with case structure

they read linearly from start to finish because it is difficult for them to move backwards and forwards in the text with ease.

Also, if L1's are simply provided with a case list with no guidance or focus for the reading, they are more likely to become lost or frustrated in the reading process and be unsure of whether the points they have drawn from the case are correct. Hence some students prefer to read post lecture rather than pre lecture.

The combination of a weak knowledge base, unfamiliar text structure and some L1's initial inability to move beyond linear reading means they spend a great deal of time and effort performing the simplest type of case brief. This leaves students unwilling or unable (due to time constraints and work pressure) to delve deeper into the cases to search for inconsistencies, points of analogy and distinction or consider why the judgment might be wrong.

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSION SKILLS COMPETENCIES

Unlike the United States, Canada's common law school graduates were not held to a national standard of competence for professional licensing admission until 2010. In 2010, Canada's law societies agreed on a uniform national requirement for common law graduates effective from 2015. The national requirement specifies the competencies and skills graduates must possess, as well as directives for law school program content and resources. As a result, in 2015 law Deans in common law provinces must demonstrate how their J.D. programs equip students with the mandated competencies required for Bar admission. Competencies include *inter alia*: problem-solving, legal research, statutory interpretation, communication, professional and ethical competency and specified knowledge.

Rhetorical reading addresses *Problem-solving* which includes the ability to: identify relevant facts; identify and evaluate the appropriateness of alternatives for resolution of the issue or dispute; analyze research results; apply the law to the facts of a client's case and identify and evaluate the appropriateness of alternatives for resolution of the issue or dispute. *Legal research*, which includes the ability to: identify legal issues; use techniques of legal reasoning and argument i.e. case analysis and statutory interpretation to analyze legal issues; identify, interpret and apply the research results and effectively communicate the research results. *Communication* includes the ability to communicate clearly in the English or French language; identify the purpose of the proposed communication; use correct grammar, spelling and language suitable to the purpose of the communication and for its intended audience; and effectively formulate and present well reasoned and accurate legal argument, analysis, advice and submissions.

These competencies and others are reflected in the learning outcomes for the University of Windsor law school.

Elizabeth Mertz (as cited in Sullivan et al., 2007), aptly described the sum of these competencies as the ability to:

“[T]ranslate messy situations into the clarity and precision of legal procedure and doctrine and then to take strategic action through legal argument in order to advance a client's cause before a court or in negotiation” (p. 54).

This ability demonstrates how well graduates can think and act like in-firm lawyers who bring to their everyday tasks “professional, careful, critical thinking” (Morris, 2003, p.268) and can think rhetorically within a problem solving context” (Saunders & Levine, 1994, p.125). This is more easily achieved by those who have been acculturated into the legal community and have a strong grasp of legal language. Morris (2003) concretely describes how rhetorical legal discourse is predicated on understanding the language, conventions and practices of the legal community and how they apply in the multifarious contexts of professional practice.

Rhetorical reading strategies quicken acculturation and are a useful tool for developing and honing rhetorical thinking because they push students out of default strategies such as highlighting or verbatim quoting (Dewitz 1995-6), towards resolving points of confusion when they arise, questioning the text and making predictions. This opens the way for students to see connections between concepts, principles, rules and ideas. L1's first exposure to rhetorical thinking of this kind is found in the judicial reasoning of case reports, which is premised on the rhetorical thinking of counsel in their selection of sources and their skillful manipulation of law to facts when crafting their arguments. In addition, appellate case reports often reveals how judges reframe the issue(s) put forward by counsel, tailoring them to their own reasoning and subsequent disposition of the case.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RHETORICAL READING

Robinson (1961) described the steps of rhetorical reading as preview, question, read and review (PQRR). The results of Christensen's study (2008) suggests that law L1's should be advised to: "(1) read with purpose, (2) use background knowledge to situate the case, (3) establish the context of the case before beginning to read, (4) evaluate the case and have an opinion about its outcome and (5) read flexibly; skim and skip when appropriate" (p. 53).

For new case readers, it is essential that professors bring the case into focus for the reader. This is easily accomplished by asking the reader to begin with a quick skim reading that previews the case and requires them to identify the people, place and events in terms of: who, what, where, when, how and why of the case. This enables readers to place the case in context. The next step is to ask students to consider the historical, social, political, cultural and moral context of the case, before moving on to the legal issues, concepts and disposition. Having answered these questions the reader has a sense of the case and is better able to formulate their own questions that they want answered by the text. As students become more familiar with rhetorical reading their questions will change and become more elaborate as their conceptual knowledge expands and their reading skill increases.

A quick and easy way to introduce case structure to L1's is to ask students to read a case for the purpose of creating a "roadmap" of the case from the judge's headings and sub-heading. The roadmap should include: the style of cause, citation, procedural history of the case, an issue(s) statement (legal issue before court, a ratio for each issue (legal answer) and the disposition. By working with the structure of a case to produce a mapped overview of the case students see at once how knowing case structure can help them read case law more efficiently and effectively.

Some of the benefits of rhetorical reading are that it helps students attain higher order reading skills by: problem solving, fostering critical reading skills and language cognition, discouraging linear reading, allowing readers to consider a case from its historical context as a pinpoint in time and then reframe it for the present. All of these facilitate legal skills learning (Dewitz, 1995-6; Lundeberg, 1987; Christensen, 2006-7; Christensen, 2008).

Fosters Critical Reading Skills and Language Cognition

Rhetorical reading is a strategy that enables new legal readers to read a case report for its full worth. In other word readers learn to comprehend complex legal material and identify the legal terminology necessary to summarize, analyze, and convey the meaning of the text concisely with precision and logic. Rhetorical reading is especially helpful to new case readers who are reading for content knowledge and understanding but at the beginning of their legal studies find it difficult, through lack of legal knowledge, to create their own directional reading questions (Dewitz, 1995-6; Lundeberg 1987; Christensen, 2008) As students become more familiar with guided case reading for specific purposes and in particular contexts they are able to spot recurring language patterns, which over time become embedded in their everyday language. In addition, language recognition and meaning make it possible for students to become adept in defining legal problems, identifying legally significant facts and then analogizing and distinguishing these facts from those in a client's case.

Discourages Linear Reading

Lundberg (1987) found that expert readers looked at headings and other indicators of text content before reading the text in depth, so as to mentally orientate themselves to what they were about to read. This places them in a better position than novices to take in what they read because they can move backwards and forwards in the judgment with ease.

A common rhetorical reading strategy is to ask new readers to read in role. In doing so, readers learn how to find and follow a specific line of reasoning. When a reader is asked to find and determine the reasoning of the appellant, opposing counsel or a dissenting or concurring judge, the reader has a clear focus and purpose for reading. Consequently, they actively look for and note the directional guides in the text that help them to find the information that they are reading for rather than skimming over them. This technique increases the reader's familiarity with case structure. Once readers are familiar with the structure and layout of case reports, they are able to navigate through a lengthy case text by moving between different blocks of

text. For example, the reader who knows case structure can jump from the facts to the disposition or from one point of analysis back to the facts, then forward to the next point of analysis. This is a high level reading skill prevalent in proficient legal readers (Christensen, 2008). Increased reading efficiency reduces the amount of time and effort the reader expends on extracting the relevant information from the case and frees up time for critical thought.

Encourages Textual Reframing

Case reports are different from other reports in many aspects, particularly the interchange of narrative text and expository text. Narrative text reads like a story and records the history, facts of the case and the disposition, while expository text relays the judge's legal reasoning and analysis.

Once new readers become accustomed to reading rhetorically they can ask their own questions of the text. A common starting point is to take the expository text headings and sub-headings and reframe them as questions to be answered by deconstructing the text and predictive analysis. The critical search for answers from within the text produces a richer understanding and knowledge of the case. Readers discern connections to their prior knowledge and experience and consider how they might fit with their new knowledge gleaned from the text (Bernadowski & Kolencik, 2010). This engages critical thinking and problem solving to identify legal doctrine, rules and principles from legislation or case law, synthesis and analysis of law, and evaluation of past and present legal knowledge to construct a deeper meaning that incorporates or rejects new knowledge drawn from the case. This experience moves the reader beyond what the text says to what it means in substance and in practice. This forces the reader to decide what elements of the case are important and how the legal reasoning of the case addresses the questions they have raised.

Promotes Thoughtful Categorization of Legal Knowledge and Process Knowledge

Professors advocating rhetorical reading also instruct students to find themes, assumptions, missing information and underlying policy in the case text. When weekly rhetorical reading is married to Socratic questioning and in-class problem solving exercises, the instructor is able to check what L1's have learned from their readings and how well they have learned. Class dialogue and student answers to the in-class problem demonstrate whether students were able to: read and process the case appropriately, analyze and apply the case correctly to a novel problem and situate the case within its appropriate time frame and the topic being studied. The professor can step in when learning errors are found or gaps are highlighted. The professor's role is to correct the errors and explicitly state what the missing connections are, where to find them in the text, how they relate to prior material studied in class, why they are important and provide examples of how the new information fits with prior learning. This clarifies and consolidates the students' understanding of the law and enables the class to check that their categorization of what has been read into blocks of content and process knowledge is correct. By modelling how to think about organizing and integrating new knowledge gleaned from case reading and its application to future cases, the professor models how to think like a lawyer. This also re-emphasises to students the professional importance of high level legal reading skills.

Keeping it Real

When L1's are simply asked to complete a list of case readings without further instructions, the parties and circumstances of the case take on the character of abstract puzzle pieces that band together to make the legal argument. As Mertz (cited in Sullivan et al., 2007 p. 54) states, this creates a relational distance and removes bias, which is not always a good thing. In removing bias caused by the parties' social class, education or socially unacceptable or egregious actions, issues of unfairness relating to these matters also becomes distanced. Rhetorical readers instructed to objectively consider the political, social and economic contexts of the case and how this impacts the parties cannot "distance themselves beyond the point of objectivity." This makes it possible for the reader to keep the narrative and expository text in its proper time frame i.e. when the case was tried (Davies, 1987). This is important because similar fact cases from different time periods involving social issues illustrate how the law, societal norms, values and social and economic policy have matured, developed or adapted, often in an effort to resolve unfairness. It also highlights instances where unfairness or injustice remains unresolved.

Helps Students Acquire Skills Competency

Lawyers read rhetorically as a matter of course in their day to day practice (Christensen, 2008). Hence this strategy is instrumental in developing the core skills for LSUC competency: problem-solving, critical thinking, analyzing and synthesizing the law to the point where the distilled law can be applied to novel client problems to create elegant solutions that are clearly and concisely communicated.

Active Problem Solving

Rhetorical readers question the text and problem-solve as they move through the text resolving points of confusion in the facts or legal reasoning as they arise. Deegan found that new readers who question and hypothesized as they progressed through the text and sought out external sources to help them resolve points of confusion were more likely to be high achievers at the end of Law I (1995, p.160). This is not surprising since this type of problem solving is what lawyers do every day and calls for critical, analytical and creative thinking. Deegan (1995), like Spiro (1980), found that less successful readers were those who found the text difficult to understand, did not question or engage the text, skipped over points of confusion and resorted to passive “default strategies” akin to cataloguing (cited in Deegan, 1995 p.161).

Contextualizing is a core component of rhetorical reading and is instrumental in problem solving. Rhetorical method stresses the importance of student exposure to fuller accounts of cases rather than casebook excerpts, so students become familiar with the idea that facts are used differently by the parties to emphasize their side of the case (Mertz cited in Sullivan, 2007).

L1’s initially fall into the trap of considering cases individually because all cases turn on their own unique set of facts. This temptation should be avoided because common law courts never consider the case at bar in a vacuum, isolated from the history and the development of the jurisprudence that preceded it. As Edmund Burke remarked, “laws like houses lean on one another” and each fresh legal action in Canada grows out of others that preceded it. While this creates certainty in the law, there is no guarantee that a later case with substantially similar facts will not be decided differently because the later court finds grounds to distinguish it.

Reading a case report is a limited one dimensional view of how a particular court applied the law at a given point in time to a specific set of facts resulting in a particular outcome. If the reader only views the law through the prism of the final appellate decision they are left with a blind spot seeing only the final part of a much larger picture. Readers are likely to gain a clearer and fuller understanding of the legal arguments if they trace legal arguments back to their point of origin. Then, readers can see for themselves how the facts and legal arguments of the case are changed by the legal process as it makes its way through the courts to the point of final resolution.

Context is also a central component of factual analysis. Students learn that a difficult fact narrative in an appeal case can often be mastered by returning to the trial judgment. At trial, the facts of the case are comprehensively reviewed and determined. The import of which, is often lost in the redacted facts stated on appeal.

Critical Thinking

Purposeful questioning, which is the hallmark of rhetorical reading, promotes critical, reflective thinking. Questions are usually framed as “what if” questions addressing how the case might be decided if certain facts had been present or omitted. This allows L1’s the opportunity to extrapolate the findings in the case by considering whether or not the new facts create a new legal problem and if so, reframe the issue and apply the same rules and reasoning to predict the probable disposition of the new case. This type of problem solving requires an accurate understanding of the pith and substance of the law, how the law applies to the facts of the case, why the judges decided the case in the way that they did and the readers’ evaluation of the quality of the original judgment. Purposeful questioning of this sort helps L1’s to form and use their observations and opinion of the case to resolve the new legal problem.

L1’s substantive legal knowledge and the skills developed through rhetorical reading strategies are further consolidated when students are asked to apply their knowledge to create a “diagram of action” or write a case summary (Oates 1997, p.30). Both tasks should set out: the cause of action by answering the: who, what, where, when, how and why questions of the trial action and then moves on to consider who appealed and on what grounds, the disposition of the appeal and why the court rendered judgment as it did. These simple exercises can be completed in or outside of class and can be peer or self assessed by model answers. As Oates states, to chart the progress of a case in this way requires retention of the key points drawn from the

text, clarity of thinking, comprehension, legal analysis and integration of new legal knowledge with existing knowledge (1997, p.30).

Factual Analysis

Facts can be a stumbling block to students. Law school is all about “law” and L1’s are keen to gather as much legal knowledge as they can, as quickly as they can. However, the quest to find and apply the relevant law often overshadows the facts of the legal issue(s) to be resolved. It takes L1’s a while to grasp that a judicial decision is tied to the specific facts of the case and the judge’s reasoning cannot be meaningfully discussed outside of the facts that created it.

Determining which facts are significant looks deceptively easy. However, when L1’s are asked to trace the procedural history of a case they are alerted to the way in which factual significance is open to change on appeal as the legal issue(s) are modified or elaborated (Mertz cited in Sullivan et al., 2007). This draws L1’s attention to the way in which facts are simultaneously fixed and malleable. Facts are fixed, in so much as they are verifiable or the witness has been found credible at trial and malleable in their use by counsel to forge equally valid but opposing legal arguments. Through this exposure, students soon realize that the term “facts” has a specific meaning in the common law context, is qualified by the term “material” and refers to only those facts which precedent decrees support the parties’ claims. As Mertz states, legally significant facts are revealed through “complex processes of interpretation that are shaped by pressures of litigation” (2007, p.53). The contextual reframing offered by rhetorical reading provides learning scaffolding that gives L1’s the confidence to grapple with these interpretations rather than running from them.

Statutory Interpretation

An important step in legal analysis is to review cases that explain and interpret the applicable legislative authority. When reviewing cases, students must be mindful to only draw from those cases that speak directly to the current wording of the provision under review and not an interpretation of an outdated, amended or repealed version of the provision.

Purposeful questioning is a good technique for alerting L1’s to the fact that sometimes the meaning of legally significant words in a legislative provision may not be provided within the Act, in which case it is necessary to see how the courts have interpreted it. This is illustrated in *Purcell v Taylor* [1992] OJ no 2554, above. The court was asked to consider whether homeowners, who were away at the time, incurred liability as dog owners for “harbouring” the dogs of an unannounced guest residing at their home for the purposes of section 1 of the *Dog Owners Liability Act*. At first instance, Justice Blair applied the ordinary meaning of harbours, i.e. “to shelter or provide lodging” concluding that the legislature did not intend for homeowners in these circumstances to become “owners” under the *DOLA*. On appeal, justices Hartt, Campbell and Dunnet found that the trial judge erred in too narrowly interpreting the word harbours. The homeowners had provided a dog run or dog house for the dogs on at least twelve occasions. This was sufficient to establish harbouring on a temporary basis ([1993] OJ no 1935 at paras 5-6). In a further action for personal injury, Justice Borins held that the *DOLA* does not apply where a guest is allowed to bring his or her dog into the home of a host ([1994] OJ no 2845 at paras 30-34).

Purposeful questions for the reading of *Purcell v Taylor*, might ask L1’s to consider how the court interpreted the word “harbours” in section 1 of the *DOLA* and whether that interpretation could be distinguished if the defendant was a pet friendly hotel?

Legal Analysis and Synthesis

As L1’s become practiced in rhetorical reading their perception of legal analysis broadens. They begin to see legal analysis and synthesis in a new light i.e. not as a static, rigid process but “a dynamic iterative process” that calls for creativity and flexibility in the blending and redaction of similar fact and issue cases to a common thread germane to all. Smith refers to this as the “structured manipulation of information” (1998, p. 2).

Readers who can identify themes and patterns are able to concretely synthesis the law, create lines of argument and rebuttal and make predictions. At this point in learning, readers know that points of confusion are glossed over at the reader’s peril. Every time the reader resolves a point of confusion their mental lexicon expands, deepening and extending the connections they can make. This lies at the heart of case synthesis and inductive reasoning where numerous cases can be blended together on the basis of legally significant factual

similarities or differences and then parsed down to a controlling authority statement that is germane to all and extrapolated to the problem at hand. The result is a strong, cohesive legal argument that is organized around a controlling authority rather than a weaker argument comprising a myriad of overlapping cases.

Communication

Students learn that through reading cases at a deeper level of comprehension they are able to understand and “talk about human conflicts in a distinctly legal voice” (Mertz, as cited in Sullivan et al., 2007, p.53). Rhetorical reading socializes students into the legal language culture enabling them to communicate effectively within the legal community. However, it does not readily lend itself to the task of simplifying complex language. This said, without an accurate understanding of the substantive law and language of the case which rhetorical reading provides, it is very difficult to reduce the case to plain English that can be understood by the lay client.

Metacognition

Metacognition occurs when students are aware of their cognitive processes and are able to reflect on how they learned as well as what they learned. This is often referred to as “thinking about thinking.” Metacognition is a key step towards becoming a reflective practitioner (Schön 1983). Reflection, like any skill needs to be learned and practiced. Reflection is fostered when professors set reading tasks requiring students to read in role (counsel for the claimant or defendant, or judge) and then note how they read the case to find: the legal reasoning for their role, the rules and principles that govern the case and points of analogy and distinction within the legal arguments. By reflecting on the reading process, students become aware of themselves as legal readers and can consider what they might do differently next time to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their reading.

When students are asked to orally present their finding from reading in role, it gives L1’s the chance to hear the case from different perspectives and an opportunity to practice communicating complex ideas simply and concisely in plain English. It also enables the professor to check and correct errors in understanding and extend the dialogue to involve the class.

Another reflective technique that offers an alternative to journaling is the “letter to a friend” exercise. For this exercise, students are asked to write a letter to a hypothetical friend (Biggs & Tang, 2007). In the letter, students explain to their friend how they read the case, hindrances they encountered, how they overcame them, what went well and what did not and any changes they are considering making to their case reading process.

CONCLUSIONS

Rhetorical reading strategies equip L1’s with the language cognition needed to acculturate more quickly into the legal community. They also foster a deeper understanding of the substantive law while developing the academic and professional skills needed for academic success and admission to the Canadian Bar.

Linear, one dimensional case reading is as different from rhetorical reading as looking at a picture of an object in a book and seeing the object itself. In the words of the famous French artist Robert Delaunay, “our understanding is correlative to our perception.” Like a picture, one dimensional reading offers a limited means of understanding the true nature and qualities of the case. Rhetorical reading on the other hand allows the reader to comprehend complex and lengthy case text and identify the legal terminology necessary to summarize, analyze, and convey the meaning of the case precisely and with clarity and precision.

For rhetorical reading strategies to be successfully combined with case method and yield the greatest benefits to L1 students, professors must ensure that students know why they are reading the case, what they are to look for in the case, why they are looking for it, what they are expected to learn from their reading and how and why they expected to organize the information taken from the case text in a particular way. Otherwise when L1’s are presented with a case list and little, or no instructional guidance or feedback, case reading becomes an obligatory chore from which many procrastinate and then end up relying heavily on canned notes.

Without timely feedback through in-class activities, many who diligently case brief are left wondering whether what they have done is good enough and uncertain if the rules and ratios identified are correct. This is easily mitigated when professors take the time to clarify terms, explain new terminology and

concepts and show the relationship between concepts in a diagram in advance of reading, provide questions to be answered from the reading or assign reading in role tasks.

Rhetorical readers are patient and willing to engage fully with the text until they understand what are reading. They are willing to thrash out the meaning of complex sentences or paragraphs they find difficult to comprehend by asking questions and consulting secondary sources such as legal dictionaries, textbooks, annotated acts and monographs. Rhetorical readers do not exchange highlighting what they perceive to be important for engaging and questioning the text. Instead, both strategies are used.

Conversely, for students who are not practiced in rhetorical reading and read linearly, highlighting information is the central focus of case reading. They are so involved in highlighting large chunks of text they have difficulty understanding or remembering what they have read. Points of confusion or incomprehension become stumbling blocks that either halt reading or are glossed over. This makes it more difficult for students to retain what they have read because their thinking and analysis is unclear. Therefore, trying to integrate new and existing knowledge becomes problematic for them. When errors are corrected and points of confusion resolved in class those who have not learned to engage with the case text through rhetorical reading are more likely to simply to record what the professor has said and leave it at that.

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Role of environmental studies in high educational system of Azerbaijan

Prof. Shovgi Y.Goychayly

*Baku State University/AZERBAIJAN
School of Ecology and Soil Sciences
Department of GeoEcology
email: Prof_Dr_Sh_Goychayly@mail.az*

ABSTRACT

Presented paper contents important aspects of ecological & environmental studies on HEI due to significant value of interrelations "nature – society». It's kind of review of soviet system of HEI and emphasize of current activities in educational field. Ecological & environmental studies have their huge impact to almost all areas of human performances. Today we're facing decrease of virgin ecosystems, reduction of quantity & quality of biodiversity, abatement of fertility of soil resources, extension of overall impact of society to the natural surround. These aspects are in the midst of focus of scientists & researches of the School of Ecology of the BSU.

Author summarizes results of activities in this study area during decades & regards new ways of functions concerning the quality of HE, as well as participation of the BSU in diversified educational designs, particularly EU's TEMPUS project "Quality Assurance Of Study Programmes" in accordance with Bologna system.

Keywords: ecology, environmental protection, higher educational institutions (HEI), curriculum, "nature-society" interrelations, human activities, sustainable development

One of most important cases in educational sphere is the presenting of knowledge about interrelations between nature and society.

Vigorous character of the "nature-society" interrelations of modernity and result of anthropogenic influence to the nature faced to hard disasters under certain circumstances.

Intensive impact of effectiveness of the city-building, global danger of Ozone hole, decreasing of productivity of the natural complexes and degradation of the resources of biosphere, spreading out some untreatable diseases, as well as many other problems are considering as the warning signals of the catastrophic patterns of intensification of living condition.

These alarms have to be presented in educational programmes, particularly in higher educational institutions (HEI). Curricular reforms in Azerbaijan higher educational system emphasize on oil & gas, electrical engineering & national aviation, ICT, teaching of EU languages & interpretation, medical biology, national sciences, international relations, as well as the ecological and environment fields.

After 1990 - when two global systems did not exist anymore, contradicting each other, and completely isolated from each other. Though some of them are differed according to their political structures in the modern time, the market economy is able to bring them closer. Thus, countries borders of the global society and their geographical positions are widening. New regions, new traditions, new natural/ecological

unities, countries with new potentials and even countries of newly independent states are coming closer to the global market.

The Rio-de-Janeiro Summit was put forward the conception of the “sustainable (read – “balanced”) development” for worldwide countries. In fact, all these mentioned issues are also content comprehensive matters in ecologic meaning. But the aim of liquidation of the intensity might happen in the nature and in the society; some state plans should work out. That program must consist of blocks of the nature-population-productions (nature and society) and refer to the global culture, to the universal education and multipurpose sciences.

One of the most important questions, standing prior to the education and the science of the XXI centuries, is integration of the natural and humanitarian sciences to the system. For realization of this aim the scientific, methodological knowledge, gained during the Soviet time, should again be analyzed.

Certainly in the course of last 30 years the science of the ecology raised to its new level. This field of science covers such applied spheres as the conservation of environmental areas and the productive/rational use of natural resources. There is a need to analyze alter related tendencies of the ecological processes of the present and transformation of the current conditions.

In the frame of studying the ecological condition of the nature and social environment we are – somehow - unable to evaluate properly the extension and development of regularities of processes going on to environment, their quantitative and qualitative changes, scales and other features. Therefore parameters of spoiling and extremalities, which happening in the nature and society still haven't been defined on the sufficient level.

In order to emphasize of productivity of the ecologic and eco-geographical education ever more, we see necessarily to create the coordination boards or centers. By organizing these establishments we can conduct purposeful discussions around following issues:

- Regarding to the overall reforms of educational system implementation of ecological study programmes – particularly studying the world experience, ranking of ecological knowledge and regulation of preparation of specialists in this field
- Improvement of scientific & research methods of the ecological and Geographical Information System (GIS);
- Evaluation of the influence to the environment and generalization of the received experience by monitoring in this sphere;
- Initiation of the study area for each HEI or specialized school - named “Museum of the Nature”, “Educational Conservation Park” under favorable condition, and protected territories of “Natural History”, “Educational field of the Natural Monuments”.

Every field of management as well as the educational system has got its scientific basics also its general and private systems. Scientific fields which seemed so simple from the first glance are differentiated and integrated to the corresponding systems. The proper structuring of the fields of the science, in correct directing to the researches and even the productive subjecting of scientific fields, with proper teaching of these great importance. When fields of the science are properly subjected then their analysis and comprehension is fruitful and easily memorized. At the same time opening of the scientific laws are helping to the systematization of sciences. “Systemic character is given to the science by its laws”. Commenting of the scientific laws, studying, teaching, integrating to the related fields of science and also proper subjecting of science by the greater importance of their productive coordination of relations are significant items of modern

education. Thus scientific knowledge is systemized; the educational process needs the correct and systemic structures.

Ecological processes have their set of natural and social basics and the inter -scientific gist; therefore in their learning way is an urgent role of fundamental sciences, particularly, first of all, geography. We have to state, that the science of ecology and also the wide-ranging knowledge in the field of conservation of the environment has long history, but the scientific notions in this field are not yet structured on the sufficient level. The relevant labor divisions are also not fully responding modern demands. All these are connected to the several reasons:

firstly, there was the subjectivity in the philosophical approach of the mutual relations of “nature-society” and in some periods there was political background in the scientific analysis;

secondly, information systems about results of nature-society relations are limited and is not systematized on the sufficient level;

thirdly, the most important among all others, which is neither influence of the natural processes to the man and society, nor level of influence of society processes going on into the surrounded environment has been evaluated and forecasted on the decent level, as the mechanisms in this field has not been worked out on the adequate level of modern demands.

Considering that during XXI century reasonable integration of the natural and social sciences will be able to influence to development of the ecological sciences and implementation to the existence. Besides all these, in modern learning of integrative laws of the natural and social factors (biotic and abiotic, anthropo-cosmic, bifurcational etc) are considering as most actual fields of our life. Some rather interesting ideas and conceptions are created in biology and bio-ecology; they may be presented due to urgent role in solving of the ecological problems. For example, professor Mustafayev’s [2] “ecological law” idea is attracting the directions of biotic relations of the vivid world (the trophic pyramid) are regarded as logical theory. It stands to reason that the mentioned above chain covers only a part of the overall ecological system.

Ecological approach of education is restructuring of the entire general educational system and its reforming performs the great importance. There are considerable researches in this field of human activities. In connection to this, one of fundamental publications regarded to these important issues -entitled as “Education in the XXI century” [3]. The author throws the light upon the matters about “... future of mankind is connected to the development of the economy, information culture referred to the scientific knowledge”. Also, “...man is the main resource of the economy based on the scientific knowledge”.

Necessarily to note that side by side to the evaluation of the supreme creature – man is evaluated as the creator of the main “resource”, the man must also be evaluated as the “destructor” from the ecological point of view.

Modern period of time of development of growing economy and expansion of social life in our Republic after political & economic crisis will influence to the development of education and science. In line with these nationalization of education and science and impact of globalization will support in owning of abundance of information. For productive use of them in HEI is compulsory to systemize taken subjects and information. In order to avoid a great number of repetitions, monotonous approach of them, knowledge and information should be systematized under the laws and regulations of the main geographical and ecological processes with composing new curriculums and educational programmes on the relevant level of modern demands.

Every scientific direction and preparation of specialists is realized in accordance to the educational programmes. Curriculums are having the logical gist and their ability to correspond to the life anticipations making them more useful. One of most important features of the curriculums are responding to the major fact

that they support to differentiate fields of science, educational subject (research object, scientific outlook, prior aims, investigational methods) and made more distinct and interdisciplinary approach. Then the positions of theory and practice became defined. Scientific & methodological basics are analyzed for transformation of knowledge to the skills.

From the point of view of the conception of the circular-structure the regularities of formation of the educational plans are the same, without depending on the major subjects. But there are different features on natural, social and distinct sciences. Specializations on geography, also the curriculums on the differentiations of geographical ecology and conservation of the environment are structure in accordance with complex system of the natural sciences. At the same time, in above mentioned major subjects the general structure of the curriculums consisting different sections which are completing each other.

Mainly those sections are as following:

- ◆ Humanitarian and social-economic subjects;
- ◆ Natural and fundamental subjects;
- ◆ General preparation subjects;
- ◆ Special subjects;
- ◆ Optional subjects.

Unfortunately, not always inter structural formations are built productively. Sometimes certain modern subjects are not included into the curriculums which are regarded to the most important issues in major subjects and in dedicated specializations. Composing of curriculums by subjects on the basis of circular structure and the following of them one-to-other in accordance with the logical succession is demanding formats of creators of those curriculums the highest professionalism. At the primary curriculums, in some cases, at the secondary and third level subjects are performing their own ways. Sometimes it seems that relevant subjects are not included to the corresponding (main) sections. Due to these and by other reasons some sections are not structured correctly. In these cases, sometimes knowledge is not properly related to each other.

Generally, we refer on our professional experience of the School of Geography of the Baku State University and particularly on development of the Department of the Environmental protection and rational use of the natural resources, also corresponding departments, while conducting study areas responding to the demands of society & positioning it ahead of structural relations. At the same time, they were used as the valuable sources of information, in the course of generalization of material resulted to the acquaintance to the curriculums and different study programmes at various schools of the BSU and other HEI of the Azerbaijan during long years. In the presented field, achievements of other CIS and other countries were also implemented to the study process. Generally, the proper organization of the circular structure is connected to the various factors and shows its specific results to the educational plans and relatively to the level of the specialists prepared on this basis.

As far as the levels of bachelor and master degrees are the most important stages in the educations levels, the preparations of basic curriculums are most necessary activities. The main tasks are consisting of preparation of scientific & theoretical courses. Titles of subjects, their order and succession along educational years and semesters are the main conditions of the structure. Afterwards, programmes of subjects and the succession of themes are also important compositional elements of the structuring of circulars.

Taking into consideration all above written aspects, there is a great importance to follow such demands to the programmes of bachelor level:

- To define properly demands to declination of the speciality in accordance to the general development program of the country;
- To distribute every speciality to the relevant direction;
- Distribution of educations plans to corresponding circles, sections and to relate logically all leading and subordinate subjects included to one of circles;
- To choose properly the course works in accordance with subjects;
- To use effectively places for educational and productions practice and experimental base.
- Choosing the themes of the graduation (diploma) thesis themes in accordance with studied subjects to evaluate them as the beginning of the future investigations or preparatory stage to them.

Educational plans will be constant for the definite period and could be objects of the scientific boards and scientific-methodical councils and the theoretical seminars. In such cases the education and the science will be developed in the Republic with taking into account the global achievements of them and learning of the rich experience of separate local educational establishment will be purposeful.

In the period of the educational reforms, demands being put before the content and forms of the theoretical and experimental subjects must specially be analyzed. As in all other specialities, in the Geographical Ecology, Environmental Protection and other subjects the educational plans on specialities were realized under the guidance of Educational-Methodical Councils of the Ministry of People's Education in the time of soviets. The author of this paper also participated in collaboration with other experienced specialists at scientific-methodical councils on "Geography", "Ecology and Environmental Protection" during the Soviet times and as a member of them put forward his practical proposals while discussions of these composed educational plans. After confirmation of such educational plans, as a rule, the discussions were regularly continued for further improvements of educational plans and new proposals were taken into account for acceptance of the amendments to them in the future years. Besides, there was monotonous feature in educational plans of 1970s and 1980s. Some of them were not divided into sections and subjects had more political approach. In connection with all above said, the application of the modular structure of curriculums, could, of course, be very difficult.

Though there were some advantages in the education, some specialities, including geography and its ecologically related disciplines multi subjected approach (50 of them and even more) was in existence [1].

In connection with transforming to the bachelor and master levels of educations system, some 35-42 subjects are lately included to the educational plan for bachelor with the condition not to exceed 4000 hours. General amount of hours distributed for subjects, their quantity could be regarded sufficient as a whole. Besides, there is a need in placing subjects in the definite succession and coordinating them. The optimal inter-relating of subjects could be realized only in the results of their logical structure. For following this structure, indeed, demands of the scientific-methodical approach are wanted. With it the condition will be created for the harmonizing of subjects in the educations plans. As the modular structure is based on the harmony law, then the knowledge related subjects are completing each other or under certain angle - integrated to previous ones are easily comprehended and memorized for a longer time by students. Knowledge formed on this basis plays a tremendous role in solving of problems having the inter-science gist.

A number of scholars (pedagogical sciences related) have made scientific analysis about various problems of the higher education up to now. Examples could be brought to them reminding academic papers such as "About Composing of Educational Programmes" (N.Baranskiy, 1957), "The Dynamic Space Conception for Learning of Properties of Substances" (M.Salahov, 1999), "The Place of Ecological Laws in

Learning of Biotic Relations” (G.Mustafayev, 2000), “The Place of Ecologic and Eco-Geographic Education in the General Educational System” (Sh.Goychayly, 1997), “Researches for the New Educational Paradigms” (Y.Neymatov, 2002) and others.

But what kind of concerns to the conception of the modular structure in the composition of educational plans, it is proposed by us for the first time. One of important features of it is to avoid the sharp changes in the educational programs. Even in those structures which are harmonically accorded, some deficiencies may happen. But in such cases the staying away limit is not so considerable.

It should be noted that the differentiation on subjects on fields of science and harmonic structuring of their educational plans allows creating the logical relations in fields of its application. Up to now with efforts of the Ministry of Education among departments of the School of Geography the great experience had been gained in composition of the educations plans of such departments as Physical and Economic-Social Geography, Environmental Protection and Rational Use of the Natural Resources and in others. We have come to such a conclusion in the result of gained for many years practice that educational plans are systemized model in preparation specialists in various fields for converting scientific knowledge to abilities. The main ideas of these plans are put forward by rector of the HEI and then they are composed by corresponding departments or relevant changes are made in them. After discussing them at the deans' office with a special attempts and viewing them by the vice-rector on educational affairs and by the rector it goes to the confirmation of the minister of education or deputy minister who signs them and finally prove. Up to now educational plans have been composed on the high level in accordance with the concrete condition and demands. Such a special feature should also be mentioned that even if educational plans are prepared on the highest level they could not be regarded ideal ones. With the development of the society and fields of sciences, achievements in the field of the education and also demands in human resources for improvement of managing of the country put forward the need of gradual improvements of educations plans. Therefore the very process is at the same time characterized by its dynamics. All these are connected with the democratization of the country and with the market economy's becoming the leading feature in the management.

Have to be stated that in connection with interests of managing organs of various levels or because of the fact that to no enough attention was paid to the main direction of the profile and so on, the secondary and third level subjects are included to the educational plan which causes difficulties in the coordination of relations between subjects. Only demands, put before the conception of the dynamic circular structuring, create the condition for the stabilization of education plans for the definite periods.

In most cases various educational plans attracting of the same speciality are repeated in high schools of different regions. According to our opinion, there is no need to repeat all subjects in educational plans of the same specialities. In order to follow demands of conception of the circular structuring some subjects could be changed by several others in accordance with needs of that particular region relevantly to the experience of world educational establishments. For example, in high schools in different regions of Country, e.g. in such cities like Ganja, Sumgait, Lenkaran in the specialities of environmental protection and rational use of the natural resources from the direction of Ecology and use of the nature some subjects could be added which do not exist in educational plans of other high schools. In such case the circular structuring should also be followed [1].

As far as nowadays the educational plans are divided to five modules and there is relevant succession among them the productive condition created for the application of the sectional structure conception. While composing relevant plans for every subject there will be a necessity for successively structuring of contents of educational means and text-books which will be written. The correct formulating of the structure will productively influence to the effective organization of educational process and productions experiences.

The basis of the produced conception consists of the proper differentiation on subjects of educational plans, successive structure of the scientific knowledge and it also covers principle of going from simple to complicated items, principles of relevance and dependence which are main demands.

The educational plans of above shown specialities can be regarded satisfactory by their composition and structuring in modern times. But it is necessary to improve more the modern educational plans from the point of view of the modular-structural conception and the educational system connected with it in accordance with demands of the XXI century. In this process, first of all, demands of fundamental sciences and then synthetic sciences and only in the third turn the applied sciences should be taken into account.

The bright examples might be shown to the modular structuring in the field of physical, economic-social and political geography applied up to now. There is no doubt that the produced conception will give the direction for the effective structuring of the synthetic fields of sciences. Besides, it is important to work especially upon the conception of the modular structure. With this aim after the subjects of guarding of the environment and effective use of the natural resources comes the humanitarian and social-economic subjects for the providing of following the system of scientific knowledge which must be separated on subjects: the dependence of ecological processes on natural and social economic spheres; properties of the climate and atmosphere and ecological gist; hydrosphere and its place in the development of ecological processes; ecological peculiarities of soil resources and their correlative features; biosphere and landscape ecology and its problems; geographical-ecologic aspects of the natural and technogenetic processes; strategy of the global changeability of the environment; the analysis of the knowledge system about the integration of geographical layer of the Earth with the society; the integrative features of the geographical ecology and natural-social processes and so on.

All above shown are devoted to the mutual relations between the nature-population-productions and their complex and poly-sided specifics and cover their strategy of eco-geographical peculiarities. In teaching of those demands the formation of the unified geographical mind has a special place. Unified geography needs the further improvement of the methodological basics of synthesis of the fundamental knowledge in this field. All these are in their turn creating the condition for the opening of the geographical gist of the environment, and for the proper discussion of the dialectic relations between the nature-people-productions. And with it the condition is created for the opening of the geographical gist of ecological processes. Thus, by means of modular-structural system all these above mentioned issues are logically related with each other.

Sections in educational plans, subjects in each section are of special importance in preparation of specialists and serve to formation of the wider outlook in future specialists. There is a definite experience in the realization of all these issues.

Besides one leading subject in each section-module of the educations plan, there are several subordinate and completing ones as well. The secondary subjects are forming the relevant stage. The subordinate subjects in some degrees refer to the theoretical principles of leading subjects. What concerns to completing subjects, they refer to subjects giving the scientific direction in each section and play the tremendous role in the formation of the applied directions. As in other specialities, in educations plans of the geographical ecology all subjects are put into accordance in the following way.

In the first module, which covers **the Humanitarian and social-economic subjects**, the main feature is to teach the comprehension of the development laws of material world and the life (philosophy). In that module the general regularity of the education is opened (pedagogic), inspire in youth principles of comprehending of the real world and forming the personality (psychology). At the same time, the knowledge about the development of the society, sociological consideration, philosophy of development and cultural-historical traditions are systemized (sociology).

It has to be noted that teaching of subjects in all these above mentioned scientific directions demands their putting in the successive order and their proper inter-relation.

In the first module (section) there are selective subjects. Among them there is the subject called “The Basics of the Ecological Geography” which is taught already for several years. In that very subject the aim of speciality and its main principles are displayed. The condition is created to relate old knowledge which students took before and the future scientific materials which they are going to have will be correlated with geography and geographical ecology. In the second half of the first section, by other words, in the section of humanitarian and social-economic subjects (history, philosophy, pedagogic, economy, sociology and so on) the foundation of the theoretical knowledge is laid. Those subjects are providing the considerably wider outlook for possibly productive uptake of the speciality. But we must mention here that the inter-subject relations between those disciplines still have to be worked on. At the same time, examples about nature-studying have rather little coverage.

The second module is formulated on the basis of **the natural and fundamental sciences**.

At the same time, the kind of integration is created between general theoretical notions and fundamental scientific knowledge. Functionalizing of subjects included here are of greater importance in enriching of knowledge in the field of speciality. Deeper the scientific knowledge, firmer the special logical outlook (by the supreme mathematics), knowledge about the gist of substance, environment becomes systemized. The relations of the matter to the geological, geographical, technical and technological processes are taken together with properties of spheres and their interrelation on the basis of physical regularities (Physics). By means of chemical science the chemical properties of spheres, general and geochemical peculiarities of their relations are commented. Though very limited, but by means of chemical processes analysis about productive powers in geography becomes wider and eco-geographical information about protecting of the biosphere from pollution is enriched. It is necessary to note that in all above mentioned subjects there are only few examples about the ecologic and eco-geographical processes and about guarding of the environment.

There is a great importance of the subject of general Earth-learning in the modular structuring of the sections we are speaking about. In some cases in educational plans they are substituted by the subject of landscape learning but we consider it purposeful to include landscape-learning to the next section which is number three in the situation where the general earth learning is imposing in the second one. By means of general earth learning it is possible to learn the structure of geographical layers of the Earth (lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere) and their development regularities. At the same time, one could gain the information about the form of the Earth and its surface changes. The stages of the development of geographical layer are analyzed.

The physical and geographical content of the Earth, its morphological structural forms are modeled in various scales, methods of the application of maps of different content and also ecological and environment-guarding maps are taught (Geodesy and Cartography). By means of the other subject included to that section the historical stages of the development of the organic life, regularities of spreading out of living-beings all over the earth, organisms and features of the environment are taught. The ecologic gist of the evolutionary process, ecology of populations, the evaluation of the environment in the natural selection and conducting the selection, human ecology and its assimilation to the environment are analyzed.

Population, regularities of its development and spreading, the dialectical unity and contradiction of relations among the nature-population-productions and also ecological disasters, scientific basics of the guarding of the environment are covered by subjects like “Ecology and basics of guarding of the environment”, “Social ecology” and others.

The subjects of general preparation of the direction covers following leading, supportive and completing subjects included to the third circle: Mutual relation of the Earth modern relief with endogenous and exogenous processes; The place geological structure in the formation of the relief (geology and geomorphology); Peculiarities of the development of the Earth’s crust, depending on the degree of continentality, on the circulation of the atmosphere, on streams of oceans, on the global and regional features

of the geographical degree of zonality in connection with the heat and pressure (the physical geography of continents and oceans and others); the dynamics of geographical spheres and epigenetic processes, global circulation of substance, water, energy (melioration and climate-learning); the natural-territorial complexes types' ecology (landscape learning); hydro-dynamic processes of the hydrosphere, the explanation of the circulation of waters and so on (Hydrology). Propagation of the living-beings, areal and its features, biosphere and its ecological gist, biogeographically separated regions of seas and oceans, zoo-geographical lands of the world, the bio-philotic division of the Globe, biodiversity analysis of Azerbaijan (Biogeography); Regional specifications of social and political processes and their regulation by the market economy (Social-economic and political geography); studying of Regional and global processes (Global ecology) and so on.

In that particular module the role of the environment in the formation of the soil and formation of its phase consistent depending on the time and place, the role of the energetic processes and environment in the formation of ecologic processes, the geography of soils and methodological basics of melioration and their importance are explained (The soil geography and soil sciences).

In above mentioned subjects the place of Azerbaijan, the relation regularities of its environment with internal, regional, global processes must be attracted. Then the general and regional analyses of the natural condition and social-economic development of Azerbaijan and the place of the country in the global geographical labor division and in the market economy must be evaluated (Physical and social-economic geography of Azerbaijan).

The ecologic capacity of Azerbaijan, the control of the environment (monitoring), issues of balancing of natural-territorial and economic field is to be taught by the course of "Eco-geographical basics of the continuous development". At present those ideas are partially taught within the course of the guarding of environment and effective use of the natural resources.

In the third module are the philosophical essences of the science of **Informatics and geoinformatics**, its methodology, perspectives, inter-science relations, computer technologies and its program providing are given. The structure of the geographical information and modeling of the environment, components of GIS, forms of their accumulation, methods of the analysis and ways of modeling of investigations of physical, social-economical geography are taught. At the same time, GIS modeling of features of pollution of the environment is of the special importance. With conducting of scientific-methodological analysis by means of GIS geography and geographical ecology makes deeper their place in the inter-science position and their practical and scientific value is increased.

Following is included to the fourth module which is the structuring of **subjects on specialities**:

- The geographical position of Azerbaijan Republic on the planetary, regional levels, and evaluation of economic specifications of the world labor division and the place in the Caucasus region;
- Large-scaled analysis of the country, its energy-productions circulation and the analysis of the ecologic capacity;
- The eco-geographical regionalization of the Republic of Azerbaijan and monitoring;
- Managing of the ecological policy;
- Forecasting of results of applied ecology;
- Protecting of our natural and cultural heritage;
- Organization of the monitoring upon the environment.

All these are not only important for the learning of the ecological condition of the Azerbaijan but also for the applied ecology. Besides that, to include the subjects concerning the recovery of the nature and repeated natural productions to the row of selected subject is of the positive result.

Fifth – special and common subject’s module is not structuralized yet. Here are only two subjects are possessing – Essences of the Medical Knowledge and Civil Defense. Studying of both of them is of the greater importance. But there is a sharp need to extend the borders of both of these subjects and co relate them with main directions of subjects of the speciality. It must be noted that for gists of the medical and civil defense knowledge the science of geography and ecology are having very large sources. These scientific fields may increase the scientific and practical necessity of the medicine and the civil defense. To our opinion, in the specialities taught at geographical college/school there must be the intention to relate each of the shown in the very module of the educations plan subjects with the main directions of the speciality then the productive results could be gained. Therefore in the speciality of the Geographical Ecology we may apply some amendments with the aim of making the section ever more effective. One of options might be produced in the following way:

- ◇ Basics of the medical knowledge and medical geography;
- ◇ Civil Defense // essences of civil defense and national defense.

Taking into consideration the fact that while our country is in stages of the transition of its developments there will be better to add other important subjects about cases of contingency, disasters, epidemics and other cases to that section.

Taking into consideration that demands of conception of modular structuralization connected with educations plans may be regarded optimal for the present time and the nearest future. Besides that, there is a need to add new subjects to the sections of educational plans and extracting some of them and to modify others in accordance with demands of circular structuralization. All of them are, first of all, connected with the fact that the education is constantly developed and its having a feature of dynamics.

The principle of the modular structuralization may be applied to all educations plans of the higher schools on the bachelor level. Learning of the experience of other high schools in using the real practice might also be fruitful.

Not all of produced ideas should be decisive in improvement of the education, as some of them must still be further detalized. But nevertheless, the conception of the circular structuralization may be of the greater importance in updating of the educational process besides the educations plans.

In the modern educations system formation of the ecological knowledge, defining of the applications direction of specialities there is a really favorable condition. And then subjects, courses on specialities included to every section are completing the scientific and practical parts of the specialities. All these could be productively regulated by basic educations plans. It is to be especially noted that not only sections and number of subjects included into them are defining the direction of the speciality.

Though subjects have got their numbers and each of them has got relevant quantities of hours but they all must refer to each other and complete each other. For all that, first of all, it is of the urgent importance to compose all subjects included to the educational plan as a united program and to publish it as a whole set. From this point of view for the first time the program containing 15 subject has been published at the department on the speciality of ‘Ecology and Rational Use of the Natural Resources’ in a form of the Compendium (1996) and 40 subjects, included to the educational plan of that speciality, was attracted in the second edition of this publication.

Publishing of educational plans and curriculums of all modules as a set of subjects gives the information on the structure of subjects, gist of the subject, about the level of inter-subject relations. In such case it becomes easier to notice the unnecessary repetitions, themes considered outside of the program and other defects. The printed collection might be used as visual aids for discussions around positive and negative sides of each subject and express opinions. All these are creating the connection between subjects, also provides productive relations among connected departments and colleges/schools. Naturally, that all above said issues plays an important role in organization of experiments, laboratory works, and outdoor practices rather productively.

Educational programmes for master level provide basis focused on a professional career in an applied field of ecology and nature conservation by enhancing practical problem solving and strengthening in broad field competences. It offers career options for master students focusing on the national labour market, but bearing a global perspective in ecology, environment and nature conservation as well as being aware of actual challenges in global change. Being part of the programme, the master students have to be equipped with skills and knowledge which will allow fulfilling job placements from practise to leading management positions.

The profile of competences of the graduates is designed as follows:

- ❖ Professional skills (depth):
 - In-depth specialisations which prepares to either work practically in the field of applied ecology/ nature conservation or continue with a scientific career on species ecology
 - At their master's theses students should be enabled for an in depth focus by applying their knowledge independently on an academic subjects, justifiable in content and methodology.
- ❖ Professional skills (width):
 - The study programme is aimed to encourage students to gain a transferable wide knowledge and understanding which enables to cooperate interdisciplinary
- ❖ Personal profiling, reflexive and communicative competence:
 - As part of the study programme soft skills and similar offers in the areas of interdisciplinary communication, knowledge management and social learning play an important role.

The educational programmes emphasise inter- and trans disciplinary aspects of environmental protection, nature conservation and preservation of biodiversity issues aligned with international standards in order to provide a holistic understanding of the subject. Cross references between different disciplines, as well as theoretical and practical approaches are at the core of the study programmes.

Substantive items of the special and advanced importance for the progress of study of nature and development of the society are apparently necessary for the environmental and ecological study areas. Among mentioned fields of the studies of the Earth science, nature knowledge has to be accepted as the starting points for the several disciplines.

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Sakarya Üniversitesi lisans düzeyindeki derslerin öğrenme çıktılarının incelenmesi

Analyzing learning outcome of undergraduate courses in Sakarya University

Doç.Dr. Ahmet ESKİCUMALI, Doç.Dr. Ömer Faruk TUTKUN, Doç.Dr. Zeynep DEMİRTAŞ, Arş.Gör.Serhat ARSLAN, Arş.Gör. Duygu GÜR ERDOĞAN

Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü
ecumali@sakarya.edu.tr
otutkun@sakarya.edu.tr
zeynept@sakarya.edu.tr
serhatarслан@sakarya.edu.tr
dgur@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Bologna süreci kapsamında belirlenen yükseköğretim kurumları yeterlilikler çerçevesinde üniversiteler, programlarını güncelleştirme çalışmaları gerçekleştirmektedir. Yükseköğretim kurumları yeterlilikleri kapsamında program çıktıları ve öğrenme çıktıları bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlikler çerçevesinde belirlenmektedir. Bu kapsamda 2007 yılından itibaren Sakarya Üniversitesi eğitim-öğretim süreçlerini değerlendirerek tüm programlarındaki dersleri güncelleme çalışmaları yürütmektedir. Sakarya Üniversitesi'nin lisans düzeyindeki akademik programlarında yer alan ders planlarının öğrenme çıktıları açısından incelenmesi araştırmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Lisans düzeyinde eğitim gören öğrencilerin aldıkları dersler kapsamında neler kazanması gerektiğini ifade eden öğrenme çıktılarının incelenmesinde hedef yazma ilkeleri ölçüt alınmıştır. Bu ilkeler doğrultusunda öğrenme çıktıları, açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli, belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı, değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlemlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı, öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı, aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları şeklinde yazılmamalı, çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı, tek tip öğrenme ürününü ifade etmeli ve sadece bilişsel alanın alt basamaklarından seçilmemelidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. İlgili dokümanlar, seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi ile Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim-Öğretim Bilgi Sistemi'nde (EBS) yer alan ders planlarından belirlenmiştir. Araştırma, Sakarya Üniversitesi lisans düzeyinde bulunan 8 fakülte bünyesinde, 33 bölümün 1. sınıf güz döneminde okutulan derslerin ders planları üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlar, tablolar halinde betimlenerek, yanlış ifade edilmiş örnek öğrenme çıktıları üzerinden yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme çıktıları, hedef yazma ilkeleri, yükseköğretim kurumları yeterlilikleri, Bologna süreci.

ABSTRACT

Universities try to update their programs within the frame of higher education institutions competence that is determined within the scope of Bologna process. Within the scope of higher education institutions competence, program outcomes, and learning outcomes are determined within the frame of knowledge, ability, and competence. Within this framework, Sakarya University has evaluated the education process and it has carried out a study of updating all courses in all of the programs since 2007. The aim of the current study is to examine the instructional plans of undergraduate level academic programs with regards to learning outcomes in Sakarya University. Target writing principles were used as a standard in order to analyze learning outcomes, which indicate what undergraduate students should gain within the scope of courses they take. In the direction of these principles, learning outcomes should be expressed explicitly and simply, they should be defined as observable likewise the evaluation will take place, they should be student centered, things that

students are capable of doing should be emphasized, unclear verbs should be avoided, and active verbs should be used. Moreover, learning outcomes should not be written as headings, they should be neither too narrow nor too comprehensive, they should indicate uniform learning product, and they should not be chosen only from the steps of cognitive area. In the present study, document review was used as a qualitative research method. Related documents were determined via random sampling from the instructional plans that take part in Sakarya University Education Information System. The current study conducted on the undergraduate first year fall semester courses of 33 departments of 8 faculties in Sakarya University. The findings represented as tables and, evaluated over the sample learning outcomes that were expressed incorrectly.

Key Words: Learning outcomes, principles of aim definition, higher education institutions competences, Bologna process.

GİRİŞ

Bologna süreci kapsamında belirlenen yükseköğretim kurumları yeterlilikler çerçevesinde üniversiteler, programlarını güncelleştirme çalışmaları gerçekleştirmektedir. Yükseköğretimde yeterlilik “herhangi bir yükseköğretim derecesini başarı ile tamamlayan bir kişinin neleri bilebileceği, neleri yapabileceği ve nelere etkin olacağını” ifade eder. Ulusal yeterlilikler çerçevesi ise “ulusal düzeyde veya bir eğitim sistemindeki yeterlilikleri ve bunların birbiriyle ilişkisini açıklayan, ulusal ve uluslar arası paydaşlarca tanınan ve ilişkilendirilebilen yeterliliklerin belirli bir düzen içerisinde yapılandırıldığı bir sistem” olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Erdoğan, 2010: 19). Türkiye Yükseköğretim Yeterlilikler Çerçevesi (TYYÇ), Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) tarafından 2006-2010 yılları arasında gerçekleştirilen bir dizi çalışmalar sonucunda belirlenmiş ve tüm yükseköğretim kurumlarının bu doğrultuda yapılanma süreci başlamıştır. Belirlenen TYYÇ düzeyleri ve yeterlilik profillerine göre yükseköğretim sistemimizde 4 temel düzey yer almaktadır: Kısa Düzey (Ön lisans), Birinci Düzey (Lisans), İkinci Düzey (Yüksek lisans) ve Üçüncü Düzey (Doktora). Yükseköğretim Kurulu’nun 21.01.2010 Genel Kurul toplantısında yükseköğretimin herhangi bir düzeyini başarıyla tamamlayan bir öğrencinin kazanmış olacağı bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlikler kabul edilmiştir (Erdoğan, 2010: 25). TYYÇ Lisans eğitimi yeterlilikleri; bilgi, beceriler ve yetkinlikler şeklinde ifade edilmiştir. Bilgi düzeyi; kuramsal ve olgusal olarak, öğrenciler için alanındaki güncel bilgileri içeren ders kitapları, uygulama araç-gereçleri ve diğer kaynaklarla desteklenen ileri düzeydeki kuramsal ve uygulamalı bilgilere sahip olma şeklinde tanımlanmıştır. Beceri düzeyi; bilişsel ve uygulamalı olarak, öğrenciler için alanında edindiği ileri düzeydeki kuramsal ve uygulamalı bilgileri kullanabilme ve alanında edindiği ileri düzeydeki bilgi ve becerileri kullanarak verileri yorumlayabilme ve değerlendirebilme, sorunları tanımlayabilme, analiz edebilme, araştırmalara ve kanıtlara dayalı çözüm önerileri geliştirebilme şeklinde tanımlanmıştır. Yetkinlikler ise genel anlamda, öğrenciler için bağımsız çalışabilme ve sorumluluk alabilme yetkinliği, öğrenme yetkinliği, iletişim ve sosyal yetkinlik ve alana özgü yetkinlik şeklinde ifade edilmiştir (YÖK, 2010).

Yapılan bu değişiklikler genel olarak öğrenciyi ve gereksinimlerini ön plana çıkaran yeterliklere bağlı çıktı temelli bir anlayışı kapsamaktadır. Bu anlayışın temel amacı da, verilen eğitimin içeriğinin ve etkinliğinin evrensel ölçülerde öğrencinin ve çalışma hayatının beklentilerini karşılama olmasıdır. Bu alanda son yıllarda Sakarya Üniversitesi’nde (SAÜ) altyapı, bilgilenme ve uyum kapsamında yoğun çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmaların en önemli aşamalarından birini, mevcut eğitim öğretim programlarının gelişmelere paralel olarak güncelleştirilmesi oluşturmaktadır (Durman, Elmas, Kurt ve Kenar, 2011). Bu kapsamda 27 Aralık 2007’de başlayan SAÜ Eğitim-Öğretim Programlarının Güncellenmesi Projesi ile birçok çalışma yapılmıştır ve yapılmaya devam etmektedir. Yürütülen çalışmaların izlenmesine yönelik, SAÜ’nin eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin tanımlı, şeffaf ve sürekli geliştirilebilir bir çerçeveye taşınması amacıyla Eğitim-Öğretim Bilgi Sistemi (EÖBS) oluşturulmuştur. EÖBS’de SAÜ’nin tüm akademik programlarına ilişkin eğitim amaçları, hedefleri ve program yeterlikleri; eğitim programlarındaki ders planları; dersler ile program yeterlikleri arasındaki ilişkileri; derslerin amaç-öğrenme çıktıları-izlenmesi-değerlendirme bileşenleri gibi detaylı ders bilgileri; öğretim üyelerinin paylaşacağı dokümanlar; üniversitenin eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin değerlendirilmesine yönelik anketler ve öğretim üyelerine yönelik yapılan hizmet içi eğitim dokümanları yer almaktadır. EÖBS’de 2012-2013 eğitim-öğretim döneminde 12.400 ders mevcuttur (EÖBS, 2013).

Yükseköğretimde yeterliliklerin belirlenmesi, aşamalar şeklinde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Ulusal düzeyde belirlenen yeterlilikler göz önünde bulundurularak herhangi bir temel alandaki yeterlilikler, alan yeterlilikleri olarak yapılandırılmakta ve bu kapsamda her alanın altında yer alan programlar için program yeterlilikleri

oluşturulmaktadır. Program yeterlilikleri belirlendikten sonra programın içeriği, yapısı, dersleri ve öğrenme kazanımları/çıktıları oluşturulmaktadır. Yeterliliklerin kazanılma derecesi, her ders esnasında ve sonunda uygun nesnel yöntemlerle “öğrenme kazanımları/çıktıları” olarak ölçülmektedir (Erdoğan, 2010: 19, 28-29). Çıktı merkezli yaklaşımda ifade edilen öğrenme çıktıları, öğrenme döneminin sonunda öğrencilerin neleri yapabilmesi gerektiği yönündeki beklentileri ifade etmek amacıyla kullanılır. Öğrenme çıktıları, öğrencilerin belirli bir öğrenme sürecini tamamladıktan sonra neyi bildiği, neyi anladığı ve/veya neyi gösterebildiğine yönelik beklentileri içeren ifadelerdir, öğretmenin niyetinden daha çok öğrenenin başardıklarına odaklanmaktadır ve öğrenenin bir öğrenme etkinliğinin sonunda ortaya koyabildiklerine ağırlık vermektedir (Bologna Uzmanları Ulusal Takımı, 2008). Öğrenme çıktıları, öğretmenin amacından ziyade öğrenenin başarısı ile ilgilidir. Bu nedenle dersin amaçları ile öğrenim çıktıları aynı değildir. Öğrenme çıktıları; öğrencinin ne öğrenmesinin beklendiğidir, öğrenci merkezli bir sistemdir, öğretmekten öğrenmeye bir anlayış değişikliğidir, akademisyenler tarafından belirlenir ve yetkinliklerle ifade edilir. Yetkinlikler bilgi, anlama ve becerilerin dinamik bir kombinasyonudur. Yetkinlikler öğrencilerce edinilir. Yetkinlikler öğrenim çıktılarından gerektirdiğinden daha yüksek seviyede geliştirilebilir. Öğrenme çıktıları gözlenebilir ve ölçülebilir olmalıdır (Erdil, Güven, Mandal, Önderoğlu ve Özkale, 2007). Öğrenme çıktılarının gözlenebilir ve ölçülebilir olması öğretimde değerlendirmenin yapılabilmesine karşılık gelmektedir. Sınama durumlarının diğer bir deyişle ölçme işlemlerinin yapılabilmesi için öğrenme çıktılarının öğrencilerin davranışlarına dönük olarak ifade edilmesi gerekmektedir. Çünkü eğitim durumlarının düzenlenmesinde ve değerlendirmede ölçütler takımı olarak kabul ettiğimiz hedeflerin, bir birey tarafından kazanılıp kazanılmadığına karar vermek ve bireyde gözlemek için davranışlara dönüştürülmesi gerekmektedir. Eğitim uygulamalarında belli standartlara ulaşabilmek için davranışların belirlenmiş ve kazanılmış olması gereği vardır (Demirel, 2007). Eğitimde hedefler, “bir öğrencinin planlanmış ve tertiplenmiş yaşantılar sayesinde kazanması kararlaştırılan ve davranış değişikliği veya davranış olarak ifade edilmeye elverişli olan özelliklerdir” şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır (Ertürk, 2013: 26). Bir disiplin ya da bir ders kapsamında öğrencilere kazandırılması uygun görülen özellikler özel hedefler şeklinde ifade edilir (Demirel, 2007). Bu çerçevede genel anlamda ele aldığımızda, bir dersin amaçlarını özel hedefler ve o dersin öğrenme çıktıları da davranışlar olarak nitelendirebiliriz. Bundan dolayı, öğrencilerin aldıkları dersler kapsamında neler kazanması gerektiğini ifade eden öğrenme çıktılarının hedef ve davranışların yazılma ilkelerine göre yazılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Bu ilkeler doğrultusunda öğrenme çıktıları; açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli, belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı, değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı, öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı, aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları şeklinde yazılmamalı, çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı ve tek tip öğrenme ürününü ifade etmelidir (Demirel, 2007; Sönmez, 2007; Ertürk, 2013). Öğrenme çıktıları, literatürde geçerli olan, Bloom’un taksonomisine (1956) uygun şekilde yazılmalıdır. Bu taksonomi, öğrencilerin ulaşması istenilen süreci basitten karmaşığa hiyerarşik bir yapıda ifade etmektedir. Bloom’un taksonomisi, öğrenme çıktılarının yazılması için eylemler listesinden oluşan hazır bir yapı sunmaktadır (Eskicumalı, 2010). Bloom’un taksonomisine göre hedef davranışların aşamalı sınıflaması Bilişsel Alan, Duyuşsal Alan ve Devinişsel (Psiko-motor) Alan olmak üzere üç alanda yapılmaktadır. Bilişsel Alan, zihinsel öğrenmelerin çoğunlukta olduğu ve zihinsel yetilerin geliştirildiği alandır. Bu alanın alt basamakları bilgi, kavrama, uygulama, analiz, sentez ve değerlendirmedir. Duyuşsal Alan, sevgi, korku, nefret, ilgi, tutum ve güdülenmişlik gibi duygusal yönlerin baskın olduğu alandır. Bu alanda bireyin özellikleri ön plandadır. Devinişsel Alan, zihin ve kas koordinasyonunu gerektiren becerilerin baskın olduğu alandır. Bu alanda beceriler ön plandadır (Demirel, 2007). Öğrenme çıktıları da hedef alanlarına uygun olarak yazılmalıdır. Örneğin, “Değişkenleri özelliklerine göre sınıflandırır” öğrenme çıktısı bilişsel alanın kavrama düzeyine uygun olarak, “Bilinen ekonomik problemlere çözüm önerileri geliştirir” öğrenme çıktısı ise bilişsel alanın sentez düzeyine uygun olarak ifade edilmiştir (Eskicumalı, 2010). Öğrenme çıktılarının, öğrencilerin her ders kapsamında kazanması gereken bilgi, beceri ve yeterlilikleri ifade etmesi ve öğrencilerin nasıl değerlendirileceğinin göstergesi olması nedeniyle uygun bir şekilde yazılması önemli görülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, Sakarya Üniversitesi’nin lisans düzeyindeki akademik programlarında yer alan ders planlarının öğrenme çıktıları açısından incelenmesi araştırmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır.

YÖNTEM

Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Doküman incelemesi, araştırılması hedeflenen olgu veya olgular hakkında bilgi içeren yazıl materyallerin analizini

kapsamaktadır (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2008: 187). İlgili dokümanlar, SAÜ Eğitim-Öğretim Bilgi Sistemi'nde yer alan ders planlarından belirlenmiştir. SAÜ'nde bulunan on üç fakülteden seçkisiz yöntemle seçilen sekiz fakülte araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmaktadır. Sekiz fakülte bünyesindeki otuz üç bölümün 1. sınıf güz döneminde yer alan bütün derslerde tanımlanan öğrenme çıktıları incelenmiştir. Toplam 131 ders ve 733 öğrenme çıktısı hedef yazma ilkelerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde öğrenme çıktıları araştırmacılar tarafından ilk aşamada ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. İkinci aşamada sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır ve farklı ifade edilen maddeler üzerinde tartışılarak ortak karara varılmıştır. Hedef yazma ilkelerine göre hatalı yazılan öğrenme çıktıları sayılarla ifade edilmiştir. Belirlenen hata sayılarında, bir öğrenme çıktısı için birden fazla hata da yer almaktadır. Örneğin, bir öğrenme çıktısı hem açık ve net değildir hem de tek tip öğrenme ürününü ifade edecek şekilde yazılmamış olabilir. Bu durumda öğrenme çıktısı sayısı 1 iken hata sayısı 2 olarak ele alınmıştır. Verilerin analizinde elde edilen sonuçlar, öğrenme çıktıları incelenen 8 fakülte için toplam hata sayıları tek tabloda gösterilirken, üç fakülte için yapılan analizler de örnek olarak ayrı ayrı tablolar şeklinde sunulmuştur. Fakülte ve ders isimlerini vermek yerine fakülteler, fakülte 1, fakülte 2 ... şeklinde, derslerde ders 1, ders 2 ... şeklinde kodlanarak gösterilmiştir.

BULGULAR

Araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturan 8 fakültenin 1. sınıf güz döneminde okutulan 131 ders kapsamındaki 733 öğrenme çıktısında hedef yazma ilkelerine göre tespit edilen hata sayıları tablo 1'de gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 1. Öğrenme çıktılarında yapılan hatalar

<i>1.1.1. Öğrenme Çıktıları (8 Fakülte, 33 Bölüm, 131 Ders için)</i>	Öğrenme çıktılarında gözlenen hata sayısı	Toplan öğrenme çıktısı sayısı
Açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli (Belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı “anlar, bilir, öğrenir, aşına olur, maruz kalır, haberdar olur” gibi fiillere yer verilmemeli)	166	733
Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı	34	
Öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı	36	
Aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları olmamalı	14	
Çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı	29	
Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli	182	
Toplam	461	

Tablo 1 incelendiğinde 733 öğrenme çıktısı üzerinde 461 hata tespit edilmiştir. Öğrenme çıktılarının ifade edilmesinde hata yapılan kategoriler içerisinde 182 hata sayısı ile en çok tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli maddesinde hata yapılmıştır. İkinci sırada 166 hata sayısı ile açık ve basit biçimde ifade edilmeli maddesi ve üçüncü sırada 36 hata sayısı ile öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı maddesi gelmektedir. Diğer maddelerde sırasıyla 34 hata sayısı ile değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı, 29 hata sayısı ile çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı ve 14 hata sayısı ile aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları olmamalı şeklinde yer almaktadır.

Öğrenme çıktıları incelenen 8 fakülteden, 3 fakültenin örnek tabloları aşağıda sunulmaktadır. Fakülte 1'de yer alan 176 öğrenme çıktısının incelenme sonuçları tablo 2'de gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 2. Örnek fakülte 1 için incelenen öğrenme çıktıları

Öğrenme Çıktıları (5 Bölüm, 31 Ders için)	Öğrenme çıktılarında gözlenen hata sayısı	Toplan öğrenme çıktısı sayısı
Açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli (Belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı “anlar, bilir, öğrenir, aşına olur, maruz kalır, haberdar olur” gibi fiillere yer verilmemeli)	34	176
Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı	16	

Öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı	18
Aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları olmamalı	1
Çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı	10
Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli	63
Toplam	141

Tablo 2 incelendiğinde, fakülte 1'in beş bölümünde yer alan otuz bir ders kapsamında bulunan toplam 176 öğrenme çıktısı üzerinde yapılan hataların en çok 63 hata sayısı ile çıktılarının tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edecek şekilde yazılmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Tablo 3'de fakülte 1'in öğrenme çıktıları üzerinde yapılan analiz örneği sunulmuştur.

Tablo 3. Fakülte 1 derslerinde yer alan öğrenme çıktıları

Ders	Dersin öğrenme çıktıları	Yanlış öğrenme çıktıları	Örnek öğrenme çıktıları
Ders 1	10	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (4) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (2)	Türk yargı düzeni hakkında genel bilgilere ulaşır ve bu alanlardaki cümleleri anlar ve aktarabilme yeteneği kazanır. (Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş)
Ders 2	15	Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (3) Çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı (3)	Harcama kalemlerinin değişiminde çarpan kavramını, bunun nasıl ölçüldüğünü, özelliklerini ve sınırlarını açıklar (Çok kapsamlı)
Ders 3	6	Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (2) Açık ve net bir biçimde ifade edilmemiş (1)	Klâsik ve modern sosyal sorunların çözümüne yönelik akademik ve pratik bilgi birikimine sahip olur. (Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş)
Ders 4	9	Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (5) Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmamış (1)	Sosyolojinin kazandırdığı bakış açısını kendi çalışma alanında yardımcı bir unsur olarak kullanır. (Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde tanımlanmamış)
Ders 5	8	Öğrenciye dönük değil (3) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (3) Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmamış (3) Çok kapsamlı (2) Açık ve net değil (2) Aktif fiiller içermeli (1)	1. Elde edilen verileri uygun analiz yöntemlerini kullanarak karar alma sürecinde çözümleyebilme becerisinin geliştirilmesi.(Öğrenciye dönük değil) 2. Analitik düşünme ve çözümleme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi.(Çok kapsamlı, açık ve net değil, öğrenciye dönük değil)

Fakülte 2'de yer alan 79 öğrenme çıktısının incelenme sonuçları tablo 4'de gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 4. Örnek fakülte 2 için incelenen öğrenme çıktıları

Öğrenme Çıktıları (Beş Bölüm, 29 Ders için)	Öğrenme çıktılarında gözlenen hata sayısı	Toplan öğrenme çıktısı sayısı
Açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli	25	79

(Belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı “anlar, bilir, öğrenir, aşına olur, maruz kalır, haberdar olur” gibi fiillere yer verilmemeli)	
Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı	5
Öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı	18
Aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları olmamalı	1
Çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı	7
Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli	17
Toplam	73

Tablo 4 incelendiğinde, fakülte 2'nin beş bölümünde yer alan 29 ders kapsamında bulunan toplam 79 öğrenme çıktısı üzerinde yapılan hataların en çok 25 hata sayısı ile çıktılarının açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmemesinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Tablo 5'de fakülte 2'nin öğrenme çıktıları üzerinde yapılan analiz örneği sunulmuştur.

Tablo 5. Fakülte 2 derslerinde yer alan öğrenme çıktıları

Ders	Dersin öğrenme çıktıları	Yanlış öğrenme çıktıları	Örnek öğrenme çıktıları
Ders 1	7	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (1) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (1)	1. Yönetim sürecinde davranış bilimlerinin ortaya çıkışını ve ilgili bilim dallarını açıklar. (Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş) 2. Kültür, değerler ve inançlar hakkında bilgi sahibidir. (Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş)
Ders 2	6	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (1) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (1)	Herhangi bir iş örgütünün insan kaynakları/emek yönetimi politikalarını oluşturur ve bunları sorgular. (Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş)
Ders 3	10	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (3)	Halkla ilişkiler ve pazarlama ilişkisini ortaya koyar. (Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş)
Ders 4	5	Öğrenciye dönük değil, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmamış (5) Çok Kapsamlı (1)	1. Örnek olay incelemeleri yaparak teorik bilgilerin pratikte nasıl kullanabileceğini öğretir. (Çok kapsamlı, öğrenciye dönük değil) 2. İşletmeciliğe ilişkin güncel gelişmeleri öğrencilere aktarma. (Öğrenciye dönük değil)
Ders 5	6	Öğrenciye dönük değil, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmamış (6) Çok kapsamlı (2)	1. İşletmelerde uygulanan işlevleri tanımlama (Çok kapsamlı ve öğrenciye dönük değil) 2. Destekleyici işlevlerin örneklenerek yorumlanması (Öğrenciye dönük değil)

Fakülte 3'de yer alan 121 öğrenme çıktısının incelenme sonuçları tablo 6'da gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 6. Örnek fakülte 3 için incelenen öğrenme çıktıları

Öğrenme Çıktıları (8 Bölüm, 16 Ders için)	Öğrenme çıktılarında gözlenen hata sayısı	Toplan öğrenme çıktısı sayısı
Açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli (Belirsiz fiillerden kaçınılmalı “anlar, bilir, öğrenir, aşına olur, maruz kalır, haberdar olur” gibi fiillere yer verilmemeli)	58	121

Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmalı	6
Öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı	-
Aktif fiiller içermeli, konu başlıkları olmamalı	2
Çok kapsamlı ya da çok dar olmamalı	11
Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli	34
Toplam	111

Tablo 6 incelendiğinde, fakülte 3'ün üç bölümünde yer alan 18 ders kapsamında bulunan toplam 121 öğrenme çıktısı üzerinde yapılan hataların en çok 58 hata sayısı ile çıktılarının açık ve basit ifade edilmeli maddesine göre yazılmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Tablo 7'de fakülte 3'ün öğrenme çıktıları üzerinde yapılan analiz örneği sunulmuştur.

Tablo 7. Fakülte 3 derslerinde yer alan öğrenme çıktıları

Ders	Dersin öğrenme çıktıları	Yanlış öğrenme çıktıları	Örnek öğrenme çıktıları
Ders 1	6	Çok Kapsamlı (4) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (3) Aktif fiil (2) Açık ve net değil (1)	Problem belirleme, formüle etme ve çözme becerisi (Çok kapsamlı, tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş, aktif fiille bitmemiş)
Ders 2	5	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (1) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (1) Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmamış (1)	Basit Elektrik-Elektronik devrelerini tasarlar ve gerçekler. (Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş ve Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde tanımlanmamış)
Ders 3	6	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (6) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (1) Çok Kapsamlı (1)	Mezun olduktan sonra onları bekleyen iş olanaklarından ve iş koşullarından haberdar olur. (Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş ve çok kapsamlı)
Ders 4	7	Açık ve net ifade edilmemiş (5) Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş (2) Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde gözlenebilir olarak tanımlanmamış (1)	1. Bir olayı ya da nesneyi dört boyutlu olarak yazarak, çizerek ve sözlü olarak tanımlayabilir. (Tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmemiş) 2. Bilimsel biçim hakkında ilk uygulamaları gerçekleştirebilir. (Değerlendirme yapılacak biçimde tanımlanmamış)

SONUÇ, TARTIŞMA VE ÖNERİLER

Araştırma kapsamında incelenen öğrenme çıktıları üzerinde yapılan hatalar içinde en çok tek tip öğrenme ürünü ifade edilmeli maddesinde hata yapılmıştır. Bir öğrenme çıktısının birden fazla öğrenme ürünü ifade edecek şekilde tanımlanması öğrencinin doğru bir şekilde değerlendirilmesini zorlaştırabilir. Örneğin, “bir olayı ya da nesneyi dört boyutlu olarak yazarak, çizerek ve sözlü olarak tanımlayabilir” öğrenme çıktısı için öğrenci ders kapsamındaki bir olayı ya da nesneyi dört boyutlu olarak yazabiliyor ancak çizemiyorsa bu öğrenme çıktısı için başarısız sayılacaktır. Oysa burada ifade edilen boyutlardan birini öğrenci kazanmıştır. Bu öğrenme çıktısı için öğrenciye tamamen başarısızdır diyemeyiz. Dolayısıyla, öğrenme çıktıları tek bir öğrenme ürünü ifade edecek şekilde tanımlanırsa, öğrencilerin başarıları doğru bir şekilde

değerlendirilebilir. Öğrenme çıktılarında yapılan hatalardan ikinci sırada açık ve basit bir biçimde ifade edilmeli maddesi gelmektedir. İncelenen öğrenme çıktıları; ... bilgi sahibidir, ... ortaya koyar, ... haberdar olur şeklinde belirsiz fiillere yer verildiği için açık ve basit bir biçimde tanımlanmadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bu öğrenme çıktılarında ifade edilen belirsiz fiiller yerine tanımlar, açıklar, analiz eder gibi açık ve net fiillere yer verilebilir. Bu şekilde öğrencilerin öğrenme süreci sonunda kazanması öngörülen özellikler, öğrenciler için daha anlaşılır olabilir. Öğrenme çıktılarının tanımlanmasında üçüncü sırada yapılan hata ise öğrenciye dönük olmalı, öğrencinin yapabilecekleri vurgulanmalı maddesidir. Öğrenme çıktıları öğrencinin öğrenme-öğretme sürecinde kazanması gereken özellikleri ifade etmelidir. Öğreticinin değil öğrencinin neler yapması gerektiğini göstermelidir. Örneğin, “destekleyici işlevlerin örneklenerek yorumlanması”, “analitik düşünme ve çözümleme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi” ve “örnek olay incelemeleri yaparak teorik bilgilerin pratikte nasıl kullanabileceğini öğretir” şeklinde ifade edilen öğrenme çıktıları öğreticinin süreçte neler yapması gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Öğrenme-öğretme sürecinin merkezinde bulunan öğrenci için öğreticinin rehberliğinde kendisinin çabasıyla neler öğrenmesi, neler kazanması gerektiği ve bunun sonucunda hangi ölçütler kapsamında değerlendirileceğinin göstergesi olması açısından öğrenme çıktılarının öğrenciye dönük olarak ifade edilmesinin gerekli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Bununla birlikte incelenen öğrenme çıktılarının çoğunlukla bilgi düzeyini ölçecek şekilde tanımlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, duyuşsal alan basamaklarını içeren öğrenme çıktıları bulunmamasıyla beraber öğrencilerin beceri ve yetkinlik düzeylerine yönelik öğrenme çıktılarına da yer verilmediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Oysa öğrenme çıktıları TYYÇ kapsamında bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlik düzeylerinde ifade edilmektedir. Bilgi düzeyinde öğrenme çıktılarına daha çok ağırlık verilmesinin nedeni, öğrenme çıktılarının beceri ve yetkinlik düzeyinde tanımlanmasının güç olmasından ve aynı zamanda bu tür kazanımların ölçülmesinde uygun ölçme-değerlendirme yöntemlerinin tanımlanmasında zorluklar yaşanılmasından kaynaklanabilir.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre fakültelerde ders veren öğretim elemanlarına yönelik öğrenme çıktılarının yazılma ilkeleri ile ilgili alan uzmanları tarafından seminerler düzenlenmesi önerilebilir. Ayrıca, araştırmanın devamı niteliğinde bir sonraki aşama olarak öğrenme çıktılarına yönelik tanımlanan öğretim yöntem ve teknikleri ile ölçme-değerlendirme yöntem ve tekniklerinin uygunluğu incelenebilir.

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ICQH 2013

Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi öğrencilerin tıp eğitimi değerlendirmeleri “Hekimlik ve uzmanlığa bakış”

Mustafa Altindis¹, Busra Oner², Seda Ozpak², Necip Yariz²

¹Sakarya University, School Of Medicine, Dept Of Medical Microbiology, Sakarya, TR.

²Sakarya University, School Of Medicine, Medical Students, Korucuk, Sakarya, TR.

Students' evaluation of medical education university Medical School in Sakarya "Overview of medicine and speciality "

Introduction and Objective: Medical education is a complex process that is affected from many different factors. In this study, through the eyes of the students of the Faculty of Medicine, it is aimed specify the factors affecting outlook on medicine and speciality with evaluating medical education.

Materials and Methods: This study is a cross-sectional study was obtained permission from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Research in the universe as the 2013-2014 academic year has been the first there grade students. A total of 155 students studying in the first three classes for 105 (67.7%) was applied under observation.

Results: 74's of the respondents were female (70%), 31 (30%) were men. From the evaluation of the survey, it is specified that the 86% of the students willingly chose medical school, 87% faced very different challenges for the first three years, and 54% of them thought the integrated system brought difficulties. 57% of them didn't found medical training adequate, where the part of 63% satisfied the laboratory practices, 59% of the theoretical courses prepare themselves to the clinic, 58% believe that they are prepared to the SPECIALITY exam, 60% think the necessity of the feedbacks after exams, 77% in medical education accreditation requirements that it believes , 70% thought speciality abroad and 59% of have internship abroad with ERASMUS . (Table 1). Again, according to the data from the surveys, 73% of students being useful to humanity, 37% of for the social status and 25% with the intense desire of the family reported that fort he reasons to choose this department . 12 % of the students chose Basic Medicine, 39% internal, 50% surgical medical science for their specialization.

" .. What are the areas that your faculty have? ... " Questions had the 87% as the library / study environment in first, the lack of in environmental and social deficits (canteens , cafes , sports facilities , local ...) second place (78%) , are listed .

Table 1 Different answers to the questions in the survey percentages of students (n = 105).

	Yes	No	Yes %	No%
1-Did you select this department with your own desicion?	14	13.5	89	86.7
2 - Are you satisfied with this choice on your part?	13	12.8	88	87.2
4- Did you face any difficulty studying on Medicine. If your answer is yes, about what ?	11	10.8	90	89.2
5- Is integrated system used in medical education bring you difficulties?	41	43.6	53	54.8
6- Do you find that you can reach enough medical education?	60	57.6	44	43.2
7- Are you satisfied with the effectiveness of your Laboratory lessons?	38	36.8	65	63.7
8- Are your Medical training materials sufficient?	70	67.9	33	32.6
10 - Do you think that theoretical courses prepare you for the clinical courses?	42	40.7	61	59.9
11- Do you think trainings you have received prepare you for SPECIALITY exam?	53	58.2	38	39.4
12- Feedbacks after exams are applying at your school?	33	37.0	56	60.1
13 - Do you believe in the necesserity of accreditation in Medical education? 20	21.2	74	77.6	
14- Do you think having SPECIALITY abroad ?	32	30.7	72	70.0
16 - Do you think ERASMUS internship / training mobility abroad?	43	41.3	61	59.6

Conclusion: It is seen that students studying medicine for different purposes are planning SPECIALITY in surgery and internal medicine. Despite of the lacks of library and studying facilities they found their education sufficient when they compare with other medical faculties.

Keywords: Medical Student, training, evaluation, specialization

GİRİŞ

Tıp fakültelerinin temel görevleri arasında en başta eğitim gelir. Eğitim ise öğrenci, asistan, öğretim üyesi ve hasta eğitimini kapsar. Türk Tabipleri Birliği'nin 1997 yılında yayınladığı mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitimi raporu; mezuniyet öncesi tıp eğitimi tamamlayan hekimin, birinci basamakta bireye ve çevreye yönelik koruyucu hekimlik yapabilen, toplumda sık görülen hastalıkları ve ölüm nedenlerini bilen ve bu hastalıklara ilişkin güncel tanı ve tedavi yöntemlerini uygulayabilen ve birinci basamakta ayakta ve evde tedavi yapabilen, ekip çalışmasına önem veren, bir ekibi yönetebilecek ve yönlendirebilecek bilgiye sahip, çok bilimli (multidisipliner) ve çok kesimli (multisektörel) çalışabilen, toplumla iletişim kurabilen ve toplum katılımını sağlayabilen, bilgiye ulaşabilen ve sürekli tıp eğitiminin önemini, ülkenin sağlık sorunlarını bilen ve bunlara çözüm arayan bir kişi olmasını öngörmüştür. Tıp Fakültesi öğrencilerinin eğitimi 2001 yılında Ulusal Çekirdek Eğitim Programı tarafından belirlenmiş ve tüm tıp fakültelerinde standart bir eğitim verilmesi amaçlanmıştır(1-5).

Ülkemizde altı yıllık tıp eğitiminin ardından 'tıp doktoru' unvanını alan hekimler, mevcut sağlık sisteminin getirisi olarak uzmanlaşmayı yani Tıpta Uzmanlık Sınavında (TUS) başarılı olmayı zorunlu bir hedef olarak görmektedirler. Günümüzde hizmet vereceği toplumun temel sağlık sorunlarına hakim, hastalıktan korunma ve tedavi yollarını iyi bilen hekimlere gereksinim duyulmaktadır (1). Biz bu çalışmada, eğitim kalitesini değerlendirme ölçeklerinden bir tanesi olan anket uygulaması ile Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesinde Dönem 1-3 öğrencilerinin özelliklerini ve eğitim ile ilgili görüşlerini belirlemeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntem:

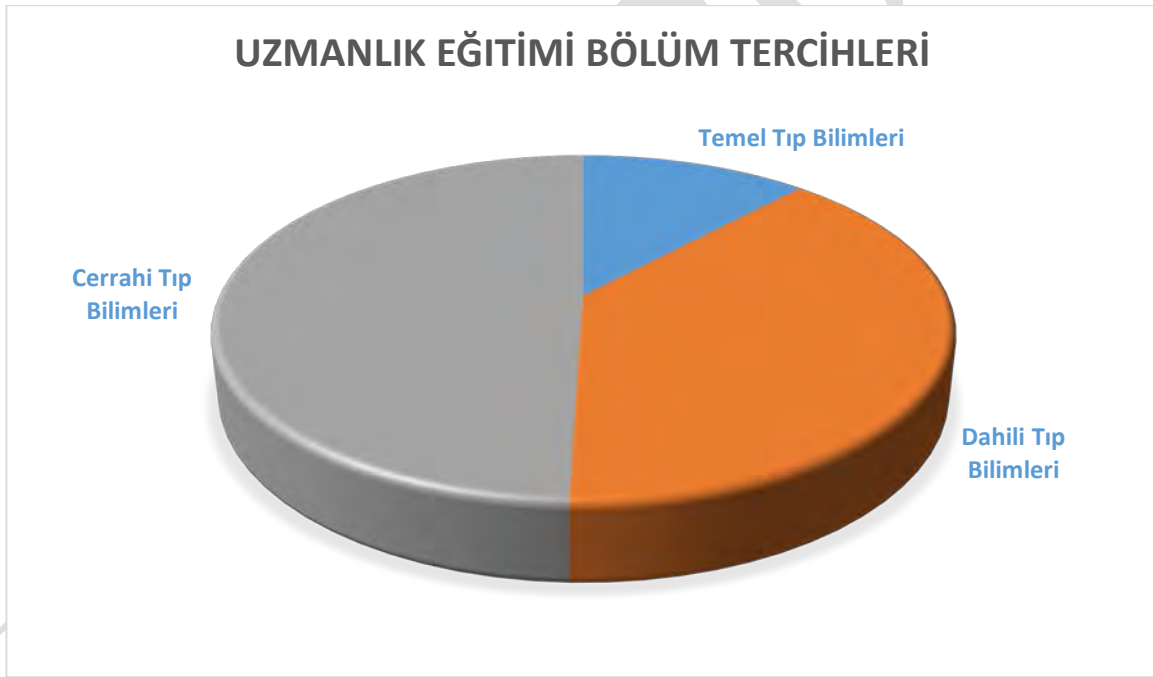
Çalışma kesitsel tipte bir çalışma olup Tıp Fakültesi Dekanlığından gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni olarak 2013-2014 eğitim öğretim yılındaki ilk 3 sınıf öğrencileri alınmıştır. İlk 3 sınıfta okuyan toplam 155 öğrenciden 105'ine (%67.7) gözlem altında anket uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular:

Ankete katılanların 74'si kadın (%70), 31'i (%30) erkekti. Anketlerin değerlendirilmesinden; öğrencilerden %86'sının tıp fakültesini isteyerek seçtiği, %87'si ilk üç yılda çok farklı zorluklar ile karşılaştığı, %54'ünün entegre sistemin zorluk getirdiği kanısında olduğu, %57'sinin aldığı tıp eğitimini yeterli bulmadığı, %63'ünün laboratuvar uygulamalarından memnun olduğu, %59'unun aldığı teorik derslerin kendisini kliniğe; %58'inin TUS'a iyi hazırladığına inandığı, %60'ının kurul sonrası geri bildirim katılmadığı/yada yapılmadığını düşündüğü, %77'sinin tıp eğitiminde akreditasyonun gerekliliğine inandığı, %70'inin yurt dışında uzmanlık düşündüğü ve %59'unun ERASMUS ile yurt dışında staj yapmak istediği belirlenmiştir(Tablo 1). Yine anketlerden edilen verilere göre; öğrencilerin %73'ünün insanlığa faydalı olma, %37'sinin toplumsal statü ve %25'i de ailesinin yoğun isteği ile bu mesleği seçtiğini bildirmiştir. Öğrencilerin %12'i Temel Tıp, %39'u Dahili, % 50'si ise Cerrahi tıp Bilimlerinden birisinde uzmanlık eğitimi almak istediğini belirtmiştir. “..Fakültenizin yetersiz olduğu alanlar nedir?...” sorusuna ilk sırada %87 oranı ile kütüphane/ders çalışma ortamının olmaması, ikinci sırada da(%78) çevresel ve sosyal eksiklikler(kantin, kafe, spor tesisi, lokal...) sıralanmıştır.

Tablo 1. Ankete katılan öğrencinin farklı sorulara yanıt yüzdeleri(n:105).

	Hayır	% Hayır	Evet	% Evet
1- Tıp Fakültesini isteyerek mi seçtiniz?	14	13,5	89	86,7
2- Bu Seçiminizden bölümden memnun musunuz?	13	12,8	88	87,2
4 -Tıp okurken zorlukla karşılaştınız mı, karşılaştıysanız hangi konuda?	11	10,8	90	89,2
5 -Tıp eğitiminde kullanılan entegre sistem size zorluk getiriyor mu?	41	43,6	53	54,8
6 -Aldığınız tıp eğitiminin yeterli buluyor musunuz?	60	57,6	44	43,2
7 -Laboratuvar derslerinizin etkinliğinden memnun musunuz?	38	36,8	65	63,7
8 -Tıp eğitim materyalleriniz yeterli mi?	70	67,9	33	32,6
10 -Aldığınız teorik derslerin sizi klinik derslere hazırladığını düşünüyor musunuz?	42	40,7	61	59,9
11 -Aldığınız eğitimin sizi TUS'a iyi hazırladığını düşünüyor musunuz?	53	58,2	38	39,4
12 -Kurul sonrası geri bildirim değerlendirmeleri gerçekleşiyor mu?	33	37,0	56	60,1
13 -Tıp eğitiminde Akreditasyonun gerekliliğine inanıyor musunuz?	20	21,2	74	77,6
15. Yurt dışında uzmanlık düşünür müsünüz?	32	30,7	72	70,0
16. -ERASMUS ile yurt dışında staj/eğitim hareketliliği düşünüyor musunuz?	43	41,3	61	59,6



TARTIŞMA

Tıp fakültesi eğitim programlarını izlemek, değişiklikler ve iyileştirme çalışmaları yapmak için bir yöntem olarak eğitim değerlendirmeleri yapılmaktadır (1). Değerlendirmenin etkisi ve

eğitimin gelişmesine hizmet edebilmesi için geri bildirim ve değerlendirmelerin öğrenciler, eğitimciler, eğitim programı sorumluları ve yöneticilerle paylaşılması gereklidir. Belirli aralıklarla yapılan anket çalışmaları meydana gelen değişikliklerin değerlendirilmesine yol göstericidir(1-3).

Sorduğumuz 15 sorunun ışığında ilk üç senelik paydayı oluşturan öğrencilerin hangi sıkıntılarla karşılaştığı ve ne gibi eksikliklerinin bulunduğu saptanmaya çalıştı, dezavantajlarla karşılaştıklarında bunları avantajlarını kullanarak kapatmayı başarabilen öğrenciler tek başınayken onları zorlayacak bazı etmenlerin şu anki kombinasyonda onlara iyi bir eğitim ortamı sağladığını düşünüyorlar. Kontenjanlarındaki kısıtlama sayesinde daha özel bir eğitim alabilen öğrenciler kliniğe umutla bakıyor, bunda en büyük payın öğretim kadrolarındaki yeterlilik ve paylaşılan deneyim olduğunu düşünmeleri de fakültenin öğrencileri sadece temel bilimler ile değil kliniğe yönelik teorik ve pratik bazda eğitimle donattığını gösteriyor. Neden tıp fakültesini seçtiklerini sorduğumuzda öğrencilerin büyük kısmının insanlığa faydalı olmak için bu bölümü seçtiğini görüyoruz; bu da gösteriyor ki doktorluk insanlara birinci elden ulaşmada ve onlar için primer düzeyde en büyük ihtiyaçları karşılamada en büyük öneme sahip meslek dalı. Geride kalan öğrencilerden sosyal statüsü için doktor olmak istediğini belirtenler beyaz önlüğün algıda ne kadar büyük bir seçicilik yarattığı ve uyandırdığı saygı duygusuyla ilgileniyor. En az paya ise aile ve çevre baskısı ile tıp seçen öğrenciler sahip, ailelere göre doktorluğun iş bulmak konusunda garanti bir meslek olması ve insan nesli devam ettikçe doktor ihtiyacının da devam edecek olması onların tıbbı olan güvenlerinin devamındaki en büyük etken. Aldığı eğitim kadar başlayacağı uzmanlık dalını da şimdiden önemseyen preklinik öğrencileri büyük çoğunlukla cerrahi bilimlerde çalışmayı isterken en az tercih edilen alan temel bilimler oldu.

Tıp fakültesini kendi istekleriyle mi seçtiklerini sorduğumuz öğrencilerin büyük çoğunluğu bu kararı alırken bir dış faktörden etkilenmediklerini öne sürdü. Okuldaki kütüphane, kadavra ya da sosyal imkanlar gibi eksikliklerin onları negatif etkilediğini düşünen öğrenciler bunu kontenjanlarının az oluşuyla avantaja çevirebiliyor. Aldıkları eğitim ve kullanılan entegre sisteminin getirdiği zorluklara rağmen seçtikleri bölümden memnun olduklarını bildiren öğrenciler Laboratuvar derslerinin yeterliliğinden memnun olmalarına rağmen aldıkları tıp eğitiminin yeterli olmadığını düşünüyor. Ve bu eğitimin kendilerini kliniğe hazırladığını fakat TUS'a hazırlık aşamasında yeterli kadar destekleyemediğini belirtiyor. ERASMUS ya da staj değişimleri ile yurt dışı olanaklarına sahip olmanın önemini vurgulayan öğrenciler okullarının akredite olmasındaki gerekliliğinden de bahsettiler.

Edirne ve ark çalışmasında Van YYU Tıp fakültesinde yapılan alışmada; Ankete katılan 62 öğrencinin çoğu Güneydoğu Anadolu (% 45.9), Doğu Anadolu (% 18.0) ve İç Anadolu (% 14.8) kökenli olup Tıp Fakültesi binası alt yapısı ile ilgili olan sorulara büyük çoğunlukla olumsuz görüş sahibi olduğu bildirilmiştir. Dönem 2 derslerine giren akademisyenlerin ders anlatma becerileri hakkında öğrencilerin % 41.9'u olumsuz veri sunarken, % 37.1'i tamamen yetersiz bulduklarını ifade etmişlerdir ve öğrencilerin % 67.7'si derslerin verilme şekillerini olumsuz bulduklarını belirtmişlerdir. Tıpta Uzmanlık Sınavına yönelik eğitim verilmesini isteyen öğrencilerin oranı %95.2'dir(6).

SONUÇ

Ülkemizde tıp eğitimi geliştirme çalışmaları, toplumun sağlık gereksinimlerini karşılayabilecek bilgi, beceri ve tutuma sahip, sürekli öğrenen ve kendini geliştiren hekimler yetiştirme amacına yönelik olarak sürdürülmelidir. Fakültemizin amaçları, eğitim hedefleri, eğitim programı, eğiticileri, öğrenme ortamı ve olanakları ile en iyi biçimde

yürütülmeye çalışılan eğitimin en üst düzeye ulaşması, sürekli değerlendirme ve bunu izleyen iyileştirme etkinlikleri ile sağlanabilir.

Yaptığımız araştırma sonucunda zamanın çoğunun laboratuarda geçirilerek tamlanacağı temel bilimlerde uzmanlığın ağır nöbetler ve daha uzun asistanlık sürecine rağmen cerrahi bilimlere oranla daha az tercih edildiği görülmüş, öğrencilerin farklı faktörlerin etkisiyle başladığı tıp fakültesi eğitimden ortak olarak memnun olduğu ve mesleğe olan bakış açılarını sistemin zorluklarının değiştiremediği görülmektedir.

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Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi uzmanlık eğitimi (Öğretim üyesi gözü ile)

Evulation of the specialist training in Sakarya University, Medical School
(Teaching staff approach)

Mustafa Altındış, Ali Rıza Atasoy

SAU Tıp Fakültesi Tıbbi Mikrobiyoloji AD. Korucuk, Sakarya

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Her bir uzmanlık alanında eğitim programının uyması gereken asgari standartlar ile öğrenim hedefleri ve eğitim sürecinin farklı senelerine göre seviyelendirilmiş çekirdek eğitim müfredatı belirlenmiş olmalıdır. Bir uzmanlık alanının çekirdek eğitim müfredatı, o alandaki akademisyenlerce oluşturulmuş bir kurul tarafından düzenli olarak güncellenmeli ve geliştirilmelidir. Bu çalışmada tıpta uzmanlık eğitim sürecinin öğretim üyeleri ve uzmanlık öğrencileri bakışı ile değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışma kesitsel tipte bir çalışma olup Tıp Fakültesi Dekanlığından gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dahili(11), Cerrahi(11) ve Temel(6) Tıp bölümlerinden toplam 28 öğretim üyesi çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Öğretim üyeleri ile yüz yüze görüşülerek anket formu doldurulmuş, açık uçlu sorular ile de genel değerlendirmeleri alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Toplam 28 öğretim üyesinin dahil edildiği çalışmanın anket değerlendirme verilerine göre; %82'sinin bir asistan eğitim programı(çekirdek eğitim müfredatı) olduğu, %58'inin asistan karnesi doldurduğu ve %63'ünün sınav yaparak geri bildirim aldığı, eğitim olarak düzenli makale saati, seminer ve olgu sunusu yapıldığı, %41'inin branşı ile ilgili teknik donanım eksikliği yaşadığı, %36'sını kurumu tez çalışması için yetersiz bulduğu, %32'sinin kurumdaki eğitici sayısını az bulduğu, %67'sinin rotasyonları efektif bulmadığı, %60'ının kendi eğitim sitilini "uzman, Öğrenimi kolaylaştırıcı ve branşının iyi bir temsilcisi" olarak gördüğü, %85'i eğitici yönünü yeterli bulmakta olup uzmanlık eğitimde en büyük eksikliğin dekanlık binası ve hastanede kütüphanenin yetersizliğini vurguladıkları belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Tıpta uzmanlık eğitiminin standart ve gereksinimlerinin daha da netleştiği günümüzde uzmanlık eğitim sürecinde tüm eğitim enstrümanlarının kullanılabilmesi bir takım eksikliklerin giderilebilmesi ile söz konusu olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıpta uzmanlık eğitimi.

Evulation of the specialist training in Sakarya University, Medical School
(Teaching staff approach)

ABSTRACT

Aim: The minimum standards of the training program for each specialization area, learning objectives and core training curriculum outlined of the training process according to different years should be determined. The core curriculum areas of specialization area

should be developed and regularly updated by a committee that are contain academicians. The purpose of of this study, Education process of medical specialization was evaluate opinion of academicians and specialization students.

Material and Method: The study is a cross-sectional were obtained permission from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. This study was carried out in Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine. Questionnaire was applied to 28 teaching staff who are Medical(11), surgical(11) and Basic Science(6). Questionnaire was completed face to face with teaching staff, General assessment of faculty members taken with open-ended questions.

Findings: According to survey data; 82% of has a assistant education program (core education curriculum), 58% of filling assistant reports, 63% of conduct exam for received feedback, regular article hours, seminars and case presentation is made, 41% of has technical materials deficiencies about branch 36% of finding that insufficient environment for preparation of thesis 32% of insufficient number of academicians, 67% of finding that rotation is ineffective, 60% of sees as their training style "expert, facilitator of learning and a good representative of the branch", 85% think that own educational direction is enough and the biggest deficiency of education were determined insufficient physical conditions and library.

Results: Standards and requirement of specialization in medical education is more clear recently. Educational instrument that are used for specialization process will be concerned to correction of deficiencies.

Key words: Specialization education in Medicine.

GİRİŞ

Ülkemizdeki tıp fakültelerinin mezuniyet sonrası eğitimi bilindiği gibi “araştırma görevlisi”, “tıpta uzmanlık öğrencisi” ya da biraz eski ama daha genel kullanılan ifade ile “asistan” eğitimi adı altında sürdürülmektedir. Asistanlık eğitimine başlayabilmek için Tıpta Uzmanlık Sınavı (TUS)’nda yeteri kadar puan toplamak gerekmektedir. Sınavda başarılı olan hekimler asistan olarak önceden belirledikleri alanlardan birinde çalışmaya başlamaktadırlar.

Ülkemizde, klinik dallarda asistanlığa başlamanın tek yolu TUS sınavıdır. Bununla beraber Temel Tıp Bilimleri dallarında ikinci bir alternatif daha bulunmaktadır. Bu da doktora sınavları aracılığıyla Tıp fakültelerinin ilgili anabilim dalları kendilerinde doktora yapacak “Doktora öğrencilerini” seçmektedirler. Deontoloji ve Tıp Tarihi dalı da ülkemizde hem TUS sınavı hem de Doktora şeklinde mezuniyet sonrası eğitimin sürdürüldüğü bir alandır.

Her bir uzmanlık alanında eğitim programının uyması gereken asgari standartlar ile öğrenim hedefleri ve eğitim sürecinin farklı senelerine göre seviyelendirilmiş çekirdek eğitim müfredatı belirlenmiş olmalıdır. Tıpta Uzmanlık Yönetmeliği ile bu sorumluluk Tıpta Uzmanlık Kurulu (TUK)'na verilmiş durumdadır. Bir uzmanlık alanının çekirdek eğitim müfredatı, o alandaki akademisyenlerce oluşturulmuş bir kurul tarafından düzenli olarak güncellenmeli ve geliştirilmelidir ki Müfredat Oluşturma ve Standartları Geliştirme Sistemi (TUKMOS) bu amaca hizmet etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada tıpta uzmanlık eğitim sürecinin öğretim üyeleri ve uzmanlık öğrencileri bakışı ile değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışma kesitsel tipte bir çalışma olup Tıp Fakültesi Dekanlığından gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Sakarya Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dahili(11), Cerrahi(11) ve Temel(6) Tıp bölümlerinden toplam 28 öğretim üyesi çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Öğretim üyeleri ile yüz yüze görüşülerek anket formu doldurulmuş, açık uçlu sorular ile de genel değerlendirmeleri alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Toplam 28 öğretim üyesinin dahil edildiği çalışmanın anket değerlendirme verilerine göre; %82'sinin bir asistan eğitim programı(çekirdek eğitim müfredatı) olduğu, %58'inin asistan karnesi doldurduğu ve %63'ünün sınav yaparak geri bildirim aldığı, eğitim olarak düzenli makale saati, seminer ve olgu sunusu yapıldığı, %41'inin branşı ile ilgili teknik donanım eksikliği yaşadığı, %36'sını kurumu tez çalışması için yetersiz bulduğu, %32'sinin kurumdaki eğitici sayısını az bulduğu, %67'sinin rotasyonları efektif bulmadığı, %60'ının kendi eğitim sitilini “uzman, Öğrenimi kolaylaştırıcı ve branşının iyi bir temsilcisi” olarak gördüğü, %85'i eğitici yönünü yeterli bulmakta olup uzmanlık eğitimde en büyük eksikliğin dekanlık binası ve hastanede kütüphanenin yetersizliğini vurguladıkları belirlenmiştir.

TARTIŞMA

Tıpta uzmanlık eğitiminin eğitim sonu yapılan tek bir sınav ile değerlendirilmesi, eğitim ölçme ve değerlendirme teorilerine uygun düşmemektedir. Uzmanlık eğitimi, eğitim süresince yapılandırılmış değerlendirmeye tabii tutulmalıdır. Bu değerlendirme esas olarak geliştirici (formatif) nitelikte olmalıdır. Bunun yanında, süreci bir sınavlar silsilesine dönüştürmeyecek şekilde bazı ciddi değerlendirmeler de yapılmalıdır. Kullanılacak yöntemlere verebilecek birkaç örnek: Küçük Klinik Sınavlar, OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination), OSPE (Objective Structured Practical Examination), CORE (Clinical Objective Reasoning Examination), OSATS (Objective Structural Assessment of Clinical Technical Skills), DOPS (Direct Observation of Practical Skills), Logbook / Portfolio, 360 derece değerlendirme.

Asistan karnesi; asistanların süreç içerisinde kazanacakları bilgi, beceri ve tutumların, hem bizzat kendilerince hem de eğiticiler tarafından takip edilmesini sağlayabilecek etkili bir araçtır. Öte yandan, asistanların faaliyetlerinin kendileri tarafından belgelendirilerek oluşturacakları asistan portföyü değerlendirilerek eğitsel kazanımlara yönelik çıkarımlar yapılabilir.

Uzmanlık eğitimi veren kurumlarımızda asistanlar tarafından üstlenilmiş olan sağlık hizmeti sunumu yükü, eğitim süreçlerini engellemeyecek şekilde düzenlenmelidir. Sağlık hizmeti sunumu, asistan eğitiminin bir parçası olarak planlanmalı, eğitim sorumlularının asistanlara iş başında yapıcı geribildirim vermesi sağlanmalıdır. Tıbbi pratiğin kanıta dayalı uygulanması prensibi yol gösterici olmalı, eğitim sorumluları bu konuda asistanlara etkin danışmanlık sunabilmelidir.

Uzmanlık öğrencilerinin fiziksel ortam ile ilgili öneri ve temennilerinin dikkate alınması, eğitimin daha verimli olmasını sağlayacaktır. Tıpta uzmanlık eğitimi veren kurum, eğitim alanların ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek ortamı sağlamalı ve gerekli düzenlemeleri uzmanlık öğrencilerinden alınan geri bildirimler doğrultusunda yapmalıdır. Ayrıca yeterli işlevsel kapasiteye sahip yardımcı sağlık ve destek personeli sayısı ve dağılımı sağlanmalıdır. Tıpta uzmanlık eğitimi alanlara, hekimlik dışı (tıbbi sekreterlik, malzeme temini vb.) işler yüklenerek eğitimlerine ait zamanın verimsiz kullanılmasına sebebiyet verilmemelidir.

Uzmanlık eğitimi veren kurumlar, vaka çeşitliliğini ve sayısını sağlayabilecek lojistik kapasiteye sahip olmalı ve gerekli düzenlemelere yönelik adımlar yetkili kurumlarca atılmalıdır. Uzmanlık eğitiminin esas düzenleyicisi rolündeki Tıpta Uzmanlık Kurulu, son dönemdeki eğitimi öncelik olarak kabul eden anlayışını devam ettirmeli, uzmanlık eğitimi vermeye yeterli görmediği kurumlarla alakalı uygun yaptırımları uygulamalıdır. Tıpta Uzmanlık Kurulu'nun Yükseköğretim Kurulu ve uzmanlık dernekleri ile iletişim içerisinde olması, daha etkili eğitim programlarının oluşturulmasına aracılık edebilir.

Mevcut uygulamayla uzmanlık eğitimi programı sonunda yapılan tek bir sınavla eğitim çıktılarının değerlendirilmeye çalışılması, kimi zaman yetersiz olabilmektedir. Düşüncemiz, asistanların eğitim programı süresince yapıcı değerlendirmelere tabi tutularak öğrenim kazanımlarının değerlendirilmesi yönündedir. Şunun altını çizmek gerekir ki; kastedilen, asistanların sürekli olarak geçecekleri sınavlar silsilesi değil, yapıcı/geliştirici değerlendirme metotlarıdır.

Resmi müfredata yön verecek olan çekirdek eğitim müfredatının çok fazla ayrıntıya yer verecek şekilde yapılandırılmaya çalışılması, bunlara uyulamamasına sebebiyet vererek genel olarak uygulanabilirliklerini olumsuz yönde etkileyebilir.

Asistanların kendi uzmanlık alanlarındaki bilgi ve becerilerinin gelişmesinin yanında tüm uzman hekimler için eş bir seviyeyi nitelendirecek genel yeterliklerin oluşturulmaya çalışılması da gereklilikler arasındadır. Bu yeterlikler, kurumsal eğitim mekanizmaları ile kazandırılabilir gibi, ülke genelinde oluşturulacak programlarla da kazandırılabilir.

Sonuç:

Tıpta uzmanlık eğitiminin standart ve gereksinimlerinin daha da netleştiği günümüzde uzmanlık eğitim sürecinde tüm eğitim enstrümanlarının kullanılabilmesi bir takım eksikliklerin de giderilebilmesi ile söz konusu olacaktır.

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Saudi school assessment system for predicting admissions to science colleges

Khalid Alnowibet^a, Shafiq Ahmad^b

^{a)} *Department of Statistics and Operations Research, College of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia. email: knowibet@ksu.edu.sa*

^{b)} *Department of Management, College of Business, Al-Yamamah University, P.O. Box 45180, Riyadh 11512, Saudi Arabia. email: s_ahmad@yu.edu.sa*

ABSTRACT

A high variance of the quality of High School Assessment System (HSAS) is posing challenges for higher education institutions to estimate the level of rigor of high school curriculum by examining students' performance obtained through High Schools results. These results have promoted the idea of external assessment for college entry level admissions called National Assessment System (NAS). This research study is conducted to validate the students' performance differences and investigate whether there are any significant differences among both assessment systems and any performance differences among both genders. Scope of this research is limited to students getting admissions to the Science colleges in Saudi Arabia. A sample of students' performance data, containing all specialties in the science colleges, is investigated. Results indicate that there exists a significant difference between both systems and genders. The outcomes of this research study can help education sector policy makers improve the efficacy of the High School Assessment System in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: Standardized tests, high school assessment, student performance, learning outcomes, box plots, aptitude tests, capacity test grade inflation.

INTRODUCTION

Many developed countries use the standardized tests as a mean to assess student learning level and comprehension. This practice has a long history in these countries. In Saudi Arabia, the standardized tests have started in the past few years. Students in Saudi Arabia used to be awarded with certification when successfully completed the course of study with good academic records. At the last education year of secondary school, a public examination is organized by the Ministry of Education for all secondary school students in the Kingdom at the same time and the same schedule (Al-Sadan, 2000).

In general, standardized tests focus on language and basic mathematics to measure the ability of reading comprehension, logical relations and problem-solving behavior those students had accumulated during their schooling period. Some other standardized tests also measure the ability of inference and induction in the students. Almost all standardized tests consists of relatively long list of multiple choices

questions to assess the applicants' academic aptitude. Students taking the standardized test are instructed to mark their choice on a separate answer sheet that is electronically scanned and scored. These tests are then used as an admission criterion by most of post high school institutions.

In the past; admission to the Saudi colleges was awarded on high school passing grades. In 2001, it was decided by the Ministry of Higher Education to add more valid and reliable selection criteria. This admission criterion must be adopted as unified approach for college admissions to all Saudi universities in the kingdom. The main components of admission criterion comprises of academic ability, National Standardized System-I (NAS-I) and National Standardized System-II (NAS-II). In the college admission process, the high school grade accounts for 20-30% of the weight in different schools. The NAS-I is conducted bi-annually and assesses the deeper understanding of the given reading materials and some mathematic problem-solving abilities in the form of multiple choice questions. In evaluation process for admissions, NAS-I accounts for 30% of the weight. The NAS-II assesses the accumulative scientific knowledge of the three-year high school scientific subjects, which are: chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics and English. The test consists of multiple choice questions and represents 30-40% of the weight of total evaluation. The NAS-I and NAS-II tests are conducted centrally under the supervision of the National Center for Assessment in Higher Education. Refer to publications by National Center for Assessment (2007) for further details.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Due to reliability of evaluation process, standardized tests are being practiced globally. For instance; the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was first established in 1926 in USA and it took until the late 1930's to be agreed to use the test as a common admission metric (Lemann, 2004). The SAT contains separate tests in mathematics, critical reading, and writing. Later in 1959 American College Test (ACT) was established to serve two purposes: (1) to establish a common admission test that could be used across the nation as an assessment of a student's preparation for college, (2) to inform students, by asking questions about their interests, about which institution to attend and which program to study. (Evans 2013). Some studies find that high-school grade point average is consistently the best predictor not only of freshman grades in college, but of four-year college outcomes as well (Geiser & Santelices, 2007).

After examining evidence from a variety of different standardized tests, Lemann (2004) also concludes that formal test preparation is not the root cause of the disparities in test scores between low- and high-income families. Instead, he points to the inequalities in home and school environments as the most likely cause. Parents from low-income households are less likely to read to children.

In Saudi Arabia, a research study by Al-Rukban, Munshi, & Abdulghani (2010) indicates that the standardized tests could not explain more than 6.5% of the variance in the GPA of students in Saudi medical colleges. The study further concludes that there are other factors that the standardized tests don't accurately explain the variance in students' performance in the medical colleges. These factors could be academic or non-academic attributes. The study also indicates that the NAS-II was the main statistically predictive factor of performance during the undergraduate program in medical colleges. In addition, the high school percentage was not statistically predictive of students' performance at the undergraduate level of study. Furthermore; they

suggest that the students with a high school percentage below 90% are strictly not qualified for admission to medical colleges.

DATA COLLECTION

A data of 1623 students was collected from operational data of a selected college of Science in a Saudi Arabian university that contains a large population of students from different geographical zones that make up the country and cover student from many disciplines.

The overall objective of this research study is to examine the reliability of the high school assessment system for students admitted to Science College. Another objective is also to examine whether students in Science College achieve basic capacities and fundamental knowledge during their school study period in Saudi Arabia. This research study is motivated in identifying possible challenges faced by Science Colleges in their admission system.

Conclusive research approach is undertaken to know the characteristics of certain groups such as age, sex, occupation, income, and education etc. The objective of conclusive research analysis approach is to answer the "who, what, when, where and how" of the subject under study/investigation. Descriptive studies are normally factual and simple. However, such studies can be complex, demanding scientific skill on the part of researcher. Normally these types of studies are well structured. In the subsequent section data is analyzed and outcome of results is discussed.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

This research study includes students graduated from the Saudi high school system in December 2012 and enrolled in the college of Science under study. A sample of 1623 students (900 males, 723 females) is obtained from a Saudi university which satisfies certain predetermined admission criterion. Data is abstractedly coded and analyzed using statistical software. Statistical tests were deployed with significance level set at 0.05 and results are presented in Table-1 and Table-2.

Table -1 below presents descriptive summary statistics of the collected data:

Table-1: Descriptive statistics of each assessment system

<i>1.1. Assessment</i>	Mean	Standard Deviation	1 st Quartile	Median	3 rd Quartile	Range
HSGPA	93.71	5.88	90.92	94.45	97.15	30.09
NAS-I	72.49	8.31	68.00	73.00	77.00	26.00
NAS-II	67.75	10.37	63.00	68.00	72.00	80.00

The summary statistics (Table-1) shows that the mean of HSGPA is 93.71% with a tight standard deviation of 5.88. Based only on the HSGPA result, it means that the students are performing well in high school and they are superiorly well prepared to pursue their post-secondary studies.

Furthermore, Figures 1-4 are presented to provide a visual comparison between all three systems. Figure-1, HSGPA for college of Science students' data is strongly skewed to the right with sharp peak. This gives very small chances of having GPA in high school below 80%. The HSGPA result indicates the grades of students in high school are strongly skewed to the right. This means that the majority of scores (more than 75%) are above 90 and hence the results are not normally distributed. This is also evident from the Normal plot with confidence interval 95% in Figure-1. In the Normal plot the tails of the data doesn't follow the 95% confidence limits especially the right tail of the data.

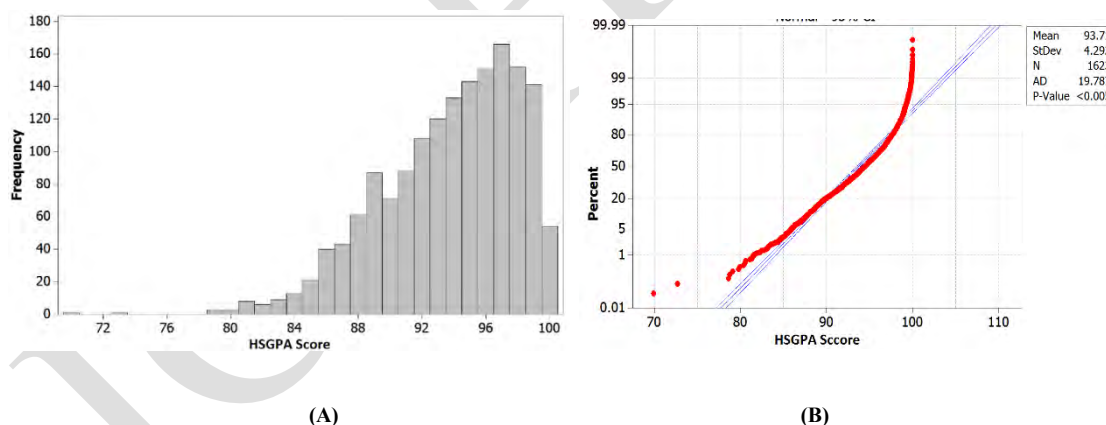


Figure-1: Histogram and Normal plot of HSGPA for the college of Science students

Comparing averages between HSGPA and both national assessment tests (NAS-I and NAS-II) show a big difference between the two categories in collage of Science. The big gap between the national assessment system and the high school assessment for college of Science students raises serious concerns about the adequacy of the learning skills and capacities of students from the high school system. Refer to Table-2. For instance, the difference between HSGPA and NAS-I in average is 21.22 indicates that the high school assessment system tends to overestimates the performance of the students of Science college.

Although NAS-II is designed to measure the overall comprehension of the students during high school, the difference in average (25.96) is even bigger between HSGPA and NAS-II. The summary of the data in Table-2, also, shows that the difference between mean and median (0.76%) for NAS-I is close to zero and one can conclude that the NAS-I scores are normally distributed. This can easily be seen from the histogram and the Normal plot of NAS-I scores in Figure-2(A). In addition, Figure-2(B) shows that most of the NAS-I scores are within the 95% confidence limits of the normal distribution.

NAS-II scores in Figure-3(A) show a more variability than NAS-I (Figure 2). The variability of NAS-II is justified by the increase in standard deviation and the quartile range. Figure-3 shows some outlier observations between 0 and 30 that need further investigation. The summary of the data for NAS-II shows that the difference between mean and median (0.34%) is close to zero and one may conclude that NAS-II scores approximately follow the normal distribution as well. The Normal plot in Figure-3(B) shows that the majority of data falls within the 95% confidence limits except for some outliers.

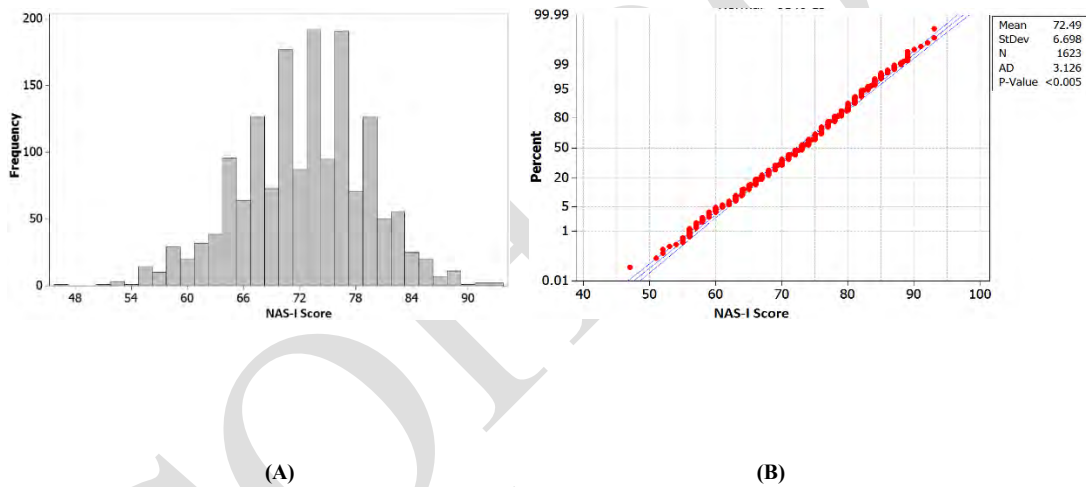


Figure-2: Histogram and Normal plot of NAS-I scores for the college of Science students

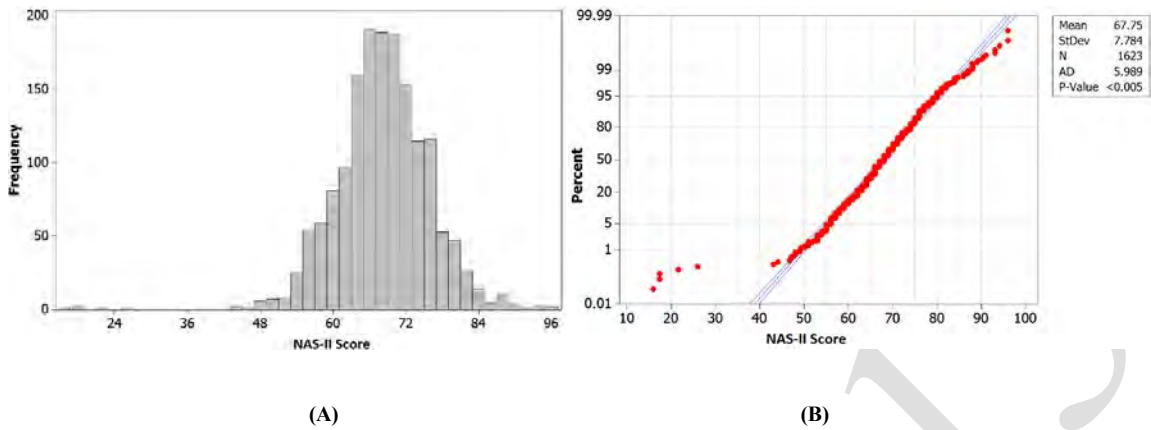


Figure-3: Histogram and Normal plot of NAS-II scores for the college of Science students

To compare between the three assessments systems we used the Box Plot depicted in Figure-4. Box plots are an excellent statistical tool for conveying location and variation information in data sets, particularly for detecting and illustrating location and variation changes between different groups of data (Chambers, et al. 1983). Obviously, the box plot of the HSGPA in Figure-4 has a completely different location compared to the other two exams NAS-I and NAS-II. If the HSGPA considered reliable in assessing the basic skills and knowledge for students the box plot should overlap in location with the box plot of NAS-I and NAS-II in the inter-quartile range of the data. In addition, Figure-4 shows that the inter-quartile range of the HSGPA (6.23%) is relatively narrow compared with the inter-quartile range of NAS-I (9%) and the inter-quartile range of NAS-II (9%).

In contrast, the comparing between NAS-I and NAS-II in box plots in Figure-4 shows that both plots share nearly 50% of the inter-quartile range. Thus, NAS-I and NAS-II are better and more reliable in evaluating student’s learning skills and knowledge background.

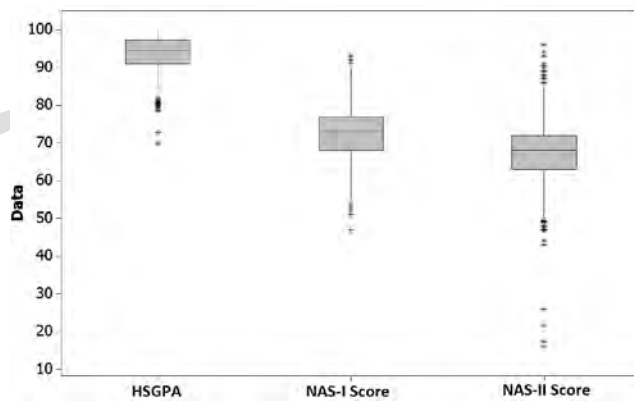


Figure-4: Box plot of high school GPA, NAS-I and NAS-II scores

Further this research study has attempted to discover whether the student's aptitude level in the high school assessment system is same as in NAS-I for students enrolled in Science College or not. For this purpose; two-sample *t*-test (paired samples) is applied on HSGPA scores and NAS-I scores. Results of the two-sample *t*-test for the difference between HSGPA scores and NAS-I scores (Ave. Diff.), difference 95% confidence interval (Diff. 95% C.I.), *t*-value and *p*-value are listed in Table-2. Table-2 results highlighted that there is a significant difference in the aptitude level of for students obtaining HSGPA scores and NAS-I scores with 95% confidence.

HSGPA tends to overestimates the general aptitude of the students in Science College by 21.214%, on average, if the high school assessment is used to as a measure for the general aptitude.

Table-2: Results of the comparisons between HSGPA, NAS-I and NAS-II using two-sample *t*-test

Samples	N	Ave. Diff.	Diff. 95% C.I.	<i>t</i> -value	<i>p</i> -value
HSGPA , NAS-I	1623	21.214	(20.83, 21.60)	107.43	~ 0.0001
HSGPA , NAS-II	1623	25.955	(25.52, 26.39)	117.64	~ 0.0001
NAS-I , NAS-II	1623	4.741	(4.24, 5.24)	18.60	~ 0.0001

Contrary to this; results of the two-sample *t*-test between HSGPA scores and NAS-II scores also show a significant difference, of 25.955% on average, between the two assessment systems with 95% confidence. Although, NAS-II tests the accumulated scientific knowledge acquired during the three-year high school period, the difference between HSGPA scores and NAS-II scores is even greater than HSGPA scores and NAS-II scores. A significant difference (25.96%) strongly indicates that the students admitted to Science College are lacking about 26% of the main scientific knowledge when they apply to post-secondary schools.

Results in Table-2 also demonstrate a difference of 4.74% between the average scores of NAS-I and NAS-II with 95% significance. This relatively small difference between average scores of NAS-I and NAS-II means that the level of scientific knowledge of students gained from high school is relatively close to the general aptitude of students.

CONCLUSION

This research study is conducted to validate the students' performance differences and investigate whether there are any significant differences among both assessment systems and any performance differences among both genders. The results indicate that the HSGPA overestimates students' performance in high schools. This means that HSGPA alone is not significant to measure students' skills. The national standardized tests are critically important to be taken into account in the admission criteria in the Science college. Thus, the high school decision makers should put more emphasis on the learning skills and contents of the high schools. The scores of high school does not follow a normal distribution since it is strongly skewed to the right. Conversely, NAS-I and NAS-II scores both follow normal distribution demonstrating that the HSGPA fail to measure precisely the learning skills and comprehensions of the students.

Results indicate that there exists a significant difference between both systems. The outcomes of this research study suggests that education sector policy makers need to improve the efficacy of the High School Assessment System in Saudi Arabia to make it comparable to the results obtained by the national standardized tests. Further investigation has to be done on the teaching and learning processes during the high school.

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Share of structural engineering in curricula at selected European universities

Ing. Marketa Vavruskova, Ing. Martin Pospisil Phd.

vavrumar@fa.cvut.cz, martin.pospisil@fa.cvut.cz
Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Architecture

ABSTRACT

Introduction, Objectives

The main objective of the study is to analyse the importance of Structural Engineering in university courses of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

Methods

The study compares Czech Technical University with leading European universities on this criteria (percentual share of Structural Engineering in curricula, volume of ECTS credits devoted to Structural Engineering).

Results

Structural Engineering represents around 20-40% of Civil Engineering curricula. In Architecture Courses, it represents less than 15% of bachelors and 0-5% of masters curricula.

Conclusions

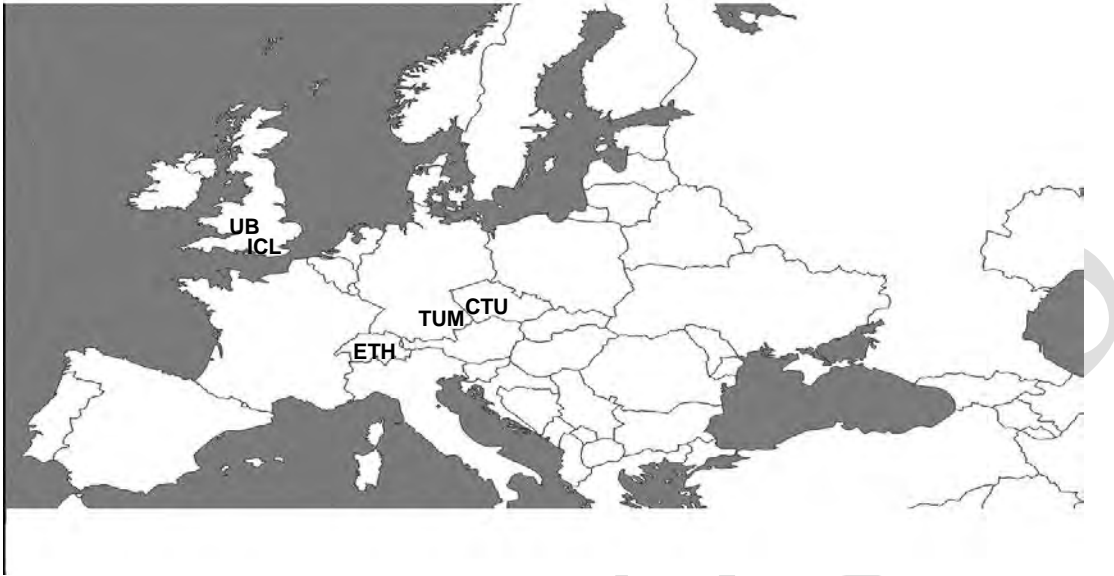
Structural Engineering plays reduced role in Architecture Courses compared to Civil Engineering Courses. However, relatively high percentage of Structural Engineering in curricula of some universities might reflect the setting trend of putting bigger impact on its deeper understanding.

To validate this hypothesis, further analysis (e.g. detailed content of the courses or issue of putting different emphasis on teaching different subject and explaining why) would be needed as well as broadening the number of selected universities.

SELECTION OF UNIVERSITIES

As the subject is being researched for the use of Faculty of Architecture at the Czech Technical University, its study plans are ones of the selected for the study.

For the initial comparison, leading German and English speaking European universities were taken into account. Each observed group is represented by two universities. Their selection was conducted on the basis of several rankings listed at the end of this article.



List of the selected universities as shown on the map:

CTU – Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

TUM– Technical University of Munich, Germany

ETH – ETH Technical University of Zurich, Switzerland

UB – University of Bath, United Kingdom

ICL- London Imperial College, United Kingdom

SELECTION OF THE COURSES

For the purposes of the study, at the Czech Technical University, only the branch of Civil Engineering specializing in Building Structures and Architectural Engineering (labeled as Combined Course in this study) at the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architectural Design at the Faculty of Architecture were chosen for the comparison. The Czech Technical University is the only university from the selection that differentiates its courses according to the specialization from the very beginning. All the German and English speaking universities included in the study have the same compulsory core subjects (of which Structural Engineering is an important part) and the professional specialization is realized in later stages of the studies by students choosing different subjects with the stress at particular area. For the purpose of this study, the number of credits taken into account for comparison at these universities, was for the specialization in Building Structures, Architectural Engineering (if available) and Architectural Design. However, an additional study mapping the role of Structural Engineering in branches specializing in Geodesy, Environmental Engineering, Management and Economics and Surveying might show itself an interesting addition to broaden the view on the researched topic.

All the selected universities use European Credits Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) which represents a standard for comparing the study attainment and performance of students of higher education across the European Union and other collaborating European countries. For successfully completed studies ECTS credits are awarded. One academic year corresponds to 60 ECTS credits that are equivalent to 1500-1800 hours of study in all countries. This standard proved useful as an objective quantity indicator.

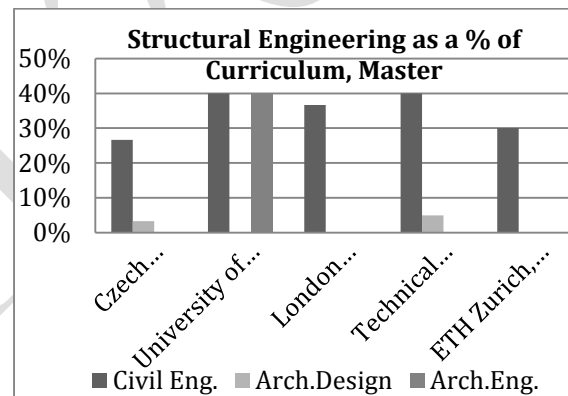
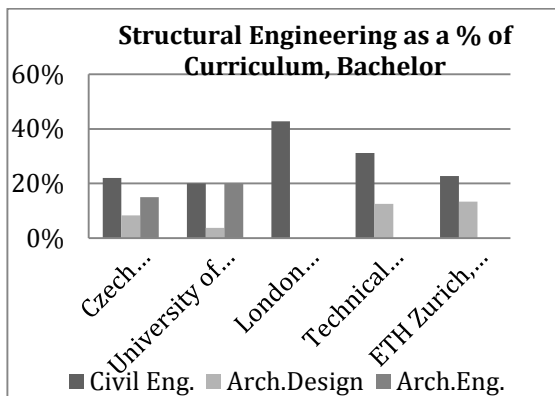
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING AS A PROPORTION OF CURRICULA

Structural Engineering is an essential subject in Civil Engineering, Architectural Engineering and Architectural Design courses at all European universities, but its share on curricula varies according to the type of course as well as type of university. I have made the following observations:

1. Structural Engineering represents around 20-40% of **Civil Engineering** curricula. As a fundamental subject for Civil Engineering, it has a significant position in both bachelor and master courses. At most universities its share grows in later years of study accordingly with the further narrowing of the specialization.
2. In **Architectural Design**, Structural Engineering is seen more as a preparatory subject, knowledge of which is used in subsequent courses. Therefore, it is represented to a lower degree overall, accounting for less than 15 % of bachelors curricula and 0-5% of masters curricula.
3. **Architectural Engineering** (combination of Architecture Design and Civil Engineering) is available only at two of the analyzed universities. At University of Bath share of Structural Engineering in combined courses corresponds to such share in Civil Engineering, i.e. it is between 20-40% across the length of the study, with its share growing in the master courses. Meanwhile, at the Czech Technical University in Prague do not teach Structural Engineering in its master combined courses.
4. London Imperial College has the **highest share of Structural Engineering in Civil Engineering** across duration of all its courses (42% bachelor, 36 % master), closely followed by Technical University of Munich (30% bachelor, 40% master). Technical University Munich also displays the **highest share of Structural Engineering for its Architectural Design** courses (12% bachelor, 5% master).
5. The Czech Technical University in Prague has the **lowest share of Structural Engineering** in its **Civil Engineering** courses (22% bachelor-26%master). In **Architectural Design Courses, Structural Engineering has relatively low share** on curriculum at each stage of the study out of the universities that teach Structural Engineering as part of those courses. However, it is the only university out of our sample that teaches structural engineering both in bachelor and master courses in architecture.

Additional notes:

6. As already mentioned (in paragraph 3), only two out of the selected universities (Czech Technical University in Prague, Technical University Munich) offer the combined courses of Civil Engineering and Architectural Design (Architectural Engineering), which is the reason of the data absence in graphs for the rest of the universities (third column).
7. London Imperial College offers no Architectural Design courses at all. This fact is the reason for data absence.
8. No data shown in all other cases represents the fact, that share of Structural Engineering is 0%.



STRUCTURAL MECHANICS AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN MIX WITHIN THE CURRICULA

Structural Mechanics is a preparatory theoretical course that gets students accustomed with the basic laws and principles of mechanics. In follow up courses students further concentrate on applying these principles to design various structures.

I have made the following observations for the **bachelor courses**:

1. As far as **Civil Engineering** courses are concerned, all the selected universities include in their curricula preparational stage of Structural Mechanics, that is on average between 11 and 24 credits

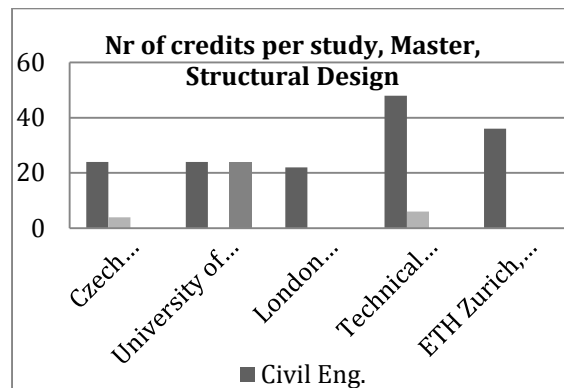
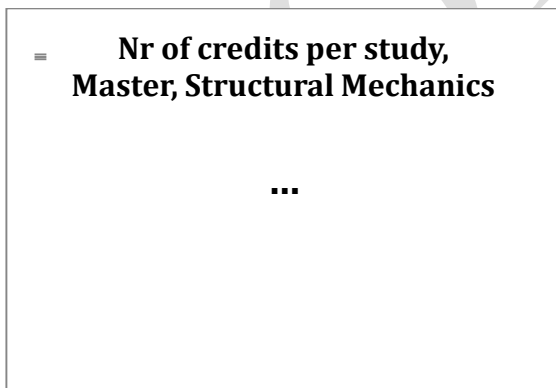
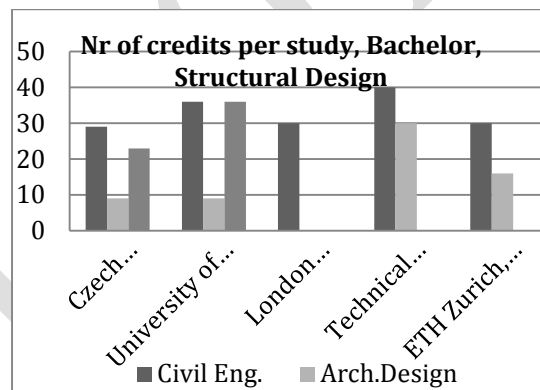
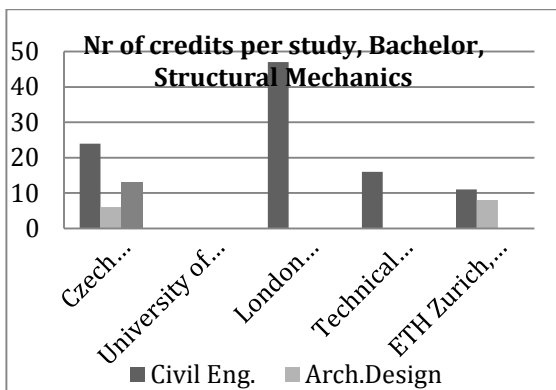
per study. Seeming absence of this course at University of Bath is due to the fact, that this stage is not being taught on its own, but as an introduction to Structural Design.

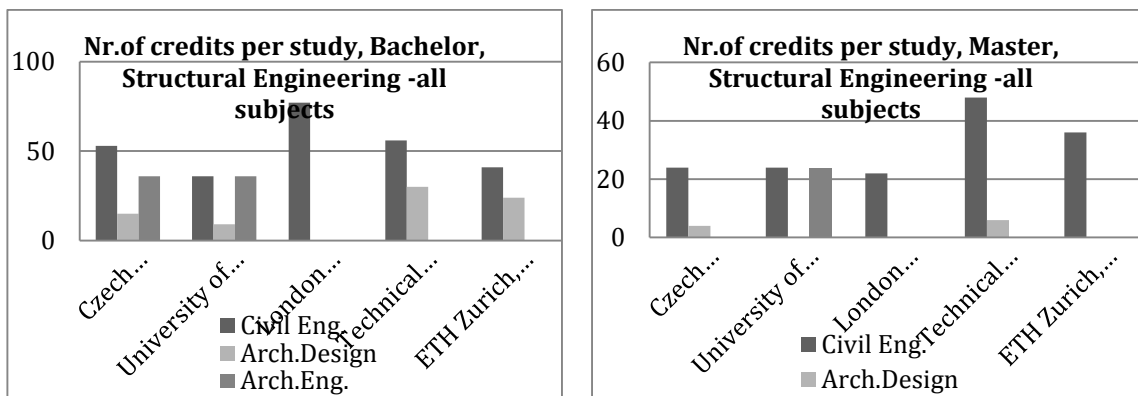
2. The largest emphasis on theoretical **Structural Mechanics** in **Civil Engineering** courses is put by London Imperial College, which has got two to four times more credits per study (47 credits) than other universities. It is also the only university, which puts more emphasis on preparational stage, the follow up related subjects have one third less credits – only 30 per study, which is still the average amount of Structural Design courses overall.
3. The volume of follow up courses of **Structural Design** in **Civil Engineering** varies slightly between 30 to 40 credits per study.
4. The share of Structural Mechanics vs. Structural Design for **Architectural Engineering** curricula can only be compared for two universities which offer this type of programme (Czech Technical university in Prague, University of Bath). Eventhough they are distributed differently (CVUT-Structural Mechanics 13 credits, Structural Design 23 credits vs. UB –Structural Mechanics 0 credits, Structural Design 36 credits), their overall volume is identical and consists of 36 credits per study.
5. **Architectural Engineering** programmes have significantly higher volume of Structural Engineering subjects (36 credits) in comparison to Architectural Design (9-15 credits).
6. Half of the universities which offer **Architectural Design** courses do not have preparational stage of Structural Mechanics on its own, it is incorporated into Structural Design.
7. The biggest emphasis on Structural Design as a part of the **Architectural Design** course is put on by Technical University of Munich, which has around 30 credits of Structural Engineering. It represents twice the average amount.

I have made the following observations for the **master courses**:

8. As far as the proportion of Structural Mechanics vs. Structural Design is concerned, in master courses, the graphs reflect the fact, that there are no preparatory courses at this stage of study, which was expected.
9. The part of the graph reflecting the situation in **Civil Engineering** furthermore shows that German speaking universities Technical university of Zurich and Technical University of Munich have double the amount of Structural Design courses than other universities.

10. In master studies of **Architectural Design** is Structural Design taught only at two universities (Czech Technical University, Technical University of Munich), but its volume is visibly reduced in comparison to bachelor part of the studies to maximum of 5 credits per the whole master study (usually 120 credits).
11. Totally opposite approach to Structural Design subjects at master studies for **Architectural Engineering** is applied by the two participating universities. At Czech Technical University, no Structural Design subject is being taught at this stage at all with the comparison to University of Bath, where the amount of Structural Design stays on the same level as for the Civil Engineering students.





CONCLUSIONS

During the process of analyzing significance of the Structural Engineering as a part of the curricula at faculties of Civil Engineering and Architecture at the selected European universities I have come across the widely known **common phenomena** of Structural Engineering playing significantly reduced role in the educational process of forthcoming architects in comparison to future civil engineers. This is due to the widely spread opinion that the main purpose of teaching the Structural Engineering at the faculties of architecture is to get the students accustomed with the basic principles of Structural Mechanics for the purpose to get them feeling what is and what is not structurally possible when creating a design. However, relatively high percentage of Structural Mechanics in curricula at the German speaking universities (in comparison with other European universities) might reflect the setting trend of putting bigger impact on deeper understanding Structural Mechanics. To validate this hypothesis, further analysis comparing the study plans in detail (e.g. detailed content of the courses or issue of putting different emphasis on teaching different subjects and explaining why) would be needed as well as broadening the number of selected universities. It is understandable, that any comparison of the volume of Structural Design subjects will always stay in favour of Civil Engineering courses, but the study might show if and to what extent the universities consider the teaching of Structural Engineering at faculties of architecture as a matter of importance.

The other common phenomena worth mentioning would be the opposite approach to share of the Structural Engineering subjects in the curricula of future civil engineers vs. architects. Whilst for the first group (civil engineering) is typical increasing volume of Structural Design subjects in the advanced years of study, for the Architectural Design is typical abandoning Structural Design subjects at this stage. An additional survey mapping the level of students' confidence as far as the structural design is concerned might show itself as an interesting discussing platform.

In the last short paragraph, I would like to summarize the **key differences** I came across the universities, whilst conducting the comparison of their curricula.

- specialization from the very beginning (Czech Technical University) vs. specialization in later stages of study (all the rest universities)
- totally different approach to keeping (University of Bath) vs. abandoning (Czech Technical University) Structural Design subjects at master studies of Architectural Engineering

As I would like to concentrate on the Structural Design at the faculties of architecture, at this stage of my research, I am not planning to conduct any further analysis of the above mentioned differences.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH

Universities Ranking

<http://www.indobase.com/study-abroad/countries/germany/top-universities-in-germany.html>

<http://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk>

<http://www.theguardian.com/education/table/2013/jun/03/university-league-table-2014>

<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/>

<http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings>

<http://ranking.zeit.de/che2013/en/>

Universities

<http://www.bath.ac.uk>

<https://www.ethz.ch/en.html>

<http://www.fa.cvut.cz/En>

<http://fsv.cvut.cz>

<http://www.tum.de/en/homepage/>

<http://www3.imperial.ac.uk>

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Sharing is caring. Why do we have barriers in knowledge sharing?

Marinah Awang, Ph.D, Omar Abdull Kareem, Ph.D, Ramlee Ismail, Ph.D

**Faculty of Management and Economics
University Pendidikan Sultan Idris
Tanjong Malim, Perak. MALAYSIA.
marinah@fpe.upsi.edu.my**

**Faculty of Management and Economics
University Pendidikan Sultan Idris
Tanjong Malim, Perak. MALAYSIA.
omar@fpe.upsi.edu.my**

**Faculty of Management and Economics
University Pendidikan Sultan Idris
Tanjong Malim, Perak. MALAYSIA.
ramlee@fpe.upsi.edu.my**

ABSTRACT

Knowledge can be seen as an intangible asset which is unique, path dependent, causally ambiguous and hard to imitate or substitute. It grows and multiplies when it is shared, and these characteristics make knowledge a potential source of competitive advantage and, consequently, the target of managerial attention. However, barriers in knowledge sharing are commonly occurring issues in any knowledge management initiatives organization. Often they are manifested in different ways either from internal or external factors or from human to physical aspect. The purpose of this study is to explore what deters individuals from sharing and why it occurs in the light of teaching profession in the context of schools. A qualitative method is used to seek for the answers involving in depth interviews to twenty secondary school teachers. The analysis provides some evidence for barriers to knowledge sharing which were not restricted to technology but also included the social and physical environment of schools. Essentially it may enhance understanding of the complexities of knowledge sharing behaviour.

Keywords: Knowledge sharing, sharing barriers, teacher, school

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Knowledge can be seen as an intangible asset which is unique, path dependent, causally ambiguous and hard to imitate or substitute. It grows and multiplies when it is shared, and these characteristics make knowledge a potential source of competitive advantage and, consequently, the target of managerial attention. However, barriers in knowledge sharing are commonly occurring issues in any knowledge management initiatives organization (Walsham, 2001; Riege, 2005; Evgeniou & Cartwright, 2005). Often they are manifested in different ways either from internal or external factors or from human to physical aspect. As knowledge management becomes more important, there is an increasing number of initiatives and studies of the obstacles to knowledge management. The impediments to knowledge management have been analyzed under a wide range of headings and suggest that problems in implementing knowledge management are substantial. Some researchers for example note the barriers as organizational, team/group, and individual (Jordan & Jones, 1997; Bollinger & Smith, 2001; Walsham, 2001; Peter & Scott, 2005), knowledge and power (Quinn, Phillip & Sydney, 1996; Walsham, 2001, McKinlay, 2002). Others categorize the pitfalls into

behavioural, process and organizational categories (Evgeniou & Cartwright, 2005). Several other studies would prefer to classify as technology, cultural, content and structure (Chua & Lam, 2005; Adel, Nayla & Yasmeen, 2007), culture (McDermot, 1999), individual, organizational and technology (Reige, 2005; Tsung-Yi-Chen, 2009).

Knowledge and power, inequalities of status, and perceived lack of job security are some examples of potential knowledge sharing barriers (Reige, 2005). According to Walsham (2001), Foucault noted the inseparability of knowledge and power. Knowledge is linked to power due to its ability to make individuals influential and enjoy status in the organization. Individuals may be reluctant to share their views openly because they are concerned that sharing knowledge will reduce their job security, and they may be uncertain about the sharing objectives and the intentions of senior staff (Lelic, 2001). However workers who felt threatened by competition from colleagues might reduce their knowledge sharing. Conversely, employees might develop guilt if they refused to share their knowledge (Wang, 2004). At some point, lower and middle level employees would rather reserve their knowledge than share it with others, due to fear of not being promoted by their superior if they appeared to be more knowledgeable than them (Reige, 2005). This may happen with people who are operating in their “comfort zone” (Peter & Scott, 2005) or within the limits of their economic and psychological well-being and their social status.

Suzlanski (2003) similarly provides an example from the point of view of givers and recipients. People on the source side may hesitate to share their knowledge for fear of losing ownership, a position of privilege, superiority, the lack of sufficient rewards, or because they lack of time to communicate. On the other hand, recipients are reluctant to accept new knowledge from external sources, if they think it will bring threats or burden them. Other reasons could be; the inability to exploit outside resources of knowledge, which refers to the individual’s absorptive capacity or the inability to retain the newly acquired knowledge within the organization. These in the end will increase the “stickiness” of knowledge sharing among members, and will more quickly impede managing knowledge in the organization.

Evgeniou and Cartwright (2005) highlighted the problem of “newcomer syndrome” in knowledge sharing. The good things about newcomers are generally that they are enthusiastic and likely to bring fresh ideas into an organization. Some of them are eager to try new theories and put them into practice. Certainly, they have good intentions and creativity but they maybe lacking the bigger picture whereby information can be abused, possibly unintentionally. New findings or outcomes could be a danger to the organization and jeopardize operations. On the other hand, individuals may not want to share what they know due to insufficient understanding of the benefits of doing so, or because they cannot manage to integrate such tasks into their experiences, or learn to use the available information systems. Some may fail to see a personal benefit from sharing their knowledge and also may perceive insufficient support from top level management to apply new ideas to their work (Carbrera & Carbrera, 2002). Another common impediment to knowledge sharing is time constraints (O’Dell & Grayson, 1998). Most people at work have restricted time due to the amount of work and tasks that they have to complete on a daily basis. This has become a very strong reason for their not spending time with others to share knowledge. As such, the time to share knowledge can be seen as a cost factor, if they are not busy doing something, they are perceived as not working productively (Reige, 2005).

Impediments to knowledge sharing can also be viewed from an organizational perspective. On an organizational level, barriers are primarily bound in the entire system of the organization. For example, some studies have shown that an open and flexible organizational structure supports the sharing of knowledge (Nonaka & Takeuchi, 1995; de Long & Fahey, 2000). Knowledge sharing seems less likely to occur in a highly structured, multi-layered hierarchy as compared to a flat organization structure, or focused on project teams where communication flow is not restricted in one direction (O’Dell & Grayson, 1998). Other studies postulate the lack of informal and formal mechanisms in sharing strategies in the organization. Some argue that people tend to share their knowledge in small and formal groups of people because they are self-contained and can discuss specific topics in detail. With this mechanism people have more responsibility to conduct and share their knowledge (Marinah, Ramlee & Omar, 2013). In contrast, knowledge sharing does not necessarily need to take place in a formal group to succeed, because many people can collaborate, share

information and teach one another naturally in an informal environment. They have more freedom and no fear to express, talk about and share their ideas and thoughts when not in the presence of superordinates (McDermot 1999; McDermott, Carlin & Womack, 1999; McDermot & O'Dell, 2000).

Another aspect of organization which could become an impediment to knowledge sharing is culture. Culture refers to basic assumptions, values, norms, attitudes and convictions that people hold throughout their long learning process. Once individuals join any organization, they have to adapt to the culture of the workplace. The behavioural patterns that are encouraged, discouraged or allowed in an organization also reinforce a certain set of values. It is rare for an organization to have a single uniform culture because every person is exposed to a range of incidents and influences which reinforce or discourage certain behaviours and values. People who wish to belong and to be accepted will work towards acceptance and those who do not will just be ignored (Debowski, 2006). This is one of the reasons why in every organization a range of subcultures will emerge. These subcultures operate independently of the overall publicly stated culture, making it more difficult to build collective practices and processes. This is consistent with de Long and Fahey's (2000) study in which they concluded that subcultures often guide members to define and value knowledge differently and may result in miscommunication and conflict between groups or teams. Team members may be reluctant to share knowledge if they fear criticism from their peers or recrimination from their management. Sometimes group efforts tend to be subverted due to lack of respect, trust and common goals (Bollinger & Smith, 2001).

Lack of managerial direction and leadership are also a contributory factor to knowledge sharing limitation. It is a challenge to leaders to create a knowledge sharing environment where people may want to share what they know. A leader cannot expect people to share their thoughts and ideas just because it is the "right thing to do". They need to encourage subordinates not to hoard ideas, especially tacit knowledge, for fear of their being stolen (Reige, 2005). Giving incentives and recognition encourages people to share their knowledge. Based on this assumption some profit making companies introduce it as a criterion of performance evaluation. Even non-profit organizations may apply the same trend in their systems to function as a motivation for their employees. Some would argue (for example, O'Dell & Grayson, 1998; McDermott, 1999; Michailova & Husted, 2003) that the reward system rarely has an effect on enhancing knowledge sharing because this process needs to be spontaneous. The use of encouragement, stimulation or incentives is inadequate in an environment that is hostile to sharing, due to the fact that these reward systems are intermittent and do not increase motivation for knowledge sharing in the long run. Another potential backlash of this kind of reward competition is when individuals or groups have developed a high degree of recognition; sometimes it can restrict new ideas or knowledge sharing across the organization, simply because of self-interest, conflicting goals or competing interests (O'Dell & Grayson, 1998; Michailova & Husted, 2003; Sayered Mohsen Allameh et al., 2012).

Regardless of the size of firms, or of the type of technologies that they have, knowledge sharing practices will depend on information technology infrastructures which include numerous options of software and providers. Technology's role as an enabler is undeniable and it offers a lot of enhancement to support data capture, storage, retrieval, search, presentation, dissemination and reproduction. However, mismatches between software offered and employees' needs could defeat the purpose of having technology (O'Dell & Grayson, 1998). The decision to use types of software in the organization is determined by the top management, however, it would be the end users who have to deal with any uncertainty that arises from using the technology. This too could create tension because sometimes the software used is not user friendly, or not compatible. These problems occur when existing hardware and software components suited for one purpose need to be used in conjunction with another system or in another location. Although most people are eager to use technologies, the familiarity or unfamiliarity of the systems could hinder the user. People may be caught in confusion as to what technology can or cannot do (Reige, 2005). It appears that sometimes the existing hardware just cannot support the newly produced software. System crashes can be just as frustrating as they are time-consuming and expensive. As everyone is aware, technologies develop at a rapid speed and maintenance and systems upgrading require a lot of financial support. As a result, malfunctioning technologies will inhibit people from using them as a medium of choice in sharing knowledge.

Thus, it is the intention of this study to explore the impediments to knowledge sharing activity particularly among teachers. Despite the way that teachers saw the school as an environment open to knowledge exchange, there were negative aspects of the ways in which managerial, technological and cultural factors could act as a barrier to managing knowledge. Because knowledge is possessed by individuals, barriers come from them might be in terms of fears about other people using their knowledge and uncertainties about how they should behave when passing on knowledge. Barriers to managing knowledge partly reflect basic issues of management, technology and culture, but though some of the barriers fit well into the basic issues others are an overlapping or a causal effect from one issue to another.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to explore what deters individuals from sharing and why it occurs in the light of teaching profession in the context of schools. By using a purposive sampling, a total of 20 teachers were selected to participate in this study. Respondents were selected from various schools in the state of Perak, Malaysia. The interview approach is used to gain insight into teachers' understanding, rationalizations and arguments on the barriers to knowledge sharing. The protocols are using semi-structured questions that help the respondents to focus in the issues of knowledge sharing. Background profiles of the interviewees were presented in Table 1. There were ten males and females respectively. Each of them has a vast experience in teaching ranging from six years to 32 years or working experience. The interview duration took place roughly from 60 minutes to 90 minutes per individual.

Table 1 Respondents Background

No	Position held	Working Experience (years)	Age	Gender	Duration (minutes)
1	Physical Exercise Teacher	9	32	Female	51
2	Senior Assistant (co curricular)	25	47	Male	78
3	Senior Principal	32	56	Female	90
4	Subject coordinator	32	56	Male	82
5	Language Teacher	5	27	Male	58
6	Head of Department	18	43	Female	65
7	Senior Principal	32	56	Male	75
8	Geography teacher	20	42	Male	55
9	Senior Assistant (Student's affair)	25	47	Male	63
10	Head of Department	6	32	Female	58
11	Religious study Teacher	13	37	Male	50
12	Principal	31	55	Female	70
13	Head of Department	18	45	Female	70
14	Language Teacher	7	30	Female	60
15	Science Teacher	15	40	Male	75
16	Geography teacher	10	38	Male	68
17	Subject Coordinator	16	40	Female	80
18	History Teacher	13	39	Female	60
19	Subject Coordinator	20	43	Male	62
20	Science Teacher	16	40	Female	65

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Data from the interviews has revealed a few evidences showing how management, technology and culture can have a deterrent effect on knowledge sharing activity. Such barriers may exist in any working environment and constitute the pitfalls that arise out of various work pressures. Teaching as has been indicated involves high pressure activities in relation to getting through the syllabus. Students needed this for exams and these pressures could affect knowledge activities like sharing. The interviews data also postulated some emerging patterns which can be categorized as functional boundaries; technology and bureaucracy; culture and knowledge uncertainty.

Functional boundaries

Functional boundaries are likely perceived as barriers in knowledge sharing activity in knowledge management initiatives. Although the impact seems to be minimal yet it still contributes in its own way. The main barrier for functional boundaries is related to the use of space in a school's environment. It is a normal practice in schools that teachers are grouped or put together according to the department that they are attached to. Seating arrangement in staff rooms is quite important as it may affect the social interaction and knowledge activities among teachers. For those who are teaching more than one subject, they have the choice to be in which department they want. There is also a surprisingly strict degree of social structuring that occurs in staff rooms in terms of the patterns in which teachers sit together in groupings dictated by subject. This concentrates their communication within subject specialisms, but restricts wider interaction. This is important because staff rooms are probably the main area for social and work communication among teachers.

Nevertheless, the seating arrangement in staff rooms is basically not a mandatory administrative decision, instead it was an example of unwritten rule created by the school administrators for the convenience of the respective teachers. As mentioned earlier, seating arrangements may serve as a platform to teachers who teach the same subject because they might take the opportunity to discuss, learn and share information and knowledge. On the other hand, departmentalization may also create a functional boundary which in a way restricts the social interaction among teachers especially across subjects. Furthermore, teachers are always busy with their workload of teaching and administration work and being in a different room will not make things any better.

Similar to other schools, this school has a unique sitting arrangement where they are so compartmentalized. We are placed according to gender, seniority, position so everyone has their places or separate rooms. As a result, the teachers in the staffroom tend to feel clustered so they would choose to sit with their clique. In addition, when they want to speak or discuss with their superiors, these teachers would find it a hassle to go to their respective rooms or office and it disheartens them whenever the person is not there. So, they rather share their problems with their colleagues or person seated next to them, and these create limitations to knowledge sharing (# 8).

Thus, apart from having busy and tight teaching schedules, teachers have to abide by protocols and procedures due to the hierarchy of power. Individuals were seated according to their hierarchical position by locating them in a separate private room. This pattern continues reflecting the seniority, subject and peer segregation in the big staff rooms where the rest of the teachers were seated. Therefore, the effect of bureaucracy uses special arrangements to decrease the possibility of social interaction and knowledge sharing among staff.

Technology and Bureaucracy

Investing in a knowledge management system is indubitably expensive. However, due to the demand to accelerate information processes and knowledge driven, there is a great need for schools to comply with these changes. Simultaneously, schools need to intervene in order to control resource usage. This can create tension and inconvenience among users. It is a common feature for the public sector to be portrayed as being rigid, having lots of red tape and run in strict accordance with rules and regulations. In a management environment, bureaucratic and maintenance costs can be perceived as major obstacles. Most of the equipment

such as the computers, notebooks and printers have a limited warranty period. Any expenses for repairs or breakdown of parts after the warranty period are usually borne by the Ministry of Education as well as the school. Computers that need to be repaired should be sent to the registered computer vendors only. If the Ministry does not approve the computer vendor, payment cannot be made and it will delay the process. Sometimes because of red tape, even the registered computer vendors also had to delay their job.

As for maintenance of the computer our school appointed one particular company to handle it. According to the procedure they will do maintenance, service and repairs of the computers within 48 hours after receiving any complaints. However, it has been three months since our last complaints but they still have not turned up. The bureaucratic red tape to maintain the computers that usually take time and incur delays are disruptive to our work. On top of that, many of the computers are out of order leaving only 16 units that are usable (#5).

There were not enough computer rooms or labs. Then, the Ministry of Education gave us financial aid to upgrade our rooms and buildings to accommodate a computer lab. However, it is not as easy as it sounds, there is a lot of red tape and bureaucratic elements behind the scene. The next barrier was the expertise. It took some time to train teachers to be skilled in computers and activate the teachers to function the smart way. Then, just like other schools, in between, we had our core business and responsibilities such as teaching, co-curriculum and administrative work to complete which caused us to be quite exhausted by the end of the day. It is so frustrating for me as the ITC to see how things are going (#16).

Therefore it is interesting to see how technology is not perceived as always providing the positive impact it is meant to, but paradoxically it can be seen as a burden (Ramlee & Marinah, 2012). This seemed to be a dilemma for schools and teachers as the main users. Teachers were divided along the lines of using the technology and dealing with the constraints. Result from the interview data noted that “*lack of time allocated to staff due to workload*” (#19, #11, #7) appeared to be the greatest impediment to knowledge management initiatives. The effects of time constraints and workloads both directly and indirectly was observable for teachers and schools as a whole and was likely related to the implementation of technology (Marinah, Ramlee, Flett & Curry, 2011). Teachers’ views on not being able to create and share knowledge run parallel with the argument of there being two main reasons behind poor knowledge sharing: structural and normative (Fullan, 2002). A study on perceived barriers to sharing by Andriessen (2006), for example, also noted “*pressure of time*” as the main structural barrier to sharing. The finding indicates that when employees were under pressure of finalizing their work, sharing was more likely to be postponed to another time or even completely forgotten, even though they seemed to be motivated and capable of sharing. From the survey in this study, evidence of “*lack of time due to workload*” was noted from time to time by the interviewees. This was either due to pressure from trying to meet the “*needs of the curriculum and the co-curriculum*” (#1), the “*unfriendly system*” (#20) or “*to cater for different needs and tasks from higher authority*” (#4).

The normative reasons behind the barrier to sharing refer to the norms and values of the respective communities of practice, and here the picture becomes more interesting. Teachers have many similar competences because every teacher undergoes a similar training, receiving the same curriculum and most likely using similar methods of teaching to deliver the subject content. Thus teachers’ skills are relatively homogenous due to the basic work knowledge that they have and the working environment that they are in. Based on that assumption, each teacher was expected to know their subject knowledge, hence need not to ask or share unless it is necessary. As noted by the interviewees in this study, some teachers will only *help when they are asked to* and they *share knowledge when there is a request* from others particularly from their superior. Being homogenous is considered standard and normal in schools but if teachers wanted to be distinguished from others they have to have additional knowledge than the basic subject knowledge. In contrast with situations where expert groups that have different skills, they have to interact and act jointly to perform well in their job. In such situations of mixed expertise there is often a conscious effort to integrate their knowledge and skills so they can share and learn more (Carlile, 2002). The school setting in contrast produced not really strong awareness in teachers that they were required to share knowledge, might be due to the relatively homogenous skills and knowledge they held.

However, there is also some resistance or apathy to sharing among teachers, even though they knew how important knowledge sharing was in facilitating their daily work. To some individuals knowledge was a valuable personal asset that has to be protected not shared. It can be used as a tool to develop and upgrade a person's career or to show superiority among the communities of practice. So whatever knowledge is given or discussed it was not always the full extent of knowledge.

Sometimes, some people do not want to share any knowledge at all. If they do, they do not give one and hundred percent of it. We are teachers, we can tell, whatever knowledge that they shared are knowledge that is universal or just common sense. They don't want to reveal too much. This is because they probably want to protect their patent or idea so that they are more superior to others. This is human nature and it is beyond our control (#6).

The basic reason for this attitude of protecting their knowledge is fear that someone might steal their ideas. Sometimes knowledge can also be a shield to protect the individual from being mistaken as ignorant. Some would have the notion that they will lose their knowledge if they let it out so it is better to be quiet. Others would think to avoid voicing their suggestions or ideas no matter how good for fear of being asked to do the job. Teachers can only feel that they are different from the rest of their colleagues if they have something different to offer for instance having different skills in a special area (Friebs, 2003). As a result it would secure their position and maintain their reputation among their colleagues.

The trend among teachers is that they do only when they are asked to; they help only when they are asked to and they share knowledge only when requested to. Not many teachers are willing to share their knowledge voluntarily unless they are unselfish. In this school, teachers do not confide in each other so they would use their own knowledge in their own teaching in class (#9).

However, this certainly does not mean there is no sharing activity among teachers. It only means that there are certain limits to knowledge sharing. They are also, after all, influenced by a moral injunction which sees knowledge as a public good. They may not want to be labeled as judgmental by their colleagues for not sharing their skills and experiences, when at the same time the school community is regarded as a close-knit unit that should be rather like a family. Teachers' hesitation about sharing might be due to fear of losing ownership, or to contain kinds of superiority or positions of privilege (Szulanski, 2003).

Knowledge uncertainty and culture

A majority of interviewees were trapped in the situation of knowledge uncertainty. A culture of uncertainty is about whether it was polite or acceptable to offer a solution especially in cases where they were junior or a new teacher up against senior teachers. For some reason they were in a state of apprehension which led them to be skeptical towards other parties over knowledge possessed either by themselves or others. This almost suggests an inbuilt assumption about knowledge that it has to be the right knowledge at the right time and provide correct solutions. Otherwise it is not "knowledge". These respondents were anxious about giving the "wrong knowledge" at the "wrong time" and an "incorrect solution" due to certain circumstances. Unlike in the case of altruistic behaviour, seniority was seen as part of this behavioural relationship between junior and senior teachers. Junior teachers were more worried about their suggestions not being accepted due to lack of experience and being novices in the teaching profession. Junior teachers would feel inferior speaking in front of their seniors for fear of ridicule and criticism. As for the subordinates, they felt that their knowledge might be a "threat" either to themselves or their superiors. This was manifested in many ways as explained by these interviewees.

The junior teachers tend to be more reserved and careful even if they are more skilful and knowledgeable. This is because of our own undoing. The younger teachers fear that they may put off the senior teachers whenever they show new knowledge or skill. The juniors think that the seniors might get too upset with them for showing off just because they are new and fresh graduates from varsities. They are afraid that things could get worse when they produce good ideas that cause more work for the seniors. In this case, it is up to the ingenuity of the administrators to handle these juniors and control the situation (#12).

I am not sure if this is their natural way, faked or which teachers do not want to share their knowledge. In most schools there are two types of junior teacher. The first type of junior teachers are those who have just graduated from varsity while the others are the younger teachers transferred from other schools. Normally, the junior one would be treated as new, ignorant and young people who know book theories but lack experience. Their suggestions would be rarely heard or accepted. So they would rather be quiet no matter how much they think they know, except for a few bold ones who do speak up to be heard. While the second ones, are the quieter types or follow to suit the rhythm of the seniors without much questioning as they do not dare to rock the boat. They fear they might get comments like their suggestions might work in their previous schools but not in this school or that the suggestion is not the way things are done in this school. Such remarks dampen their spirits and put them off thinking further or give more suggestions (#15).

Data on reasons for not sharing knowledge identified some factors which may enhance understanding of the complexities of knowledge sharing behaviour. There appeared to be a tendency among teachers to sometimes resist or to be apathetic towards sharing knowledge although their members knew how important the knowledge was in facilitating their work. What made teachers fall into this trap appeared to be fear of criticism and feelings of insecurity about the value of the knowledge that they held. They were sometimes unsure about whether their contributions were important, accurate and relevant to the management and organization of their work. This seemed to lead to ambivalence towards knowledge and authority which occurred particularly in situations where the juniors or novices met senior teachers. This could be the problem of “newcomer syndrome” (Evgeniou & Cartwright, 2005) whereby juniors are eager and enthusiastic to put theories into practice and tend to forget that doing so can be very hard. As the interview data indicated, the senior teachers, who considered themselves as having advantages of experience and tacit knowledge, tended to prefer more concrete, reliable and workable kinds of knowledge, as against randomly introducing fresh or regurgitated ideas. Hence, culture plays a role in influencing knowledge uncertainty between junior and senior teachers.

In this case, knowledge trepidation occurs as soon as individuals recognized their position or status in the social structure of schools. Knowledge becomes uncertain as a consequence of social status and of when and where knowledge could be considered as “right” or “wrong”. Knowledge trepidation is likely to reflect a feeling of being “trapped” so much so respondents wanted to share their tacit knowledge but at the same time they often felt agitated in doing so.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge can be seen as an intangible asset which is unique, path dependent, causally ambiguous and hard to imitate or substitute. It grows and multiplies when it is shared, and these characteristics make knowledge a potential source of competitive advantage and, consequently, the target of managerial attention. Although sharing is portraying caring behavior but still there are myriad barriers to knowledge sharing across time and space. Barriers exist not just in the highlight of technology but also human and cultural aspect and simultaneously become potential levers of knowledge management initiatives in organization. Essentially it may enhance our understanding of the complexities of knowledge sharing behaviour.

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The attitudes of teachers towards in-service training

Öğretmenlerin hizmetiçi eğitime yönelik tutumları

Prof.Dr.Yücel Gelişli¹, Sci.Exp.Melike Ramazanoğlu²

¹*G.U.Gazi Education Faculty
gelisli@gazi.edu.tr*

²*MONE, Mathematic Teacher*

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine whether the attitudes of teachers towards in-service training changed after their participation in “The Workshop on Specialist Science Consultancy”.

The study is a descriptive survey. The population of the research was composed of a hundred teachers participating in “The Workshop on Specialist Science Consultancy” held in Başkent teacher’s guest house between 17th -27th June and the sampling was comprised of 48 teachers selected out of volunteer ones in this group. The teachers included in the research were given an attitude scale measuring the attitudes of teachers toward in-service training courses before the workshop started and the same scale was conducted once again with these teachers at the end of the ten-day workshop. However, it was found that pretest and posttest scores did not differ based on gender, age, working time and branch.

Key Words: Attitude, In-Service Training, Attitude Towards In-Service Training

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, öğretmenlerin hizmetiçi eğitimlere dair tutumlarının “Uzman Bilim Danışmanlığı Çalıştayı” na katılımları sonrasında değişip değişmediğini saptamak için yapılmıştır.

Araştırma tarama modelinde betimsel bir çalışmadır. Araştırmanın evrenini 17-27 haziran tarihleri arasında başkent öğretmeninde yapılan “Uzman Bilim Danışmanlığı Çalıştayı” na katılan yüz öğretmen, örneklemini ise bu öğretmenler arasından gönüllülük esasına göre seçilmiş 48 öğretmen oluşturmuştur. Araştırmaya katılan öğretmenlere çalıştay başlamadan önce hizmetiçi eğitimlere yönelik tutumlarını ölçen tutum ölçeği uygulanmış aynı ölçek bu öğretmenlere on günlük çalıştay bitiminde tekrar uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda çalıştaya katılan öğretmenlerin tutumlarının anlamlı bir şekilde değişip olumlulaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Ancak öğretmenlerin cinsiyet, yaş, kıdem ve branşlarına göre öntest ve sontest sonuçları arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tutum, Hizmetiçi Eğitim, Hizmetiçi Eğitime Yönelik Tutum

INTRODUCE

In-service training activities are one of the leading studies that teachers could carry out in order to renew and improve themselves (Ulus, 2009).

In-service training is made of up activities with the aim of improving adaptation of personnel to the career, their efficacy level and increasing their knowledge, experience and skills in order to fulfill their tasks and responsibilities in the future in a better way (Canman, 2000, p. 95). With the in-service training activities, it is aimed to help individuals adapt the changes and developments in their career and promote their professional status by giving them advanced professional education. In that way, individuals will both adapt to the skill changes brought about by science and technological innovations in professions and attain new professional skills.

In-service training is a form of formal education realized in a plan and program within informal education (Parmaksız, 2010). In the Basic Law of Turkish National Education, informal education is classified as a type of professional education with a purpose, plan and program with a certain period and educators.

Gökbulut (2006, p. 2) expressed that it is of great importance that teachers should frequently participate in in-service training courses and improve themselves and that they should follow the developments in their professions. According to Peter Drucker, an individual who do not renew himself every four years will stay inactive (ext. İbicioğlu, 2006, p. 70). In order that teachers could serve as people who are always effective in their fields, energetic and those who can improve themselves, there is a need for in-service training (Korkmaz, 2009). Also, in order that teachers can keep up with the changing, developing world with suitable conditions of the age, they should be supported with a continuous education (Şenel, 2008, p. 5). The chances emerged by

the developments and new tendencies in the field of education make it necessary to train teachers once again in terms of both using methods and tools and instruments.

Today, there are a great many research carried out with regard to the in-service training of teachers. It was pointed out in these researches that there were no sufficient experts in the central headquarter of the Ministry of Education to determine the needs of the personnel for education, the needs and expectations of the teachers were ignored before planning an in-service training (Aydın, 2006; Çatmalı, 2006), the need for training was mostly determined by the personal views and observation of the administrators (Şentürk, 1999), the time for the course was not well planned (Çatmalı, 2006), the objective of the course was not determined, the selection of the content, the effectiveness of the teaching process and its assessment were made in the lecturer’s discretion (Şentürk, 1999), no evaluation was made during the application of the program and after the teaching of the issues, later in-service training courses benefitted less from the evaluation results (Sönmez, 1986; Karabaş, 1989), the analyses of the data obtained through assessment tools were not given and the results were not given to the administrators and that the objectives of the course were ignored (Boydak, 1999; Çatmalı, 2006) during the evaluation of in-service training programs (Parmaksız, 2010). According to Parmaksız, in-service training for teachers in Turkey in 21st century has still been a major problem. Nevertheless, another critical issue is the negative attitudes of teachers toward the in-service training courses arranged. Teachers object to these courses since they think that they are sufficient in their profession in general sense and they exhibit a reluctant attitude towards them. In the current study, it was aimed to determine how “The Workshop on Specialist Science Consultancy”, which was held in Turkey for the first time and only for 100 teachers selected in Ankara were included, had an effect on the attitudes of the participant teachers toward in-service training as an in-service training activity.

METHOD

This study is a research in descriptive survey model. Descriptive studies provide the depiction, determination and description of the situation. In order to achieve the purpose of this research, 48 volunteer teachers chosen out of 100 teachers participated in the workshop to fill in the scale with regard to their attitudes towards in-service training comprised the population of the study. In the research, The Scale for the Attitude towards In-service Training that was developed by Yaman and Tekin was used to collect data. Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient was found to be 0.936(Yaman, 2010; Tekin, 2010). In order to collect data suitable for the purpose of the research, the pre-application of the attitude scale for in-service training was carried out on the first day of the workshop and the post-application was carried out on the last day. The data were analyzed with the package program of SPSS in line with the purpose of the study.

Depending on the demographic features of the teachers included in the research, it is likely to say that 75% were female teachers while 25% were male. Of the teachers, 34% were mathematics, 19% were computer, 19% physics, 16% were chemistry and 16% were biology teachers. When it comes to the age range of the participants, 40% of them were between the ages of 25-30 and 60% were over the age of 30. Of the participants, 80% taught more than 5 years.

FINDINGS

The findings obtained depending on the sub-problems of the research were given in the tables below.

Table 1: The distribution of pre-test and post-test application and girl-boy attitudes of the teachers

1.1.1. Gender	n	Pretest			Posttest				
		M	S	U	M	Su	U		
		ean	um	of	ean	m	of		
		Rank	Runks		Rank	Runks			
Woma		2	90	1	2	823	1		
n	6	5,01	0,50	97,500	659	2,86	,00	57,000	160
Man		2	27		2	353			

2	2,96	5,50	9,42	,00
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P<.05

In Table 1, the pre-test attitude scores of teachers were analyzed in terms of gender and no significant difference was found between the scores of the attitudes teachers participated in the workshop toward in-service training in terms of gender (U=197.500, p>.659). The group was homogenous in terms of the attitudes toward in-service training. Moreover, the analysis of posttest attitude scores of the teachers showed that there was no significant difference between the attitude scores of the teachers participating in the workshop in terms of gender (U=157.000, p>. 160). The attitudes of the group toward in-service training did not differ in terms of gender.

Table 2: The Distribution of Pre-test and Posttest Application Results of the Teachers in Terms of Working Time, Age and Branches

VARIABLES	n	Pretest		Posttest	
		Mean	sd	Mean	sd
		Rank	d ²	Rank	d ²
Working time	0-5	25,80	170	32,65	170
	6-10	16,69	170	15,58	170
	11-15	27,73	170	25,17	170
	15-20	30,31	170	27,25	170
	21	21,25	170	25,75	170
	41				
Age	20-25	11,00	170	25,50	170
	26-30	20,92	170	24,82	170
	31-35	24,20	170	22,60	170
	36-40	31,30	170	26,65	170
	41	26,56	170	23,31	170
Branches	Mathematics	17,94	170	23,22	170
	Physics	27,56	170	31,39	170
	Chemistry	20,71	170	12,71	170
	41				

	Biolog	29,86	27,50
y			
	Comp	31,89	26,72
uter			

P<.05

As given in Table 2, pre-test attitude scores of the teachers were analyzed in terms of age, branch and working time and no significant difference was found in the pre-test application in their attitudes toward in-service training in terms of their working time ($x^2=6.426, p>.170$), ages ($x^2=4716, p>.318$) and branches ($x^2=8000, p>.092$). Additionally, posttest application attitude scores of teachers were analyzed in terms of ages, branches and working time and no significant difference was found between the attitudes of teachers toward in-service training in the pretest application of the scale in terms of working time ($x^2=.047.426, p>.060$), age ($x^2=.493, p>.974$) and branch ($x^2=7,838, p>.098$) variables. The attitudes of the group toward in-service training did not differ in terms of age, branch and working time.

Table 3: The distribution of pre-test and post-test application attitudes of the teachers

UYGULAMA	N	\bar{X}	Ss	t	p
Pretest	48	122,22	15,821		
		92	13	-	0.017
				2.471	*
Posttest	48	127,70	12,827		
		83	76		

***P<.05**

As shown in Table 3, a significant difference was found between the mean total attitude scores that were obtained from the pretest and posttest applications of teachers participated in the workshop ($t=2.471, P<0.017$). Depending on the data, it is likely to say that teachers participating in the workshop developed a positive attitude towards in-service training at the end of the course.

CONCLUSION RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study, a scale developed for determining teachers' attitudes towards in-service training was conducted to the forty-eight volunteer teachers chosen out of one hundred participants of "The Workshop on Specialist Science Consultancy" held between 17-27 June.

At the end of the research, it was found that the attitudes of the teachers were more positive in the end of the workshop. However, it was determined that the attitudes of teachers towards in-service training did not differ in terms of working time, branch and age variables.

At the end of the current study, it was found that when the in-service training program prepared for the teachers was well-designed, it caused positive change on the attitudes of teachers towards in-service education. Depending on the current study, it can be concluded that negative attitudes of teachers towards in-service training could be eliminated with well-designed in-service activities.

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The experiment of university of science and technology in the field of quality assurance for academic performance

Abdullatif Musleh¹, Ammar Zahary²

¹Consultant of UST President for the Affairs of Quality and Academic Accreditation

²Quality Assurance and Accreditation Manager

University of Science and Technology (UST),

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Emails: ¹a.musleh@ust.edu, ²aalzahary@gmail.com (or ²a.zahary@ust.edu)

ABSTRACT

During the last 10 years, University of Science and Technology (UST) in Yemen has developed a special model for quality which has been inspired from the international experiments in the field quality in higher education taking into consideration the privacy and the culture of the zone. This paper presents this model which involves several tools, procedures, quality measures, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The model was developed based on the organizational model so that it involves 4 dimensions of the UST educational system: inputs, processes, outcomes, and feedback. This model is implemented since the academic year 2003/2004 until now and it has subjected to continuous developing and enhancement. As a result of applying this model, a remarkable quality of service has achieved and the UST has grown dramatically in terms of number of students, colleges, programs and international partnerships.

Keywords: *Quality Assurance, Academic Accreditation, University of Science and Technology, UST, Quality Model, KPIs, CAQA*

1. INTRODUCTION

University of Science and Technology (UST) is considered the first private university in the Republic of Yemen. UST was established in 1994 in the capital of the country (Sana'a). Currently, UST has about 20,000 students divided between regular (about 8000 students) and open learning (about 12,000). Most of UST students come from the Arab Gulf countries, Yemen, and the neighbour African countries. UST consists of 7 regular colleges, a college for open learning and distance learning, a branch for girls, 6 branches in the main 6 governorates of the country, and tens of coordination offices in all Yemeni governorates, Arab Gulf countries, Jordan, Syria, and the neighbor African countries. The concept of quality has been addressed early by UST since the year 1999 when the unit of quality was established in UST and it was the first unit in the country concerning academic quality (now it is called Quality Assurance and Accreditation Management (QAAM)). The aim of QAAM in UST is to enhance the educational service quality and develop the service delivery procedures including all components of the educational system in UST such as teaching, curricula, staff, students, infrastructure, equipment, regulations, operations, and administration. Currently, QAAM consists of 4 units in the main office and 9 units in 8 colleges and the Girls Branch. In 2004, the Steering Council of Quality has been established in UST to figure out the strategies and polices of the UST quality. During the last 10 years, QAAM in UST has developed a special model of academic quality assurance which has been inspired from the international experiments in the field quality in higher education taking into consideration the privacy and the culture of the zone. This paper presents this model which involves several tools, procedures, and quality measures, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The model was developed based on the organizational model so that it involves 4 dimensions of the UST educational system: Inputs, Processes, Outcomes, and Feedback. This model is implemented since the academic year 2003/2004 until now and it has subjected to continuous developing and enhancement. As a result of applying this model, a

remarkable quality of service has achieved and the UST has grown dramatically in terms of number of students (from thousands to 20000), colleges (from 3 to 8), programs (from less than 20 to 40) and the international partnerships. In the field of accreditation, UST recently launched the project of international accreditation and three pilot programs are ready to register for the international accreditation on 2014. These programs are Pharmacy, Computer Science and Business Administration. When these three pilot programs are accredited, the rest of programs in UST should follow the same process to be accredited in couple of years. This paper presents the experiment of UST in the field of academic quality assurance especially, the structure of UST quality model in details, KPIs, assessment procedure, and the enhancements during the last 10 years.

2. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION IN YEMENI HIGHER EDUCATION

This section reports the efforts of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Yemen concerning quality assurance and academic accreditation. Since the last two decades, the ministry has developed the official manuals and regulations for the "opening license" that is required for new universities to open. However, the first significant effort regarding quality assurance and academic accreditation in the Yemeni higher education was addressed in 2008 during the second scientific conference of the ministry of higher education and scientific research. The conference has issued many recommendations to the Yemeni universities with regard to developing procedures of periodic review for the academic programs and updating the courses periodically to fulfil the labour market needs taking into account quality standards (Hamza A. A., 2012). In 2009, the third scientific conference of the ministry of higher education and scientific research has issued new recommendations to the Yemeni Government to provide a sort of support to the universities to enable them developing their individual quality systems (Kweeran A. A. et al., 2010). The third conference has also issued a very important recommendation to the government concerning the establishment of the Council of Academic Accreditation and Quality Assurance (CAQA) as a high steering council within the the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Yemen. In 2010, CAQA was established by the government to take place in the near future with crises in the Arab Spring Countries. In 2012, a director has been appointed to CAQA and many regulations and manuals have been issued during the last two years regarding quality assurance and academic accreditation in the Yemeni higher education (MHESR. 2009). Additionally, CAQA has executed extensive workshops sponsored by the World Bank to achieve a good level of training for quality team works and awareness for the top managers of the Yemeni universities concerning quality assurance and academic accreditation.

During the year 2013 and as a pilot experiment, UST has been chosen by CAQA along with other 3 universities to apply the first stage of academic accreditation which is called "Beginning" which should be followed by other 3 stages: "Foundation", "Accomplished", and "Distinguished". Each stage of them has different requirements that should be fulfilled to get the accreditation. As shown by the brief history of quality assurance and academic accreditation in the Yemeni higher education, we can remark that the experiment of quality assurance and academic accreditation in UST is older than the experiment of all other universities in the country and even the experiment of the Ministry of Higher Education. While the first unit of quality assurance in UST has been established during 1999, the UST model of quality is applied since 2003, and the procedure of international accreditation is followed up since 2010 for 3 pilot programs in UST, we can remark that CAQA has been established on 2010 and activated on 2012 which is too late experiment compared to the UST experiment. Even though the Ministry of Higher Education in Yemen has early developed manuals and regulations for the "opening license", however quality assurance and academic accreditation standards were not taken into consideration in that old regulations.

Regarding the other universities in Yemen, most of them have recently joined the project of CAQA for local accreditation because they have realized that the big challenge for a university in the future is not just the course delivery and the teaching process but how it can provide an educational service with high quality so that it can fulfill the requirements of community and labour market. Additionally, many factors have affected and cause a direction to adopt the systems of quality assurance and academic accreditation in the higher education institutes. These factors can be summarized as follows (Albelawy H.H. et al., 2008):

1. The variation of objectives in higher education institutes.

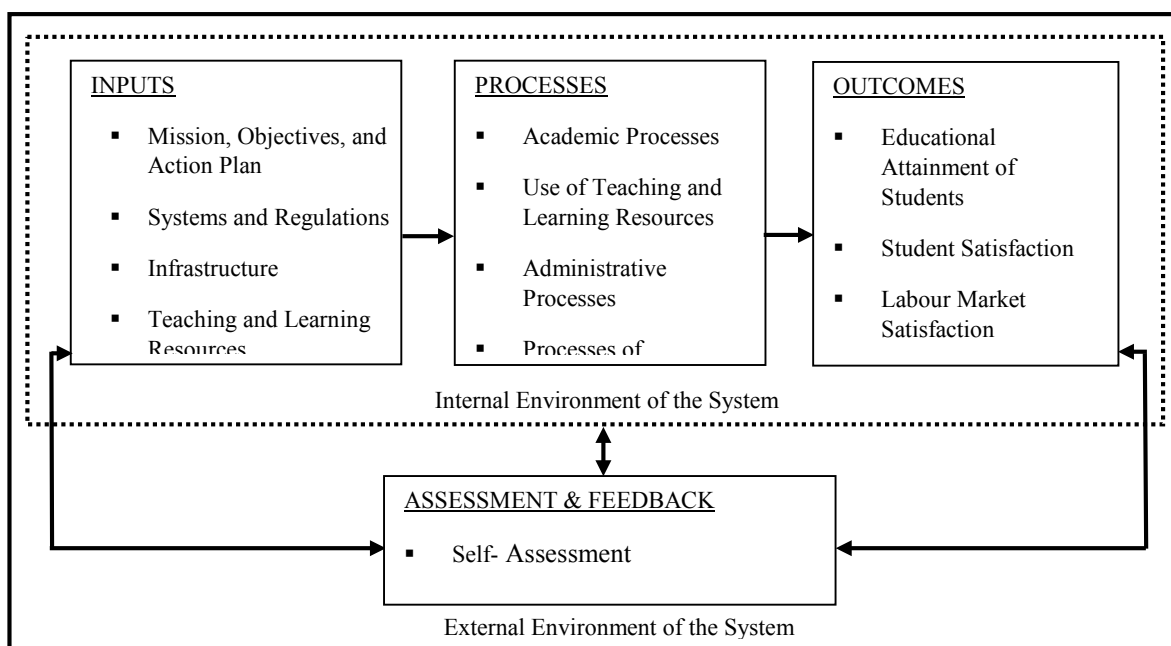
2. Increasing the request on higher education services.
3. New models of higher education institutes have been created.
4. The numerous of education environments.
5. Decreasing of governmental funding for the higher education and the increasing of private institutions.
6. The social responsibility of the universities toward the community (Khanfer E. A. et al., 2011).
7. The need for enhancing an academic culture regarding the development and modernization (Qawi B. et al., 2011).

3. UST MODEL FOR ACADEMIC QUALITY

As per the mission of UST, the university looks forward to be a pioneer on the level of the zone as it has achieved that on the level of the country. To achieve that mission, QAAM in UST has developed its own model of academic quality assurance by inspiration of the international experiments in quality assurance of higher education such as the requirements of Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) in UK and the standards of ISO 9001/2000 taking into account the privacy and culture of the zone (UST, 2010). This section presents this model involving several tools, procedures, quality measures and KPIs based on the latest enhancement in the model which has been accomplished during the academic year 2009/2010. The model is usually achieved using an assessment manual that consists of different tools with standard KPIs which has been developed by QAAM such as the following (QAAM, 2010):

1. Figuring out relative weights for all assessment types, fields and aspects.
2. Involving a field of assessment for the Action Plan of the faculties and Academic Departments.
3. Involving an assessment tool for the Head of Department (HoD), dean and deputy dean of the faculty within the assessment of the faculty.
4. Involving a field of assessment for the examination system and course assessment in Academic Department.
5. Involving descriptive standards for the assessment of Program Specification Document (PSD) of each
 1. program in the department.
6. Involving descriptive standards for the Course Portfolio of each program in the department.
7. Involving assessment tools for staff member performance assessment which is assessed by students (teaching and assessment performance), HoD (teaching, research, administrative performance), peer-review (teaching performance), and self-assessment (teaching and research performance). Students are involved in the assessment of staff with a relative weight of 40% and the 60% is distributed between the other assessors.

8. Involving standards for the assessment of the curricula by students in order to allow them to somehow contribute in the development of curricula.



As shown by Figure 1, the model was developed based on the organizational model so that it involves 4 *Components* of the UST educational system: *Inputs*, *Processes*, *Outcomes*, and *Assessment & Feedback*. Each *Component* consists of a set of *Fields* and each *Field* has a set of *KPIs*. This model is implemented since the academic year 2003/2004 until now and it has subjected to continuous developing and enhancement. In the following, we present the *Fields* of each component within the model. *KPIs* will be presented later in the next section. As shown by Figure 1, the model is usually affected by the internal and external environment of the system.

3.1 Inputs Component

As shown by Figure 1, *Inputs Component* consists of 6 *Fields* as follows:

- Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan
- Systems and Regulations
- Infrastructure
- Teaching and Learning Resources
- PSD and Course Specifications

Figure 1. UST model for academic quality assurance

- Academic Staff
- Students

3.2 Processes Component

Figure 1 also shows the aspects of *Processes Component* which consists of 4 *Fields* as follows:

- Academic Processes
- Use of Teaching and Learning Resources
- Administrative Processes
- Processes of Research and Scientific Activities

3.3 Outcomes Component

As shown by Figure 1, the *Component of Outcomes* consists of 5 *Fields* as follows:

- Educational Attainment of Students
- Student Satisfaction
- Labour Market Satisfaction
- Scientific Research
- Community Service

3.4 Assessment & Feedback Component

As shown by Figure 1, the *Component of Assessment & Feedback* consists of 3 *Fields* as follows:

- Self- Assessment
- External Review
- Correction Procedures

4. UST MANUAL FOR PERIODIC ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

As mentioned in the previous section, UST model of academic quality assurance is implemented since the academic year 2003/2004 until now and it has subjected to continuous developing and enhancement. QAAM in UST has developed a manual that includes a periodic academic assessment which is a comprehensive institutional assessment. UST has another assessment for programs self-assessment which is out of scope of this paper and it will be introduced in a future paper. The comprehensive institutional assessment was carried out annually since 2003 to 2009, then it has become carried out each 3 years while some KPIs still carried out annually to monitor the progress and the achievement of short-term objectives. This manual has become a reference for quality assurance and it consists of a set of tools (forms) as follows (Al-Shargabi A. et al., 2013):

4.1 Field Assessment of Academic Departments Performance (Assessor: Field Assessment Committee)

The first tool (form) in the manual is concerning the field assessment of Academic Departments performance and it is almost derived from the quality model mentioned early in this paper. As shown by Table 1, the 4 components of the model are still found in this form. Also, most fields of the model are still found in this form while other fields have been merged or measured by other tools (will be presented later). As shown by Table 1, this form consists of 125 KPIs distributed on 13 Fields that belongs to the 4 Components of UST Quality Model.

Table 1: The form of the field assessment of Academic Departments performance

Component	No.	Field	KPIs/Field	KPIs/Component
Inputs	1	Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan	14	59
	2	Organizational Structure, Systems, and Regulations	5	
	3	Teaching and Learning Resources	13	
	4	PSD and Course Specifications	9	
	5	Academic Staff	13	
	6	Students and Registration	5	
Processes	1	Academic Processes in the Department	31	49
	2	Use of Teaching and Learning Resources	6	
	3	Administration Processes	8	
	4	Processes of Research and Scientific Activities	4	
Outcomes	1	Academic Outcomes	12	14
	2	Finance Outcomes and Community Service	2	
Feedback	1	Correction Procedures	3	3
Total number of KPIs				125

4.2 Assessment of Library Service Quality (Assessor: Student)

The second tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of library service quality and it consists of 17 KPIs distributed on 3 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs, Processes, and Outcomes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 2. The first Aspect is Administration Services (related to the Field of Systems and Regulations in the Inputs Component, the Field of Administrative Processes in the Processes Component, and the Field of Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 8 KPIs. The second Aspect is Educational Resources (related to the Field of Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, and the Field of Use Teaching and Learning Resources in the Processes Component) with 5 KPIs, and the third Aspect includes Environment, Furniture, and Equipment (related to the Field of Infrastructure in the Inputs Component and the Field of Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 4 KPIs.

Table 2: The form of the library service quality assessment

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect
Systems and Regulations/Input Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Administrative Services	8
Teaching and Learning Resources/Input Use of Teaching and Learning Resources/Processes	Educational Resources	5
Infrastructure/Inputs Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Environment, Furniture, and Equipment	4
Total number of KPIs		17

4.3 Assessment of Academic Staff Satisfaction (Assessor: Staff Member)

The third tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of Academic Staff Satisfaction (and the assistant staff) and it consists of 35 KPIs distributed on 7 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs and Processes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 3. The first Aspect is Salary and Bonus (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 5 KPIs. The second Aspect is Training and Qualifying (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 5 KPIs. The third Aspect is the Work Circumstances (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 6 KPIs. The fourth Aspect is the Direct and The Top Managers (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 6 KPIs. The fifth Aspect is Policies and Procedures (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 4 KPIs. The sixth Aspect is Services and Facilities (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations, Academic Staff, and Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 3 KPIs. The seventh Aspect is the General Environment (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations, Academic Staff, and Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 6 KPIs.

Table 3: The form of academic staff satisfaction assessment

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Salary and Bonus	5
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Training and Qualifying	5

Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes		
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Work Circumstances	6
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Direct and Top Managers	6
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes	Policies and Procedures	4
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes	Services and Facilities	3
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes	General Environment	6
Total number of KPIs		35

4.4 Assessment of Academic Leaderships (Assessor: Student)

The fourth tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of Academic Leaderships (Faculty Dean, Deputy Dean, Head of Department) and it consists of 50 to 65 KPIs (depends on the position type and level) distributed on 5 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs and Processes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 4. The first Aspect is Position Occupying Requirements (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 17-22 KPIs. The second Aspect is Administration Skills (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 19-24 KPIs. The third Aspect is Professional Skills (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 4-7 KPIs. The fourth Aspect is Research Skills (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 3-4 KPIs. The fifth Aspect is Personal Skills (related to the Fields of Systems and Regulations and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component) with 7-8 KPIs.

Table 4: The form of academic leaderships assessment

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect	
		From	To
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Position Occupying Requirements	17	22
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Administration Skills	19	24
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Professional Skills	4	7
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes	Research Skills	3	4
Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes	Personal Skills	7	8

4.5 Assessment of Staff Teaching Performance (Assessor: Student)

The fifth tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of staff teaching performance (and assistant staff). This tool is used by students to assess a staff member in term of his/her teaching performance. There are other tools have been developed to assess a staff member by HoD, Peer-review, and Self-assessment. The assessment grade of a staff member performance is distributed between the four parts mentioned above. The form shown by Table 5 is concerning student assessment for the staff member and it will be presented here as a sample and the details of the other three parts will presented in a future paper. Student assessment for the staff member weights 40% of the total assessment and the 60% is distributed between the other three parts. The form shown by Table 5 consists of 39 KPIs distributed on 5 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs, Processes, and Outcomes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 5. The first Aspect is Teaching Preparation (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources, and PSD and Course Specifications in the Inputs Component, Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 5 KPIs. The second Aspect is Teaching Skills (related to the Fields of PSD and Course Specifications in the Inputs Component, Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 13 KPIs. The third Aspect is Assessment Skills (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes in the Processes Component, Educational Attainment of Students and Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 6 KPIs. The fourth

Aspect is Academic Support (related to the Fields of Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan, Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes in the Processes Component, Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 6 KPIs. The fifth Aspect is The Course (related to the Fields of PSD and Course Specifications in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes in the Processes Component) with 9 KPIs.

Table 5: The form of staff teaching performance assessment

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect
Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Teaching Preparation	5
PSD and Course Specification/Inputs Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Teaching Skills	13
PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Educational Attainment of Students/Outcomes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Assessment Skills	6
Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan/Inputs Systems and Regulations/Inputs Academic Process/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Academic Support	6
PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes	The Course	9
Total number of KPIs		39

4.6 Assessment of Academic Supervisors Performance in the College of Open Learning (Assessor: Student, HoD, Self-assessment)

The sixth tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of Academic Supervisors Performance in the College of Open Learning and it consists of 37 KPIs distributed on 5 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs, Processes, and Outcomes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 6. The first Aspect is Teaching (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources, and PSD and Course Specifications in the Inputs Component) with 9 KPIs. The second Aspect is Administration and Supervision (related to the Fields of PSD and Course Specifications and Academic Staff in the Inputs Component, Use of Teaching and Learning Resources, Academic Processes in the Processes Component, Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 15 KPIs. The third Aspect is Research (related to the Fields of Academic Processes, Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component, and Scientific Research in the Outcomes Component) with 2 KPIs. The fourth Aspect is Scientific (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources, PSD and Course Specifications in the Inputs Component, and Processes of Research and Scientific Activities in the Processes Component) with 7

KPIs. The fifth Aspect is Marketing, Finance, and Community Service (related to the Fields of Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes in the Processes Component, Labour Market Satisfaction and Community service in Outcomes Component) with 4 KPIs.

Table 6: The form of academic supervisors performance assessment in the college of open learning

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect
Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs	Teaching Aspect	9
PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs Academic Staff/Inputs Use of Teaching and Learning Resources/Processes Academic Processes/ Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Administration and Supervision Aspect	15
Academic Processes/Processes Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes Scientific Research/Outcomes	Research Aspect	2
Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs PSD and Course Specifications/Inputs Processes of Research and Scientific Activities/Processes	Scientific Aspect	7
Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Labour Market Satisfaction/Outcomes Community Service/Outcomes	Marketing, Finance, and Community Service Aspect	4
Total number of KPIs		37

4.7 Assessment of Academic Service Quality Provided to Students (Assessor: Student)

The seventh tool (form) in the manual is concerning the assessment of academic service quality provided to students and it consists of 45 KPIs distributed on 8 Aspects related to some Fields of Inputs, Processes, and Outcomes Components in the UST quality model as shown by Table 7. the first Aspect is Infrastructure (related to the Field of Infrastructure in the Inputs Component) with 4 KPIs. The second Aspect is Library (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Use of Teaching and Learning Resources in the Processes Component, Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 4 KPIs. The third Aspect is Employees in: a) Admission, registration, and Student Affairs, b) Colleges and Departments with 10 KPIs, 5 for each one of the two parts. This Aspect is related to the Fields of Students in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component, and Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component. The fourth Aspect is Admission and Registration Services (related to the Fields of Students in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes, Administrative

Processes in the Processes Component, and Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 4 KPIs. The fifth Aspect is General services (related to the Fields of Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan, Teaching and Learning Resources in the Inputs Component, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component, Student Satisfaction in Outcomes Component) with 8 KPIs. The sixth Aspect is Students Activities (related to the Fields of Students in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component, and Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 6 KPIs. The Seventh Aspect is Intellectual Image of the University (related to the Fields of Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan, Students in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes, Administrative Processes in the Processes Component, Student Satisfaction in Outcomes Component) with 5 KPIs. The eighth Aspect is Personal Development (related to the Fields of Teaching and Learning Resources, Students in the Inputs Component, Academic Processes and Use of Teaching and Learning Resources in the Processes Component, and Student Satisfaction in the Outcomes Component) with 4 KPIs.

Table 7: The form of the assessment of academic service quality provided to students

Field/Component	Aspect	KPIs/Aspect
Infrastructure/Inputs	Infrastructure	4
Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs Use of Teaching and Learning Resources/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Library	4
Student/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Employees in: - Admission, registration, and student affairs - Colleges and departments	5 5
Student/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Admission and Registration Services	4
Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan/Inputs Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	General Services	8
Student/Inputs Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Students Activities	6
Mission, Objectives, and Action Plan/Inputs	Intellectual Image of the	5

Student/Inputs Academic Processes/Processes Administrative Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes Labour Market Satisfaction/Outcomes	University	
Teaching and Learning Resources/Inputs Students/Inputs Use of Teaching and Learning Resources/Processes Academic Processes/Processes Student Satisfaction/Outcomes	Personal Development	4
Total number of KPIs		45

5. GRADING SCALE AND PROCEDURE OF ASSESSMENT

This section presents the grading system of assessment tools that are mentioned earlier in the previous section. The section also presents the procedure and mechanism of the assessment.

5.1 Grading Scale of UST Assessment System

QAAM in UST approved the Likert Scale. A Likert scale is commonly involved in the research employing questionnaire (with 5 grades from 1 to 5) (UNI., 2013). This scale is used in the field assessment of Departments Colleges of UST and the other assessments mentioned in the previous section. The team of assessment write up a grade of quality for each KPI based on proofs and evidences provided to the team during the assessment session. Table 8 illustrates the assessment grades of UST.

Table 8: The assessment grades of UST

Grade	Grade Expression	Grade Level
5	Excellent	90% or more
4	Very Good	80% to less than 90%
3	Good	65% to less than 80%
2	Pass	50% to less than 65%
1	Weak	Less than 50%

Regarding the whole assessment of the faculties and departments, the assessment system of UST has given a relative weight for 7 assessments based on the assessment structure that is mentioned above in the previous section. Table 9 shows the assessments and the individual relative weights.

Table 8: The assessments and the individual relative weights in UST

Assessment of the Faculty Performance		Assessment of Academic Department Performance	
Assessment	Weight	Assessment	Weight
The Performance of Academic Departments Belongs to the Faculty	60%	Field Assessment of Academic Department	45%
Quality of Library Service	8%	Student Academic performance	15%
Staff Satisfaction	10%	Academic Service Quality Provided to Students	10%
Deanship	5%	Performance of Staff/Academic Supervisors	10%
Academic Service Quality Provided to Students	5%	Head of the Department	5%
Reports of Action Plans	7%	PSD	9%
Quality of Examinations and Course Assessment	5%	Course Portfolio	6%
Total	100%	Total	100%

5.2 Procedure and Mechanism of UST Assessment System

The assessment undertaken in this paper is regarding to the comprehensive institutional assessment which focuses mainly on the academic performance of the departments and faculties of the university. UST has another assessment for programs which is out of scope of this paper and it will be introduced in a future paper. As mentioned earlier in this paper, the institutional assessment was carried out annually until the year 2009, then it has become carried out each 3 years. However, some KPIs still carried out annually to monitor the progress and the achievement of the short-term objectives.. Here we present the procedure and mechanism of the assessment as follows (QAAM. 2010):

1. The president of UST issues a decision of the Field Assessment Committee that should involve internal and external reviewers.
2. The field assessment tools are sent to all Academic Departments within the faculties in order to prepare and get ready for the assessment session with the committee.
3. A time plan for field assessment should be prepared by the committee and then the plan is sent to all departments.
4. The committee starts applying the process of field assessment based on the time plan and using the assessment tools mentioned in Table 8. The committee follow up the forms and asks for the proofs and evidences, then it write up the grades individually by each member, then it writes up the comments, shortcomings, and the best practices that could be found applied by the department.
5. HoD then starts the process of staff performance assessment which is done by the HoD himself/herself, students, peer-review, and self-assessment by the staff member himself/herself especially for the research activities.
6. The next step is the assessment of the examinations and course assessment in each department.
7. Then, the process of academic leadership assessment starts for the dean, deputy dean, and

heads of departments in each faculty. This assessment is done for each leadership by the staff and at the direct managers of each one.

8. All documents of all assessment types mentioned in Table 8 should be processed statistically.
9. The results then should be analyzed.
10. Finally, the periodic report of the academic performance for the whole university is prepared by QAAM and submitted to the university president.

6. CONCLUSION

The UST leadership has been interested in quality issues since 1999 through establishing special unit for quality assurance and enhancement in academic and administrative dimensions. Supporting this unit came from its vision and responsibility towards excellence. The unit totally assessed the whole academic process in 2003/2004 within the quality model adopted in the university. This model was periodically developed after every assessment process specially the part of the KPIs. As a result of applying this model, a remarkable quality of service has been achieved and the UST has grown dramatically in terms of number of students (from thousands to 20000), colleges (from 3 to 8), programs (from less than 20 to 40) and also the international partnerships. Nowadays, the assessment process is directed toward program self-assessment and all the university units either academic or administrative. The UST vision was being translated through many actions in the strategic plan for the university 2009/2010 – 2014/2015. For example, UST started offering and equipping the educational process based on the national accreditation KPIs and, with the end of the strategy, the programs should be accredited by the CAQA, and international accreditation agencies. These actions are rephrased as 4 projects out of 36 stated in the strategic plan 2009/2010 – 2014/2015. These projects are quality manual for academic system, quality manual for administrative system, program accreditation, and institutional accreditation. These projects are in their way of accomplishment such as many agreements between the UST and CAQA as well as UST and different accreditation agencies such as ABET and AACSB.

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The implementation of Malaysian higher education strategic plan for international marketing: A focus study on West Asian students

Siti Rugayah Tibek, Wan Kamal Mujani, , Maznah Hj. Ibrahim
Kamaruzaman Yusoff, Fariza Sham, Mohad Faisal Ashari

U&NIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
Siti_tibek@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Strategic Plan 2006-2010 is a revised edition of the Malaysian's National Higher Education Strategic Plan 2020. The UKM Strategic Plan is legislated as a guide to equip UKM with the realities and challenges of education in the new millennium. In the revised UKM Strategic Plan (2006-2010 Perspective), environmental analysis on local and global issues that might influence significant impacts on higher education and UKM in specific, are given special focus. In line with the strategic planning concept, specific processes which include robust revisions, and in depth analysis have been done to ensure maximum achievement and effectiveness of such strategic plan. This paper discusses the impacts achieved in the fifth thrust of UKM International Marketing Strategic Plan 2006 – 2010. Employing both quantitative and qualitative methodological approach, this paper discovers and identifies two major educational issues which are: identifying the influencing factors in higher education's demand among West Asian students and focussing on the challenges faced by public universities and West Asian students in Malaysia. In the conclusion, we suggested various international marketing strategies to activate and boost Malaysia higher education programmes effectively and to position Malaysian educational programmes strategically at a global perspective.

Key words: West Asian students, strategic planning , International Marketing

Introduction

The higher education sector in Malaysia is rapidly developing, and this has become most obvious since a decade ago through a variety of reforms in terms of policy and initiative. From a mere 11 institutions of university and university college status in mid-1990s, the number has reached 62 (21 are public and the rest are private institutions of higher learning). This development is designed in line with the intellectual development, human

capital and resource needs, not only for local requirements but driven by the concept of making Malaysia the regional hub of excellence for higher learning (Ujang, 2009).

Today, many international students are seen pursuing further education in Malaysia whether in private (IPTS) or public (IPTA) institutions of higher learning. They come from 161 different countries, thus with differing background and culture. Statistics show increase of international students from year to year. There are various factors which motivate them to further their studies in Malaysia, among them the good facilities, low cost of education as well as the opportunity of better employment in their home countries (Hushin and Mahmud, 2010).

The quality of facilities and services provided must take priority and be maintained in order to generally fulfill the needs and satisfaction of students. According to Johnson and Fornell (1991), emphasis on consumer satisfaction is very important to gain consumer confidence in the products and services provided (Che Azemi and Assain @ Hashim, 2011). Facilities and services within this context refer to infrastructural facilities provided and direct or indirect services, whether or not involving individuals. Both these factors point to the level of student satisfaction. An institution of higher learning should maintain the maximum level of satisfaction 397 for the purpose of maintaining good and consistently quality performance. This is the key factor for an organisation to last longer even though studies conducted show that the quality of services rendered does not necessarily predict the level of satisfaction (Kouthouris and Alexandris, 2005). Changes in quality is a phenomenon which largely influences the management system of an organisation (Ramli et al., 2009). Theoretically, the level of student satisfaction with the facilities and services provided by the institution of learning may be fulfilled when the needs and wants are adequately met. Previous studies also support the finding that the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of a consumer is related to his assessment of the quality of services rendered (Parasuranam et al., 1988). Thus, in this era of globalisation, all aspects of individual consumerism should follow current times and requirements. In this age without borders, modern technology makes man wish for more satisfaction in life. The satisfaction in life yearned for in this context is in terms of the quality obtained. Consumer satisfaction is an important element in determining the quality of products and services provided by an organisation. The emphasis on consumer satisfaction is very important to gain consumer confidence in the products and services provided (Johnson and Fornell, 1991).

In 2007, the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education published a blueprint which entitled the National Higher Education Action Plan 2007-2010 to spearhead the transformation of Malaysia higher education. The action plan is the working guide for the period of 2007-2010 which was the agenda of a more comprehensive plan known as The National Higher Educational Strategic Plan launched in August 2007 (Wan Muda, 2008). The Malaysian educational strategic plan is planned and formulated to raise the status of Malaysia higher education programmes at par with the first world countries educational

system such as the Americans, British, Japanese and Canadians. The strategic plan have undergone extensive discussions and was formulated based

from numerous government educational policies and educational acts. There are seven thrusts in the strategic plan and they are:

1. Widening access and enhancing quality
2. Improving the quality of teaching and learning
3. Enhancing research and innovation
4. Strengthening institutions of higher education
5. Intensifying internationalization
6. Enculturation of lifelong learning
7. Reinforcing the Ministry's delivery system

The focus of this paper is on the fifth thrust of the strategic plan namely intensifying internationalization. Malaysia is now aggressively promoting to be an international hub for education (refer to Figure 1). However, a very important terminology that needs serious consideration is the concept of 'internationalization' itself which has evolved through time. Prof Christine Ennew from University of Nottingham advocates that 'the environment' should be exploited to encourage the growth of student mobility and research collaboration (Ling and Md Taib, 2011). In addition among other challenges in setting the market for internationalization, universities need to turn into business for the realisation of national goals.

The Malaysian International Marketing Strategic Plan 2006-2010 has formulated seven main approaches as the basic foundation for Malaysian higher education development until the year 2020. The strategic plan is the main document which translates the pathways for Malaysia higher education development into the future. In this plan, special consideration has been allocated specifically for human development and quality intellectual capability to project Malaysia as a progressive, sustainable, and competitive nation. The focus of this present research is targeted to students from West Asian region. For the purpose of this research, West Asian region covers countries such as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Yaman, Jordan, Libya, Lubnan, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Egypt dan Sudan.

According to the record from the Ministry of Higher Education, the number of West Asian students studying in Malaysian public higher education institutions has rised from merely 548 students in 1999 to almost triple, which is, 2756 students in 2006. The average increase is 46 percent with Iranian students as the highest percentage with 200 percent

intake per year. This phenomenon undoubtedly, has identified Iran among the West Asian countries as the main marker for Malaysian international marketing in higher education institution. This preliminary research relating to West Asian students studying in Malaysia will initiate a conceptual framework that can be utilised for the international marketing strategic plan for Malaysian higher education institutions.

The conceptual framework is created based on data from the Ministry of Higher Education and selected Public Higher Education Institutions. The framework is used as a mechanism to increase the intake of West students to Malaysian institutions, to improve the teaching and learning pedagogy and to improve the quality of service to West Asian students as well as. to improve situations in solving problems faced by West Asian students in Malaysia.

The Research:

This preliminary study is specially focussed on West Asian students studying at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). Four other universities were selected and used as comparison to UKM. These universities are namely: Universiti Malaya (UM), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). These three universities are public-state universities which have the status of research universities (RU). One non-research university is chosen that is, the Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) at Gombak, Selangor. UIAM is chosen particularly because of its international outlook and it has the highest number of international students' intake in its learning programmes.

The Research Methodology:

This research study employed two types of approach which are qualitative and quantitative method. The two different approaches are used in order to triangulate and complement each other in analyzing the data. The qualitative method encompasses literature study which use historical method of analysis and content analysis method. These two methods of analysis are used in examining primary and secondary data such as government reports, meeting minutes, workshop working papers, annual reports and monographs. In addition to the literature study, non-structure interviews are employed to elicit richer data and to clarify certain issues. In this research, quantitative method is used to elicit statistical and comprehensive data. A survey method is employed and survey questionnaires were distributed. Two hundred and sixty two respondents (262) answered the questionnaires. These respondents are selected from the five universities namely; UKM, UM, USM, UPM and UIA.

Result and Discussion:

From the survey conducted, it was found that the respondents from Universiti Islam Antarabangsa (UIA) and Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) received the highest min score compared to respondents from UM, UPM and UKM. It can be interpreted that the respondents from UIA and USM relate positive perception of Malaysian education system based from their own experience in their university education system. Respondents from UIA score the highest min for the following statements:

Table 1: UIA Scores Min

no	Statements	Scores (mins)
1	Malaysia provides enough facilities (e.g.: transport, housing) for students' everyday life	3.08
2	Graduates from Malaysia are easily employable	2.82
3	Easy to pass the study course	2.88
4	Malaysia has good relation with respondents' country	3.52

USM respondents score min is as high as UIA. The USM respondents however, score at four different statements given in Table2:

Table 2: USM Scores min

No	Statements	Scores (min)
1	There is no problem in terms of the medium of instruction	2.81
2	Malaysia has good reputation as a Muslim country	3.34
3	There are many tourist attractions	3.52
4	. Malaysia's economy is stable and progressive	3.30

In general, the respondents from USM showed the highest min in the context of students' satisfaction to university infrastructure and learning environment. The statements tabulated below in Table 3 show the range of score:

Table 4: USM Scores Min

no	statements	Score (min)
1	Satisfaction with student management quality and services at faculty/centre	3.04
2	Satisfaction with learning facilities such as seminar/lecture rooms	3.09
3	Feel safe in campus area	3.22
4	Satisfaction with basic infrastructure such as shopping areas and recreation areas nearby campus	3.26
5	Satisfaction in choosing the right university and will recommend to friends to study in this university	3.13

From these statistical findings, UKM stays at the lower end as compared to the other universities in terms of learning facilities and infrastructure quality provided at the university campus. UKM however, is still the choice of university among West Asian students based on the following issues:

Table 5: UKM Scores Min

no	statment	score
1	Student management quality and service at graduate management centre	3.00
2	Internet accessibility within the campus	3.11
3	Satisfaction with the health facilities provided by university	2.87

Based on the analysis of data in this survey research, it can be concluded that to the West Asian students, UKM is the fifth choice of university after the other four Malaysian public universities; UM, UIA, UPM and USM. As being the last choice of university for tertiary education, UKM should make some serious and immediate improvements. UKM should advocate forthcoming strategies to realize the fifth thrust focused by the Ministry of Higher Education in National Higher Education Strategic Plan (2007-2010) which targeted on the globalization of education. Based on the analysis of results above, there are many factors which may influence West Asian students to make the choice of which higher education institutions in Malaysia to further their studies. The influencing factors are as follows: There are many issues and problems related with the learning facilities as seen by the West Asian students. Based on the following results in Diagram 2, some of the facilities at

Malaysian universities need serious overhaul.

Some serious efforts should be taken by Malaysian Higher Education Ministry to attract more students from West Asian countries to study in Malaysia. This is necessary to re-position Malaysia as the hub of higher education in the south eastern region. The recommended promotional activities to raise Malaysia's image as the focal point for education are shown as follows:

The Promotional Strategies

- Operate public university branch campus abroad.
 - Provide high quality university education.
 - Establish cooperative relationship with other international countries.
 - Enhance Malaysia Education Promotion Centre.
 - Enhance promotion strategies used by MOHE.
 - Establish alumni associations as a promotion agent.
 - Conduct research on curriculum offered by universities.
 - Improve university lecturers' teaching quality.
 - Higher education institution practice scheme (SLAI).
 - Publish reference book for international student.
 - Quality control for support facilities at universities.
 - Offer more scholarship for international student.
 - Quota for international student enrolment.

Conclusion:

The research done by Institut Penyelidikan Tinggi Negara (IPPTN) on international students for the year 2009 found that there are gaps in academic delivering systems among Malaysian public and private institutions of education. Obviously, there are rooms for improvement to attract more West Asian students to further their studies in Malaysian higher education institutions. Public research university such as Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) should be fully prepared to compete with other higher education institutions. UKM educational system should extend far beyond other Malaysian higher education institutions by offering high quality courses, accommodate global requirements, and provide reasonable student fees. The perceptions solely based on emphasizing financial profits should be re-evaluated since it will affect the quality of education, facilities and services thus, will give unnecessary negative impacts to Malaysian higher education institutions. Such negative perceptions and avocations will deter Malaysia to be the international hub of education in the South East Asian region.

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The influence of religious ethics on education

Moslem Mohammadi¹⁷, Mohammad Adibi Mehr¹⁸

1. Introduction

In divine religions, education is not considered merely as a stream flowing from pedagogue to student. Instead, knowledge has inherent holiness and honor and we should duty bound to human and ethical principles both at the start of learning process and implementing the acquired knowledge later. For this, the most important dignity admitted by god to all divine prophets, was the instructor characteristic.

Ethic supports knowledge because unlike ignorance which is considered as death and ruin knowledge is considered as the life itself. If knowledge is joint with divine and human principles it will eventually result in human maturity and approach to divine.

Islam, like any other divine religions, not only restricts learning and seeking knowledge within specified boundaries but also it emphasizes several applications as follows:

- 1- Gender Application: means that learning is essential for all men and women from all categories and social classes.
- 2- Time Application: means that we should seek knowledge from cradle to grave.
- 3- Location Application: It has been emphasized that if there is any beneficial knowledge even in the utmost parts of the world, we should seek it.
- 4- Pedagogue Application: in Islam view, we should learn knowledge even if the educator is factious or heathen (irreligious).

We can point to some ethical norms and principles to be considered by pedagogues in educating process in contemporary period:

- 1- To honor to student as a human being.
- 2- Observing Equality principle in learning, ranking and consultant stages.
- 3- Considering the inherent talents of students.
- 4- Educators should follow the professional duties of universities or related institutes
- 5- Developing wisdom in practice

Key words: ethic, religion, Islam, education, master, student

Statement of the problem

¹⁷ Assistant professor, the University of Tehran

¹⁸ Assistant professor, the University of Tehran

In the divine religions, instruction is not considered as just a process of knowledge deliverance from teacher to student. But rather, since knowledge is regarded as enjoying internal sanctity and nobility, then in both its learning and application one should observe divine and ethical principles.

The reason ethics supports knowledge is that knowledge is regarded as life, and ignorance is taken as death and extermination. Therefore, if knowledge accompanies ethical principles, then it can lead to human perfection. In the same route, lack of such association has always resulted into different harms.

Key questions

1. What are the ethical solutions offered by the religion to internalize the instructional ethics?
2. Which ethical principles should be observed to attain the optimal conditions in the society?

The nobility of knowledge in Islamic texts

In Islamic texts, knowledge enjoys high stations of sanctity and respect, and few issues can compete with it in this regard. The first verses of Quran revealed to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) discuss knowledge and its tool, that is, the pen¹⁹. Moreover, it was witnessed that after the Badr war, the condition for releasing the literate captives was determined by the Holy Prophet to be teaching writing and reading to 10 youths of the Helpers.

In some narrations, knowledge is introduced as a unique wealth and asset. Imam Ali (pbuh) says in this regard, “no treasure is more beneficial than knowledge”²⁰. Regarding the conditions of present day knowledge, he has mentioned that, “knowledge is the king, anyone who attained it conquered, and anyone who didn’t attain it would be conquered.”²¹ These narrations can be considered as emphasizing and underlining the research-oriented or knowledge-based instruction.

Among the reasons supporting the importance and station of knowledge is the emphasis on the general aspects of its learning. For example, gender-related and class-related supposition can be construed from a famous narration by the Holy Prophet (pbuh), in which it has been considered obligatory for every man and woman from every cast and class and group to acquire knowledge²². This not only rejects all kinds of bias in knowledge acquisition, but also introduces such learning as an imperative duty. Moreover, temporal supposition can be inferred from another narration by the Holy Prophet which says, “From cradle to tomb one should seek knowledge and he/she should not waste any moment of life for not doing so”. Besides, spatial supposition can be construed from the narration, “seek

¹⁹ The Clot chapter, verse 5

²⁰ Rei Shahri, knowledge and wisdom in Quran and Hadith, p. 60

²¹ Ibn Abi Al-Hadid, a commentary on Nahj Al-balagheh, Vol. 20, p. 319

²² Osul Kafi, Vol. 1, the book on virtue of knowledge, chapter 1, the narration No. 1, Koleini

knowledge in any far-distanced place of the world, even in China.”²³ Constraints about the intended teacher are also rejected from the viewpoint of Islam, since one should learn knowledge even if the instructor is a Hypocrite²⁴ or Faithless²⁵. It is based on this that Muslims can have scientific exchanges with non-Muslim nations and use their experiences and knowledge provided that no religious or cultural submissiveness happen.

Motahhari the Martyr has also used the last two conditions to state that knowledge acquisition is not meant to be limited to religious knowledge. He believes that, “where he says, ‘wisdom is the aspiration of the Faithful, so grasp it even if you have to get it from the Idolater’, it is meaningless to limit this knowledge to the religious one. What is the relationship between the idolater and the religious sciences? In the sentence ‘seek the knowledge even in China’, China has been mentioned as the farthest place or as a center of knowledge and industry in the world in that time. However, it is for sure that china has never been a center for religious sciences.”²⁶

The station of teachers in the Islamic culture

Teachers and scholars enjoy a special respect in Islam. This can be found in many verses and narrations. For example, Islam considers only the scholars as the men of thinking²⁷.

Moreover, once the Holy Prophet entered a mosque where a group of people were praying and another group were busy with scientific discussion. He then told those who were accompanying him that, “both of these two groups are performing good deeds”. After that, he sat among those who were busy with learning and teaching. He then clarified his choice and said, “This group is superior, since I have been sent for teaching”.²⁸

A brief analysis of this statement and viewpoint of the Holy Prophet can be that the most fundamental goal of the prophethood is instructing. Prayer is an introduction to the true knowledge about Allah, because it is only in this way that prayer will lead to its final route – i.e. the Proximity of Allah.

Therefore, all divine prophets have emphasized the station that Allah has specified for them as teaching and instructing people. Even in some narrations, respecting the scholars has been interpreted as respecting Allah.²⁹

The sense of public responsibility by the teacher

Teachers are the symbol of feeling responsibility and duty toward people, society, and their students. For example, teachers are the representation of hope and it is expected that they will not cause disappointment and frustration. Imam Ali says in this regard, “do you

²³ Majlisi, Bahar Al-Anvar, Vol.1, p. 180

²⁴ Majlisi, Bahar, Vol.2, p. 99

²⁵ Meshkat Al-Anvar, p. 134, Tabarsi

²⁶ Motahhari, the twenty speeches, p. 258

²⁷ The Companies chapter, verse 9

²⁸ The Second Martyr, Monyat Al-Morid, p. 106

²⁹ Mohammadi Rei Shahri, knowledge and wisdom in Quran and Hadith, Vol. 2, p. 610, the narration No. 1717

want me to introduce the true scholar to you? He is the one who does not disappoint people from Allah's mercy".³⁰

A faithful and ethical teacher is one whose decisions and viewpoints are based on the divine instruction, as the Holy Prophet of Islam (pbuh) has introduced the suitable instructor as having the following qualities: he leads his students from arrogance to humbleness, from deceitfulness and flattery to sincerity and benevolence, and from ignorance to knowledge.³¹

Thus, it is said that the difference between parents and teacher is that parents have brought human being from the angelic world to corporeality, while the true teacher is one who takes human being from mundane world to the heavens.

Ethical principles of teaching

In the light of their role as humanizers, teachers are the most influential group in society, and ignorance of their ethical duties can have harmful consequences for the future society. So, it is necessary to design and present the ethical principles of teaching in the light of the religious bases.

Therefore, based on the aforementioned discussions about values and beliefs, the following list is presented which includes the main ethical principles and norms which should be observed by teachers during instruction. The inventory includes,

1. Observing the principle of fairness in instruction, scoring, and consultation
2. Suitable preparation and planning to present the materials appropriately
3. Respecting the students as human beings who are effective in their own future life, their family, and their society
4. Observing students' talents and abilities
5. Preparing the conditions necessary for students' thinking and wisdom
6. Keeping away from domains out of their expertise and unrelated areas
7. Keeping away from forcing students to accept their own intended ideas
8. Trying to lead students to descriptive and research-based approaches
9. Keeping psychological connection with students so as to achieve more effects
10. Noticing the necessity of teachers' own study and research as part of their preparation for class
11. Creating a tendency in students to pose questions and to do research
12. Trying to create self-esteem and self-confidence in students with an eye on preparing them for being influential in society

Conclusion

In this study, which regarded instruction ethics and the effect of religion in this domain, some points and results were attained. As an example, it was made clear that the most

³⁰ Koleini, Osul Kafi, Vol.1, p. 36

³¹ Voram Ibn Abi Fares, Voram collection, Vol. 2, p. 233.

fundamental goal of the divine prophets has been instruction, and that praying is an introduction to attain the true knowledge about Allah.

Moreover, it was shown that the teacher enjoys a special respect in the Islamic teachings, as the paramount station of the divine prophets has been teaching and instructing people.

Of course, as the teaching position is valuable and noble, the teachers' sense of responsibility and duty toward people and specially pupils should be also sharp.

Therefore, at the end of this study and in the light of the Islamic approaches toward the importance of teaching and the responsibility of teachers, the main ethical duties of teachers were designed and presented, so as to set the grounds for internalization of the ethical principles of learning in the present day society.

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The needs of innovation in mechanical engineering education: the position of the Politecnico of Milano

N. Bachschmid*, F. Cheli*, C. Marinoni^o

**Politecnico di Milano, Department of Mechanics
nicolo.bachschmid@polimi.it federico.cheli@polimi.it andrea.collina@polimi.it
clementina.marinoni@fondazione.polimi.it*

^oFondazione Politecnico

ABSTRACT

The Department of Mechanics (DM) of the Politecnico di Milano (PdM) and the Fondazione Politecnico (FPM) have taken actively part in different initiatives related to teaching and learning quality. First step was one extensive survey of alumni in Mechanical Engineering (ME) on regional basis (Lombardy region) for defining the levels of mastery in different topics attained during the studies, compared to the levels required by the enterprises on the workplace. Regarding knowledge even a surplus of mastery furnished by university was felt by the alumni, but regarding competences and skills also gaps were found. Later the participation to the EC funded project ECCE has allowed to compare the Italian situation not only to European universities but also to the expectations of industrial stakeholders and engineering associations. Recognizing the need of changes, some members of the Pedagogic Faculty of Catholic University in Milano university have been recruited for giving courses for young professors for increasing their teaching qualities. Finally in the basic course of Applied Mechanics in the second year of the bachelor curriculum an innovating method has been introduced with the aid and support of a team of the Pedagogic Faculty. The aim of the introduced innovation was to develop some of the missing skills, and more in detail team work capability, active learning, critical thinking, project management, and presentation skills.

INTRODUCTION

The engineering work place has undergone significant changes in the last decades. A growing number of engineers operate in environments that require intensive cross disciplinary activity, where economic, social and ethic concepts have also to be taken into consideration. Many engineers work in service-oriented businesses rather than in the more traditional product-oriented businesses. Language skills as well as presentation skills are required. And they depend obviously also on networking and computing tools that have appeared on the scene less than twenty years ago. Therefore a re-examination of the preparation that mechanical engineers receive in order accomplish these new requirements seems necessary. At European level also the accomplishment to the so-called Dublin descriptors is required. Many countries have adopted an accreditation system that reflects the needs of the European Higher Education Area, where already accreditation systems and formats in Engineering studies have been developed (as the EUR-ACE system). In the last years many efforts have been dedicated at PdM in order to analyze the actual European situation, to strengthen the links with the labour market, to introduce some innovating changes in the curricula, and finally to adopt the EUR-ACE accreditation system. In 2012 finally among others the course of ME at the PdM got the accreditation with a good score.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Since year 2008 the ME course of PdM in cooperation with FPM has improved his links with industrial companies and institutions, in order to check the needs of the labor market, to evaluate the employability of the mechanical engineering alumni and finally to define a kind of ranking of competences. The first input was a survey performed with the regional institution Assolombarda that represents the enterprises of the Lombardy, one of the biggest industrial regions of Europe. The result of the survey indicated a trend in required competences, which were not covered nor trained in traditional curricula. Knowledge of foreign languages, team work abilities, project management abilities and critical thinking were some of the required skills that in traditional curricula were not trained at all. Regarding knowledge and specific skills even a surplus in university preparation with respect to the required level was found. Figure 1 shows with more detail

some of the different aspects of the competences which were insufficiently covered by the university studies, as result of the Assolombarda survey.

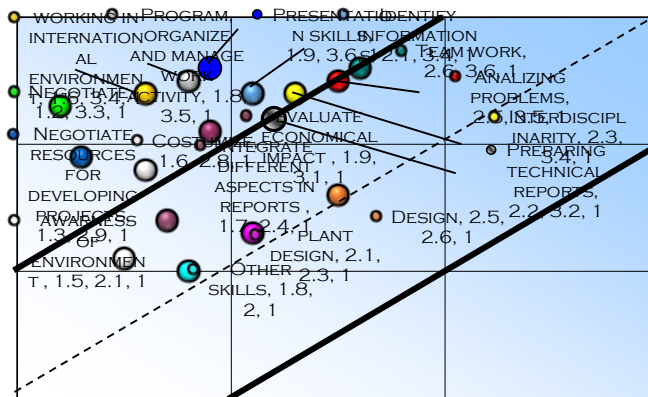


Figure 1 Levels of mastery required by job versus level of mastery furnished by university, as felt by alumni from PdM.

This was the first input for extending the research on European basis, and for starting a process for introducing some innovation in the traditional Mechanical Engineering curricula. From informal contacts with some leading European universities that offer mechanical engineering curricula, it resulted that some university had already introduced innovating teaching methods for covering the gap between the expectations of the market and the competences furnished by the university, utilizing the opportunity of the changes required by the Bologna process. In general all the contacted universities were aware of the changes in the engineering labour market and of the necessity of analyzing the situation. Also the position of industrial stakeholders, recruiting enterprises and of engineering associations is obviously required for getting a clear picture of the situation of Mechanical engineering education.

POSITIONING AMONG EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

In the frame of this process, the Fondazione Politecnico di Milano (has proposed and has led a Project, funded by the European Commission, on establishing an “Engineering Observatory on Competences Based Curricula for Job Enhancement” (acronym ECCE), in which the Mechanical Engineering Course (MEC) of the Politecnico was one of the academic partners. Other partners have been academics (university of Stuttgart Germany, university of Birmingham UK and university of Budapest Hungary) and professional organizations (like SEFI Société Européenne pour la Formation des Ingenieurs (France), CEFI Comité d’études sur les formations d’ingenieurs (Europe), Associació Catalana d’Enginyers de Telecomunicació in Spain, DEKRA Akademie, biggest training enterprise in Germany).

The aim of the project was first to define with the aid of professional engineering organisations the expected learning outcomes (LOs) for engineering curricula (mechanical, civil and information technologies) which are suitable for actual engineering professional life. According to the Bologna process the studies in Italy and in many European countries are divided in two levels (bachelor and master), as shown in Fig. 2. The third level (PhD) has not been considered in the project.

The project has been developed using the level descriptors defined by the European Qualification Framework (see [1]). The Learning Outcomes (LOs) have been defined using categories of EUR-ACE Framework Standards (see website [2] for more information) for the accreditation of Engineering Programs, and additional specific details for different professional engineering courses (mechanical, civil, telecommunication and information technologies). The main objectives, preliminary and final results of the project can be found in the website [3] of the project. Detailed results of the project have been published also in [4]. For mechanical engineering education specific descriptors listed in Table I have been chosen.

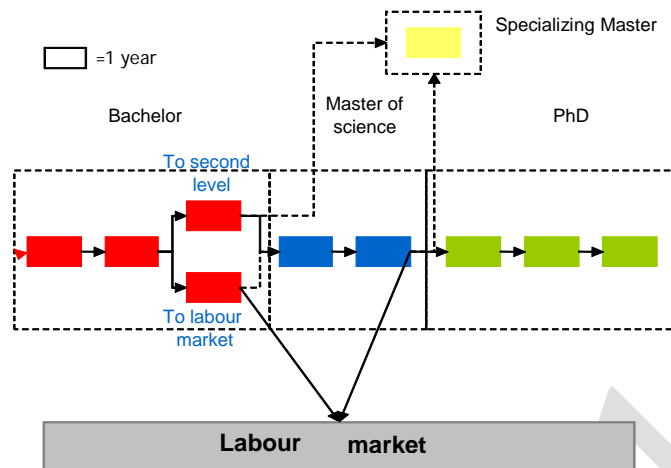


Figure 2 –Actual organization of engineering studies in Italy

Table I Descriptors for Engineering education adopted in the ECCE project.

<i>Knowledge</i>	Know and understand the fundamentals of mathematics, physics, and engineering sciences
<i>Engineering analysis</i>	Ability to use simple models for mechanical systems (machines or components) for analyzing its behavior, its performance, the arising stresses and strength of components
<i>Engineering design</i>	Ability to develop projects and design mechanical systems able to accomplish given requirements of motion, of performance, of strength and lifetime
<i>Investigations</i>	Ability to investigate by means of bibliographic research, experimental tests and suitable modeling
<i>Engineering practice</i>	Ability to integrate knowledge of different engineering fields

Surveys addressed to alumni have been launched in different countries or regions, aimed at defining for different categories of learning outcomes the levels of mastery (in a scale from 1 to 4): a) Obtained at the end of studies, b) Required in actual working position, c) Desired (by the alumni) at the end of studies. As an example the results for the category of Soft Skills and Management taken from survey addressed in France to all engineers are shown in fig. 3: a clear gap exists between levels reached at the end of studies and required or desired levels according to the opinion of alumni.

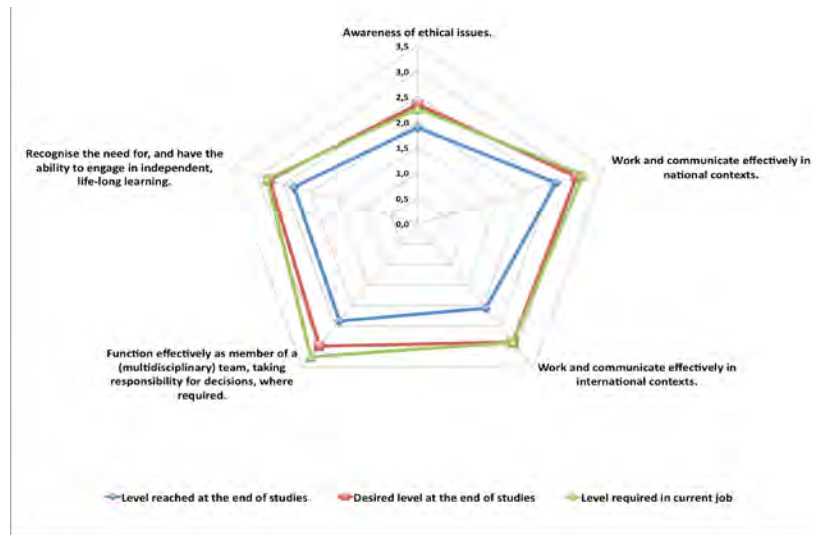


Figure 3 Levels of mastery in some soft skills as felt by alumni in France

The alumni were asked to define for each one of the 5 categories, and within each category for each descriptor, the level of mastery required in the actual job, the level reached at the end of the studies and the level alumni would have desired at the end of studies, scaled between 1 (no or limited understanding) and 4 (fully conversant).

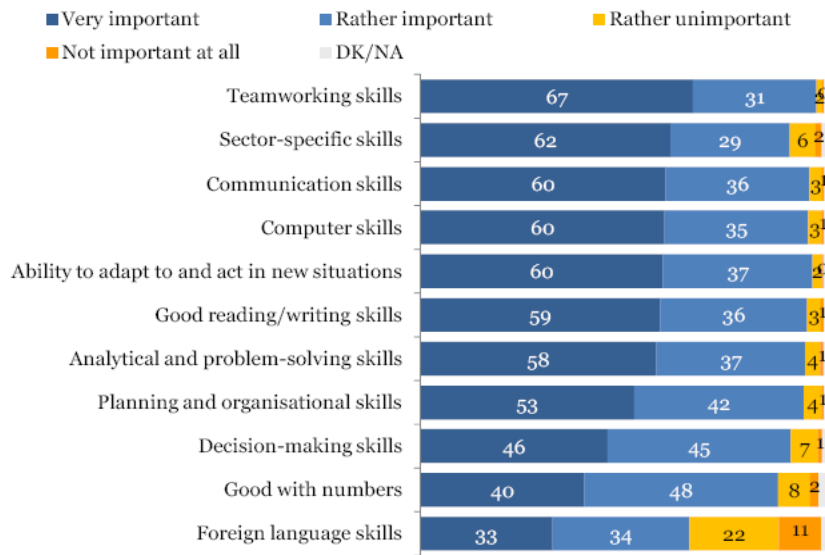
The categories which show the maximum gaps between acquired levels and required levels are mainly Soft Skills, Management and Sustainability, but also Engineering Design, Investigation and Engineering Practice. Regarding skills and competences the trends identified in the regional survey were definitely confirmed at European level, by all alumni surveys launched in Germany, UK, Italy and Hungary.

Surveys addressed to enterprises have also been launched, for defining similarly the levels of mastery in the selected learning outcomes: a) Required by the labour market, b) Found actually in the hired engineers. Similar results have been found in interviews with industrial stakeholders, and in surveys sent to enterprises. As an example the highest gaps between level reached and level required for Italian enterprises related to Mechanical Engineering Education resulted for the category of Management and Sustainability in i) ability to evaluate economic implications of different engineering solutions ii) ability to apply project management techniques iii) ability to apply risk assessment techniques, and for the category of Soft Skills in i) work and communicate effectively in international contexts.

It is interesting to point out that the EC (with the aid of professional agency Gallup) has made in 2010 a rather extensive survey involving 27 European countries, called "Employers' perception of graduate employability" in which 7063 enterprises have been interviewed, asking among others: a) the importance of various skills and abilities for graduates (mainly in business, economics and engineering) b) opinions about skills and capabilities that graduates should have in the future (next 5-10 years). The results are shown respectively in Fig. 5 and 6. Complete results can be found in [5].

It can be seen that teamworking skills and communication skills, besides of course the sector specific skills, are felt as very important for professional life.

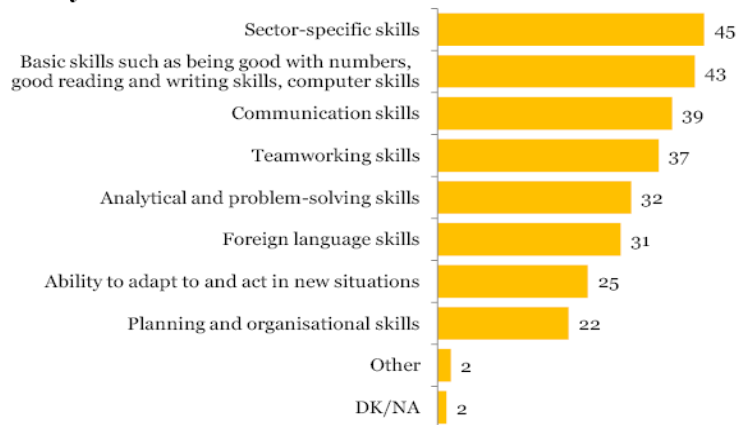
Importance of various skills and capabilities when recruiting higher education graduates – TOTAL



Q3.2. Please rate the following skills and competencies in terms of how important they are when recruiting higher education graduates in your company.
Base: all companies , % TOTAL

Figure 5 Importance of skills and capabilities according enterprises (from [5])

Opinions about the skills and capabilities that higher education graduates should have in next 5-10 years – TOTAL



Q3.4. In your opinion, in the next 5-10 years, which skills and competencies will be the most important for new higher education graduates? Please choose the three most important ones!
Base: all companies , % TOTAL

Figure 6 Skills required for the next decade according enterprises (from [5])

Taking account of all these results it was decided in the faculty of ME to start with some initiative to try to fill up some of the gaps mainly for training teamworking, communication skills, project management, and awareness of economic issues. Not all topics can be covered during university studies, but a feeling of professional life can be given to the graduates. Recognizing the need of changes the Industrial engineering faculty (to which the ME course belongs) decided to ask for support some members of the pedagogic faculty

in Milano (CREMIT) for giving courses for young professors for increasing their knowledge about teaching methods and quality. All faculty members have been informed about the need to introduce some changes in the teaching approach for allowing training also in soft skills and project management. Finally it was decided to launch an experiment in the basic course of Applied Mechanics in the second year of the bachelor curriculum in Mechanical Engineering.

EXPERIMENTS OF INNOVATING TEACHING METHODOLOGIES

Despite difficulties in finding resources, the necessary space and time for introducing innovations, an experiment of introducing in the basic course of Applied Mechanics, at the second year of the bachelor degree, some improvement has been made, without changing the structure of the course, by changing simply the modalities of the development of the practical exercises where the theory must be applied. Teamworking has been introduced, active learning has been fostered and guided, team work, project management, communication skills and critical thinking have been trained by means of the development of a project, its peer review and its final presentation. In such a way something resembling a working environment was simulated. Teams of 10 people were formed, a tutor has been assigned, initial, intermediate and final team meetings were programmed and milestones were set for the progression of the work. Team meetings and meetings with the tutor were supervised by the staff of CREMIT, in order to observe the interrelationship dynamics. The flow sheet of the experiment is shown in Fig.7.

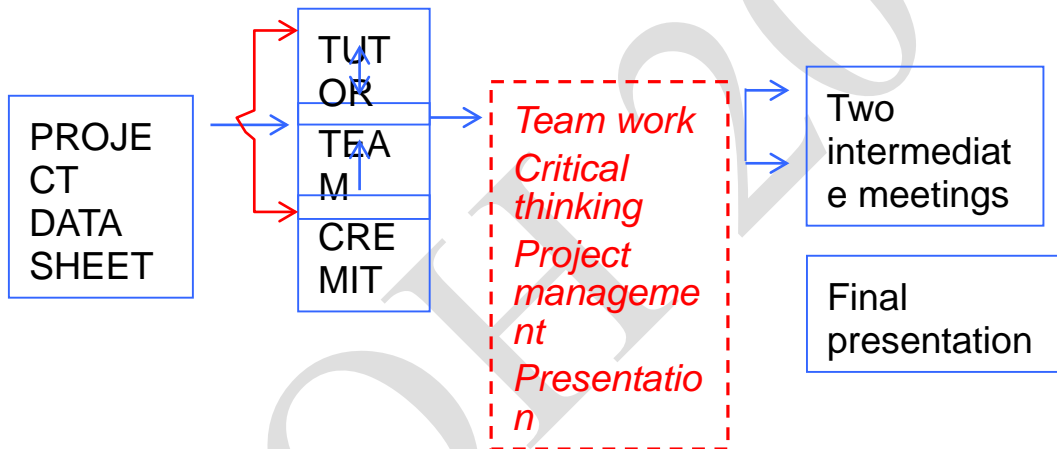


Figure 7 Organization of the experiment

The same topic (in the considered case it was “Energy Saving in Railway Transportation System”) was assigned, considering different scenarios of application. Regional, tram and metro network were assigned to the groups of 10 students, so that different technical solution could be obtained. The project was proposed in a form of a technical feasibility study. A general frame was given, with related support material, but the groups were free to integrate the information from other sources. The students had to search from different data sources the necessary information for completing the project, integrating technical basic knowledge from electrical engineering, mechanical engineering as well as from economic and management engineering. A key aspect was to limit the extra knowledge necessary for the development of the project, in order to enhance the added value related to the cooperation. Each group was assigned a technical supervisor (tutor), and could meet in a meeting room, at a predefined time table to discuss the status of the project and arising difficulties. Group members had to elect a team leader (coordinator) responsible for the work progress, and to assign specific tasks to each component of the group (such as search of support material, calculation, programmer, calculation reviewer, presentation and report preparation). Main part of the work was housework where the group members had to organize themselves working both in presence and/or interconnected by means of internet with different modalities. At the end of the activity the project had to be presented and discussed in a plenary session of all students, professors and supervisors. An exhaustive final report was required as well as a power point presentation showing main results with animation of the selected solution. Presentation skills were so trained. A vote increment ranging from zero to 15% was available according to the overall evaluation

formed by the team internal peer review and the external evaluation of the project development (by professors, tutors and students of the other groups). This way also critical thinking and responsibility were trained. The project has been carried out on voluntary basis (ca. 20% of the total number of the students attending the 3 parallel courses of Applied Mechanics agreed to participate and 10 teams of 10 people each were formed). The experiment has finally been evaluated by all participants (students, supervisors and professors) by means of a questionnaire. During the first implementation of the experiment, the organization of team work, of the internal communication and the peer review and the final evaluation were supervised by professionals from pedagogic faculty CREMIT. A certificate signed by CREMIT responsible, the head of the mechanical engineering course and the course teacher, describing the project in terms of the following Dublin indexes: *applying knowledge and understanding*, *making judgements* and *communication skills* was delivered for all who gained a positive evaluation at the end.

CONCLUSIONS

The experience of a team working project for the second year of bachelor's course was carried out and positively evaluated by all parties, despite the involvement of a lot of extra work for students, supervisors, professors. Feed back from labor market is not yet available. A key aspect was to limit the extra knowledge necessary for the development of the project, in order put the emphasis more on the added value related to the cooperation and team working than on additional technical knowledge. Next step will be the systematic application of the experimented modalities to some teaching courses, in which a project can be developed. The experience gained on the first application and the feed-back from participants will be useful for the subsequent edition, aiming at finding a suitable compromise among different aspects like amount of required work and quality of the final work, number of participants and management of information flux (data, report, presentations) through e-platforms at disposal, organization of the necessary technical data, procedure, models and self learning capability. The final aim is to achieve a sustainable framework enabling to manage all the students of the second years' course of applied mechanics. For a proper simulation of a working environment it is considered mandatory to keep the structure of cooperative team working, and work progress organization in terms of milestones and peer reviewed final presentation.

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The potential for integrating a distance-learning initiative into the curriculum of a Saudi female private college

Dr. Hanan M. Taleb

Faculty of Engineering, British University in Dubai, UAE
Hanan.taleb@buid.ac.ae

ABSTRACT

Distance learning is a powerful source for providing education in developing countries. It tends to be an attractive option in countries where a rapidly-growing population is dispersed over a large geographical area. This is more or less the case in Saudi Arabia, which could benefit from maximising the use of existing physical and human resources whilst extending the geographical reach of education. This paper aims to investigate the potential for integrating a distance-learning initiative into the curriculum of Saudi female private colleges. The research used the survey and in-depth interviews as main source of gaining data. The paper revealed interesting findings such as time and travel constraints were at the top of the list of barriers for students. It has also emerged from the interviews that there were tentative plans to develop a distance learning curriculum in the future. There seems, however, concerns regarding the way distance learning qualifications are currently perceived by the Ministry of Higher Education in this country.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rate of population growth in Saudi Arabia is amongst the highest in the world. Whilst estimates in the literature vary, a review of seemingly reputable studies (e.g. Aart, 2004; FAO, 2004; UNDP, 2006) indicates that the annual population growth is around 3-4%. Moreover, it is estimated that almost half of the Saudi population is currently under the age of twenty years (Saudi Arabia Market Information Resource and Directory, 2007). Such an unprecedented population expansion and a desire on the part of the Government to increase the literacy rate have placed tremendous pressures on the country's educational system. Therefore, providing access to tertiary education as well as meeting the educational needs of a growing population of students are increasingly recognised as critical challenges that need to be addressed as matter of urgency (Saudi Ministry of Higher Education, 2008). Evidently, the use of distance learning (DL), particularly the recent application of internet-based learning, has been recognised around the world as a viable response to concerns related to increasing number of students, scarcity of available resources and hence limited access to education (e.g. Brown, 1999; Perraton, 2000). As will be highlighted in the literature review, the idea of DL is not something new to Saudi Arabia as there has been recent interest and subsequently several applications within the country. However, this mode of learning has never been provided in my college, i.e. Al-Ola College (In line with BERA ethical guidelines, Al-Ola College is a pseudonym that was chosen in order to ensure anonymity). This is a private academic institution that was established in Saudi Arabia a decade ago with the aim of providing top-quality tertiary education exclusively for women. It would be thus of interest to learn why DL has not yet been considered in Al-Ola College, in spite of its potential attractiveness and effectiveness in catering for educational expansion and college improvement? Moreover, an in-depth examination is needed in order to explore what benefits/obstacles the integration of a DL initiative into the Al-Ola's curriculum could bring? In addition, how acceptable is DL in the Al-Ola College from the perspective of both students and the college? Finally, how suitable is web-based instruction (WBI) for delivering DL in Al-Ola College? It is reasoned that these questions should be applied to a new empirical

initiative that utilises a large-scale survey of potential DL students, as well as in-depth interviews with the college's senior management.

Having briefly introduced the research context as well as the research questions, the following section draws on relevant literature before presenting the primary research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Firstly, this review attempts to succinctly introduce the notion of DL along with its potential merits and drawbacks. Following this, there will be a critical review of previous studies and endeavours in the field of DL in Saudi Arabia.

2.1 The Concept of Distance Learning

DL is essentially a means of providing access to educational programmes for students who are separated by time and/or physical location from a tutor (Keegan, 1983, 1990; Moore and Kearsley, 1996). Perraton (2000) maintained that the idea of DL began in 1963; when Michael Young and Brian Jackson established the National Extension College as a pilot for an open university. Nevertheless, whilst the Open University was the world's first university to teach only at a distance, it appears that the basic idea - in the form of correspondence education - had been around since the first half of the 19th Century (Rowntree, 1992). Since then, the medium has changed from pencil and paper correspondence courses to real-time internet-based courses. Regardless of the medium, the application of open and DL has grown to a large-scale around the world due to several inherent advantages of DL. The work of Dodds et al. (1972) on the National Extension College, has highlighted three main advantages. The first one relates to its potential economic attractiveness as no lecture theatres are necessary and that college staff could be responsible for many times more students than they could ever accommodate in a conventional educational setting. Secondly, DL offers an opportunity for flexible and self-paced learning as people who have got jobs can study at their own convenience, without having to leave their jobs and/or devote themselves to full-time education. Thirdly, DL can operate over long distances, cater for widely scattered student bodies and hence has the ability to reach new audience who might suffer from time constraints. On the other hand, it should be noted that DL is not a panacea, and that its success depends on a range of factors. Based on research conducted by Dillon and Gunawardena (1995) and Leidner and Jarvenpaa (1993), three main success factors are critical for effective DL - technology, tutor characteristics and student characteristics. Firstly, with regard to technology, Lopez and Nagelhout (1995) suggested that reliability, quality, medium richness and cost are amongst the technical aspects to be considered. A central part of the medium's richness relates to interactivity. In this regard, it can be argued that one of the strengths of interactivity in an internet-based environment (i.e. WBI) is the ability to engage by providing rapid interaction and feedback to students. In addition, internet technology is seen as an efficient and cost-effective technology for delivering DL (McIntyre and Wolff, 1998). Indeed, the choice of technology is a crucial element when designing a DL course because it - along with other factors such as the number of learners involved - would determine the economic viability of DL vis-à-vis conventional education (Hawkes and Cambre, 2000; Rowntree, 1992; Rumble, 1993; Wagner, 1983). Bates (1995) proposed a somewhat comprehensive and useful framework, namely the ACTION model, for the selection of an appropriate technology for teaching. The acronym ACTION stands for access, cost, teaching/learning, interactivity and user-friendliness, organisational issues, novelty and speed. It could thus be of interest to examine empirically how suitable the WBI option (or internet technology) is for the case of Al-Ola College in terms of the theoretical ACTION framework. With regard to tutor characteristics, Collis (1995) argued that "it is not the technology but the instructional implementation of the technology that determines the effects on learning" (pg. 146). Webster and Hackley (1997) further explained that the characteristics that largely influence learning outcomes are the tutors' attitude towards technology as well as their control and knowledge of the

technology as they are typically expected to develop and run the DL courses in an effective manner. Moreover, it appears that among the most common criticisms against DL is that students often feel isolated as they do not have the classroom environment in which they could interact with the tutor. Moreover, DL usually does not offer immediate feedback as the student has to wait for feedback until the tutor has reviewed his/her work and responded to it (Keegan, 1990; Serwatka, 1999). Nevertheless, advances in telecommunication technology, and internet-based applications in particular, has opened up the possibility of personal and group interaction in DL. Thus, specially-trained tutors with good control and knowledge of the WBI are more likely to be capable of exhibiting an interactive teaching style that encourages interaction between the DL students amongst themselves and with the tutor (Mitchell, 1993). A review of DL literature however reveals that amongst the reported obstacles that hinder tutors from participating in teaching online, DL include lack of support by the faculty, lack of scholarly respect in the areas of promotion and tenure, as well as unavailability of funds for training, setting, using and maintaining technology to support DL services (Baldwin, 2001; Lee, 2001; Northrup, 1997; Schifter, 2000; White and Weight, 2000). In this regard, Marrs (1995) argued that “without this [institutional] support, distance education is at risk of becoming a peripheral activity, without commitment from or significance to the institution” (pg. 21). Finally, with regard to student characteristics, it has been suggested that factors such as prior experience with DL, self-discipline and having a high-speed internet access at home affects students’ attitudes towards WBI (Colley et al., 1994; Mills and Paul, 1993; Volery and Lord, 2000; Wood, 2002). Furthermore, Galusha (1999) and the Institute for Higher Education Policy (2000) report that some of the concerns that have been negatively affecting public perceptions with regard to DL concern the quality of students who enrol on DL courses, the quality of education provided in DL courses and the quality of DL graduates. The latter concern might be due to the fact that DL may not be acknowledged by all employers.

2.1 Distance Learning in Saudi Arabia

Generally speaking, the demand for education in developing countries tends to be far greater than the resources providing it (Khan et al., 2001; Moore and Kearsley, 1996). Looking into the case of Saudi Arabia, Al Saif (2005) asserted that many Saudi universities face the problems of excessive enrolment and a lack of available facilities to accommodate such an increased demand for tertiary education. It is, therefore, reasonable to suggest that the DL option is one way of addressing problems stemming from the increased student enrolment. When looking into the history of internet diffusion in Saudi Arabia, it is noted that a widespread adoption of internet applications started in the late 1990s and that universities were among the first users of this technology (Al-Shawi and Al-Wabil, 2008). Another recent study has maintained that faculty staff in science-based disciplines (e.g. computer science, engineering, physical and medical sciences) have demonstrated higher internet usage when compared to staff in other academic disciplines (Al-Wabil et al., 2008). Apparently, an important issue for providing DL is the electronic connectivity of the institution with the outside world and with other participating universities (Lockwood, 1995). As all Saudi academic institutions are already interconnected and have links with the outside world via the internet, they can provide collaborative WBI programmes with minimal expenditure. Moreover, it should be noted that, for religious reasons, the Saudi educational system is a segregated one as the intermixing of genders is not allowed within most educational settings (Ali et al., 2003; Mirza, 2006). Saudi society is also a very conservative one in which women are not allowed to drive cars, and hence it is difficult for a single woman to travel on her own should she want to continue her education in another city (Al Rawaf and Simmons, 1991; Al Sudairy, 2007). Therefore, DL programmes - offered by Al-Ola College - might help Saudi women to pursue a higher education in the convenience of their own homes, in a way that does not conflict with the conservative and/or religious traditions of Saudi society. However, it is often mentioned that the Saudi educational system is not advancing sufficiently to match global standards in terms of information technology and the quality of education (Khan, 2000; Muysken and Nour, 2006). For example, recent studies by Al-Asmari (2005) and Al-Jarf (2007) on the current status of e-integration within Saudi higher education has concluded that the quantity

and quality of offered online courses are inadequate when compared with global standards. Identified reasons for this include lack of funds, motivation, training, administrative support and infrastructure in Saudi universities. The almost non-accredited status of DL qualifications is another known barrier in Saudi Arabia (Ali et al., 2003). In May 2008 however, the Saudi Ministry of Higher Education set up the National Centre of E-learning and Distance Learning in order to oversee the change and prepare e-learning materials. Until now, nine Saudi universities out of a total of nineteen have already expressed interest in implementing the DL system, whilst most Saudi universities are expected to start providing WBI by the year 2009 (Abdul Ghafour, 2008). Al Sudairy (2007) also reported that the Ministry of Higher Education has recently signed a training contract with Meteor Malaysian Company in order to train a total of 130 academics on e-learning and on the construction of a DL curriculum. It is noted however that King Abdulaziz University has been a pioneer in experimenting with DL in Saudi Arabia since the 1980s (Al Rawaf and Simmons, 1991). This university has recently established the first Deanship of Distance Education in the country in order to run DL programmes - WBI in particular - for its students, most of whom live in remote areas and do not have any transportation to attend on-campus courses (King Abdulaziz University, 2008). Since the prospect of DL has not yet been considered by Al-Ola College, it could be argued that this research is a timely and highly relevant endeavour. With this in mind, the following section discusses the proposed methodologies to answer the aforementioned research questions, and thereby presents potentially new insights for the existing body of knowledge.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this section is to highlight briefly the adopted research approach, as well as to provide a description and justification for the research design. Following this will be a discussion on the limitations of this research as well as some of the ethical issues that has arisen from this research.

3.1 Research Approach

The research strategy, whilst mixed, adopts a predominantly qualitative approach. According to a source at Oklahoma State University (2001), qualitative research is advantageous as it allows for an in-depth examination of situations in which complex questions are posed. With this in mind, the qualitative approach was thought to best fit the aim of investigating the prospect of DL in Saudi female colleges through examining the case of Al-Ola College. Notably, qualitative research typically uses a case study approach, meaning that data analysis focuses on one phenomenon, which the researcher has chosen to examine in depth, regardless of the number of sites, participants or documents involved in the study (McMillan & Schumacher, 1993). Case studies have been cited in the research methodology literature as an appropriate approach when the researcher has no control over events and is not able to manipulate relevant behaviour (Ragin & Becker, 1992). Whilst adopting a case study approach can yield a rich understanding of the context of the research and the processes to be studied (Morris & Wood, 1991; Yin, 2003), it is often criticised for its lack of generalisability (Scapens, 1990; Stake, 1995). Nevertheless, whilst the research findings are expected to be of relevance and value to Al-Ola College, they may still be partially generalisable, as they might be relevant to other female academic institutions, especially those which operate in rapidly developing countries and/or in highly conservative societies like that of Saudi Arabian.

3.2 Research Design

In order to enhance the validity of this research, it was decided to use a variety of evidence, i.e. data triangulation (Miller & Brewer, 2003; Patton, 1990). Apparently, data triangulation is often considered as an important feature of an exemplary case study (Remenyi et al., 1998). For the purpose of this research, the

main data collection methods were surveys of potential DL students and interviews with senior management; that were cross-checked with documentary evidence whenever possible. Whilst designing an effective survey could involve a great deal of time and effort, using surveys has many advantages when compared with interviewing. For instance, surveys are relatively cost-effective in providing access to a large sample, and they also provide a greater assurance of anonymity. In addition, they are relatively easy to administer, and the standardised terms facilitate the analysis process (Bailey, 1978; Saunders et al., 2003). Nevertheless, despite the various types of incentives applied by various survey researchers, participants often find little incentive to complete the survey, which eventually results in a low response rate. Out the various ways of administering surveys (e.g. telephone, online, mail, etc.), in-person surveys are likely to yield the highest response rate (Church, 1993; Robson, 2002; Singer et al., 2000). Therefore, a total of 380 in-person surveys were distributed and collected on the same day at a large annual event that was held at Al-Ola College on the 10th May, 2013. The event was attended by approximately 400 Saudi working and non-working women, as well as some of the college's current students, all of whom had completed their high-school education hence were considered as potential DL candidates. In addition to surveys, six members of the Al-Ola College's Board of Directors agreed to be interviewed on a face-to-face basis to discuss the prospect of integrating a DL initiative into the curriculum of the college. This research sample, which included the College Dean, is considered relevant because these individuals are in charge of setting the college's policy and making strategic decisions. As indicated earlier, gaining senior management's buy-in and back-up is a crucial success factor for any DL programme. It is interesting to note that only one of them had prior experience of DL as a former student. Unfortunately however, due to the research's time constraints and the fact that the data collection period coincided with the college's final examinations period, it was impossible to interview potential DL tutors. Although the in-depth interview approach is often claimed to be 'the best' qualitative method for gathering information (King, 2004), some argue that it can be time-consuming when compared with surveys (Easterby-Smith et al., 2001). For the purpose of this research, semi-structured in-depth interviews seem attractive in that they could ensure a focused approach yet offer flexibility in terms of modifying the questions to target new ideas raised by the interviewee. Additionally, it is believed that adopting a semi-structured approach would be beneficial in interviewing senior people with different backgrounds as well as varying views and knowledge of the subject (Robson, 2002; Thiétart et al., 1999). With regard to data analysis, given the small number of interviews (six interviews with a total duration of approximately six hours), investment in terms of money, time or effort needed for using any qualitative analysis software was not feasible. Instead, the researcher analysed the results of the few interviews manually by identifying the similarities and differences between responses from interviewees. It is believed that by adopting this qualitative approach to data analysis, one could seek to relate the individual response to the 'big picture' set by the research questions (Hart, 2005).

3.3 Research Ethics

Certain themes addressed in the interviews may result in respondents wishing to avoid certain questions. In addition, the possibility exists that some respondents may provide the type of answers that they think the researcher may want to hear. Therefore, care was taken to encourage all interviewees to answer freely, where no specific answer was seen as being right or wrong. Moreover, it is imperative here to take into account and observe relevant ethical practices. Renzetti and Lee (1993) argued that investigators must ensure the anonymity of respondents, i.e. at the start of the interview, the interviewer needs to emphasise that the respondent's identity will not be divulged in the report. This will help to gain the respondent's confidence and increase the likelihood that they will express their views more openly. For the purpose of this report, pseudonyms (e.g. Interviewee A, Interviewee B, etc.) were used to ensure anonymity of the interviewees. Moreover, there were other ethical factors that could have invalidated the data collection and analysis. For example, fabrication, fraudulent materials and omissions are without doubt unethical, in addition to leading to a lack of internal or external validity (Briggs & Coleman, 2007). Among the factors that may limit the validity

of the response of surveys' and interviews' participants are leading, poorly framed or over-complicated questions.

3.4 Research Limitations

Although every care was taken to limit various potential sources of bias, qualitative approaches are often regarded as being subjective endeavours that always carry with them the danger of bias (Bell, 2005). Perceptions with regards to DL were not measured by objective tests, which are often the focus of predominately quantitative-based research. In addition, due to constraints associated with time and cost, it was impossible to use a large or more representative population sample. Apparently, case study research suffers from an inherent limited ability to generalise the findings due to small sample size. Borrowing from the assumptions of interpretive case studies, a small sample was selected in order to obtain in-depth information (Denzin & Lincoln, 2003; Travers, 2001). In spite of such constraints, the in-person survey and the few semi-structured interviews undertaken produced significant data, which are analysed and presented next.

4. Research Findings

The aim of this section is present research findings that were derived from the surveys of potential DL students, followed by the results of the six interviews that were conducted with senior management. Next, the suitability of WBI for delivering DL in Al-Ola College is assessed using the ACTION methodology.

4.1 Survey Results

With the consent of the College Dean, a total of 380 in-person surveys were distributed in a major event which was attended by both Al-Ola College students and Saudi female outsiders. The issues raised in the survey questions were essentially derived from the literature which was reviewed in Section 2. With the exception of the first two open-ended introductory questions, the survey questions utilised 5-level Likert items (i.e. strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree). Prior to inviting respondents to fill in the survey a pilot test, in which two Academics of Al-Ola College were asked to fill in the survey in order to examine the level of clarity, was conducted. The questions were subsequently translated into Arabic, and the respondents had the choice of completing either the English or the Arabic version of the survey. For a copy of the survey in both languages. Out of the distributed 380 surveys, only 129 were completed and returned (i.e. a response rate of 34%). Based on the collected responses for the first two questions, Figure 1 illustrates the percentage split of the participants, according to their background. It was also interesting to note here that all participating students of Al-Ola College chose the English version of the survey. This might be due to the fact that the college's curriculum is exclusively taught in English, which is not entirely the case in other academic institutions in Saudi Arabia (Al-Kahtani et al., 2006).

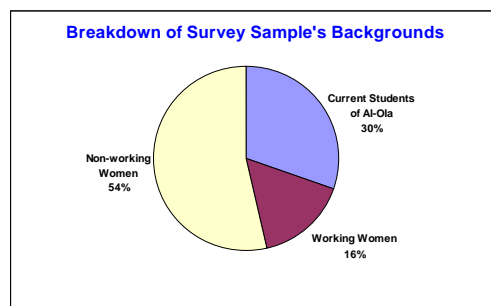


Figure 1: Backgrounds of Survey Sample

A detailed response analysis for the survey questions is provided in Appendix A. Generally speaking however, and despite the reported unpleasing non-accredited status of DL qualifications in Saudi Arabia, there seems to be a positive attitude towards DL on the part of the potential DL students surveyed. The vast majority of non-students at Al-Ola College have indicated a desire to continue their higher education, but among the biggest obstacles were time and travel constraints. Such findings, which render the DL option as attractive for the case of Saudi Arabia, are consistent with the findings of some of the previous studies (e.g. Al Rawaf and Simmons, 1991; Al Sudairy, 2007) that were reviewed in Section 2.1. It is interesting however to note that whilst 77% of the surveyed participants agreed that DL would mean less interaction with fellow students when compared with conventional education, approximately 60% of them were not actually very concerned about the actual presence of a tutor in a DL programme. The latter perception contradicts the mainstream DL literature (e.g. Cookson, 1989; Galusha, 1999; Keegan, 1990; Verduin and Clark, 1991) that suggests that a lack of immediate support and social interactions are the most common problems that face any DL setting. A probable reason is that such social isolation and alienation has recently been reduced with today's advanced use of communication technologies such as chat rooms, bulletin boards and conferencing.

4.2 Interview Results

For the semi-structured interviews schedule.. When asked about the reasons behind not incorporating DL into the curriculum of Al-Ola College, most of the interviewees indicated that this idea has already been hesitantly considered and that DL does not conflict in any way with the vision or values of the college. The latter finding was validated by a cross-checking of college's planning documents, which were made available for scrutiny by the College Dean. Nonetheless, as bluntly argued by Interviewee C, "DL certificates are not well respected in the country. As soon as the male-run Ministry of Higher Education starts acknowledging such qualifications, we will offer them". Interviewee B, who also holds a senior position in that Ministry, mentioned that it is not a secret anymore that most respectable Saudi universities are in the process of incorporating DL into their curriculum. It was also interesting to note that the only female respondent, Interviewee E, was the only one who fully supported an immediate consideration of DL in Al-Ola College. She further suggested that one way of changing such a negative perception with regard to DL is to pay careful attention to the quality of the DL curriculum. Providing such courses are offered in collaboration with highly reputable international universities, this would also enhance the prospect of DL courses in Al-Ola College.

Regardless of the non-accredited status of DL qualifications, half of the interviewees thought that DL could advance knowledge and learning for housewives who missed – or are currently missing – the chance of full-time education. "Providing education for those housewives will provide tangible and intangible benefits for our college and for society as a whole", Interviewee A added. However, whilst housewives might not be very concerned with the qualifications themselves when compared with working women, interviewee F vigorously argued that since knowledge of the English language among potential DL students tends to be very limited, the Arabisation of computers and DL study materials should be encouraged. Al Sudairy (2007) mentioned that one of the problems that faces DL in Saudi Arabia is the language barrier. Since most tertiary education is undertaken in Arabic, most Saudi students lack fluency in English. On the other hand, almost all of interviewees strongly agreed that the college should not have any problem in raising the capital funding needed to set up and run DL. Whilst some training might be needed to train staff in DL course development and technology, they seemed confident that most of the necessary technological structure and technical knowledge are already available in-house. Therefore, the vast majority of the members of the Board of Directors interviewed indicated their readiness to support the idea if they found a sufficient market for it.

What came as a surprise to all of them were the results of the survey. In particular, they were amazed by how well perceived was DL by those who could be regarded as potential DL students. As promised by Interviewee A, “since you found such an immense interest, DL will surely be on the top of our agenda at the next meeting”. In essence, it was pleasing to witness that one of the outcomes of this research endeavour was actually initiating a constructive discussion, and hopefully action, with regard to implementing a DL curriculum.

4.3 The Suitability of Internet Technology

Having investigated the potential of DL in Al-Ola College, it is now appropriate to examine the viability of WBI, i.e. internet-based learning as the technology of choice to deliver DL programmes in Al-Ola College. With aid of both primary and secondary sources of information, the outcomes of this assessment is summarised below through using ACTION methodology, which was introduced on page 3.

Table 1: Assessing the Suitability of WBI in terms of ACTION Framework

Access	Based on the response to question 7 of the survey, the overwhelming majority of respondents have confirmed their access to the internet via a broadband connection.
Cost	Simplified cost analysis was conducted to determine the typical cost structure of WBI as well as the unit cost per learner. Whilst the members of the Board of Directors interviewed have asserted that financial issues are not of great importance should Al-Ola College decide to set up DL courses, these calculations confirmed the economic attractiveness of WBI for both the college and for DL students.
Teaching and Learning	Many scholars (e.g. Baldwin, 2001; Collis, 1995; Webster and Hackley, 1997) have suggested that the success of any DL initiative largely depends on the tutors' preparation and training. Confidence has however become apparent - from the interviews - with regard to the technical ability and knowledge of staff working at Al-Ola College. There also seems to be a positive attitude towards the use of computer and internet-based application as the interviewees believed that the use of information technologies, in general, has already resulted in improvement in the curriculum development and teaching methods in the college. A couple of the interviewees have also shown results of internal studies that confirm this last suggestion.
Interactivity and user-friendless	Moore and Kearsley (1996) pointed out three types of interaction: learner-content, learner-tutor and learner-learner. Clearly, WBI could provide for all of them through the use of online conferencing, chat rooms, emails and bulletin boards. Whilst the language barrier may form an obstacle for students who lack fluency in English, Interviewee F spoke about some of the successful attempts to provide online DL programmes that are run in Arabic in Egypt. Although one of the interviewees was not quite satisfied with the current skills of students using the internet, it is perhaps worth mentioning here that most of the potential DL students surveyed have indicated their competence in using internet applications and there appears to be a perception among the whole population that they should improve their computer skills and internet literacy.
Organisational	When the interviewees were asked whether or not they can think of any

issues	organisational changes that would need to be made before a DL initiative could be applied in Al-Ola College, most of them were certain that it could be done with minimal effort given the available financial and technical resources of the college. Moreover, they asserted - and this is supported by documentary evidence - that providing DL does not conflict in any way with the vision or values of Al-Ola College.
Novelty	As indicated earlier, the use of WBI is not something new to Saudi Arabia. The use of the internet, in general, is very appealing to most Saudis, and its popularity - among student and academics in particular - is growing by the day (Al-Kahtani et al., 2006). In fact, as argued by Interviewee B “since our college is electronically connected with other Saudi institutions and with the outside world, there is a prospect of collaboration in the DL field”.
Speed	Speed is indeed one of the major benefits of the internet. It is easy to mount and update WBI study materials and to set up instant communication between tutors and students.

Evidently, from the above assessment, WBI seems to be an attractive choice for delivering DL programmes on the part of Al-Ola College. This finding agrees with that of another study by Sahab (2003), which examined the potential of WBI in another Saudi university.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in this country, religious and cultural traditions also dictate segregation of the sexes in almost all situations, including educational settings. DL might therefore help normal Saudi women to pursue further education in the convenience of their own homes, without imposing a burden on their male relatives who would otherwise have to drive them to female colleges. For these reasons, a review of the literature has revealed that DL has recently generated a growing interest in the country. This research was therefore launched in order to examine the potential of incorporating DL into the curriculum of Al-Ola College. In order to boost the validity of this research, triangulation of evidence was adopted; i.e. survey of potential DL students and interviews with senior management; that were then cross-checked with available documents.

The results of the surveys have shown a tremendous interest in DL. Time and travel constraints were at the top of the list of barriers that have prevented the respondents from pursuing further education. It should be noted however that not only were the surveyed participants not representative of the Saudi population, but they also represent the views of Saudi females only. A sample of male students might therefore have presented different attitudes. In addition, such views might not be utterly appreciated by policy makers in Saudi Arabia, who are largely males. Nonetheless, efforts noted recently - such as the establishment of the National Centre of E-learning and Distance Learning - indicate a determination to expand the role of DL in the country for reasons mainly related to catering for the expansion of student enrolment (*cf.* Al Saif, 2005). It has also emerged from the interviews that there were tentative plans to develop a DL curriculum at Al-Ola College in the future. There seems, however, concerns regarding the way DL qualifications are currently perceived by the Ministry of Higher Education and by the people who might downplay the prospect of DL. Another concern is the language barrier as the English language is not mastered by all potential DL candidates. These concerns could however be overcome, as suggested by the interviewees, by raising the quality of the DL curriculum offered and by boosting efforts to Arabise computers and DL study materials. With regards to the most suitable DL medium for the case of Al-Ola College, and as per the ACTION framework, WBI appears to be a very attractive option to consider. As a review of the literature (e.g. Baldwin,

2001; Collis, 1995; Keegan, 1990; Northrup, 1997) indicates, positive tutors' characteristics and support (particularly financial support) from senior management are among the most significant factors for the success of any DL initiative. This research has verified the presence of such factors in Al-Ola College. With the positive perception with regard to DL that this research has also demonstrated, it is hoped that the subject of DL will be seriously considered by the Board of Directors and subsequently incorporated into the curriculum of the college.

Finally, recommendations for future research in Al-Ola College include an investigation into which majors are feasible and/or worthwhile to offer on a DL basis. Moreover, one could argue that the aforementioned research limitations regarding the lack of generalisability could actually provide future research opportunities. For instance, it could be of interest to take the findings of this research and try to test them quantitatively on a representative set of academic institutions. In addition, since DL has already been offered in other Saudi universities, an empirical examination of such experiences and learnt lessons could prove beneficial.

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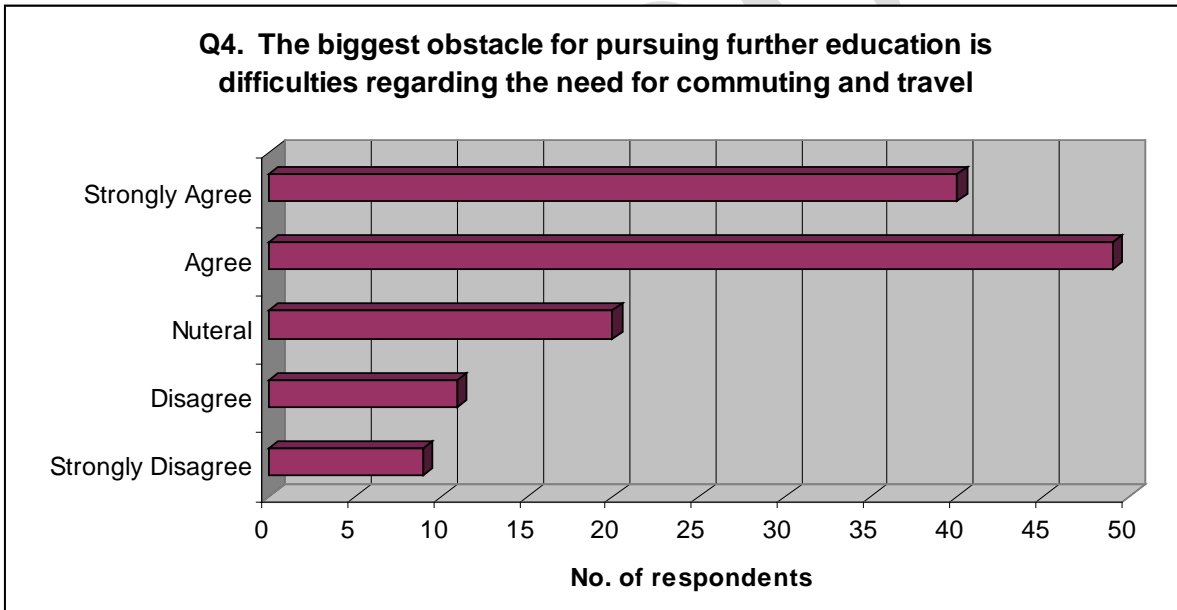
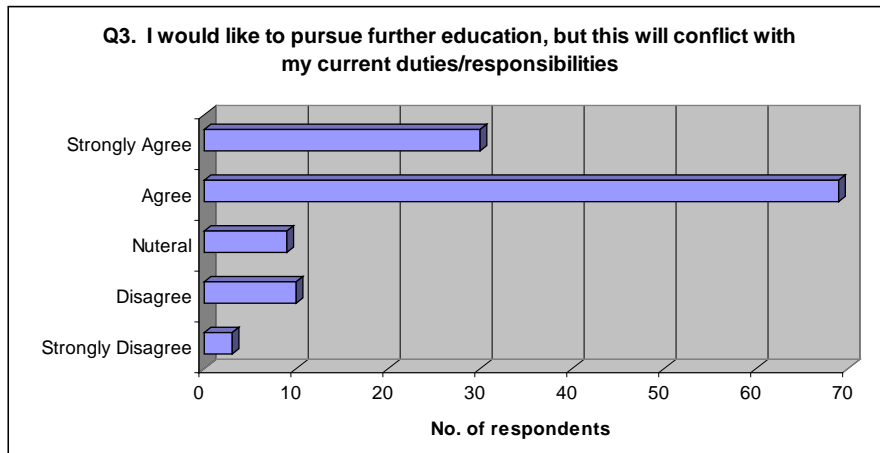
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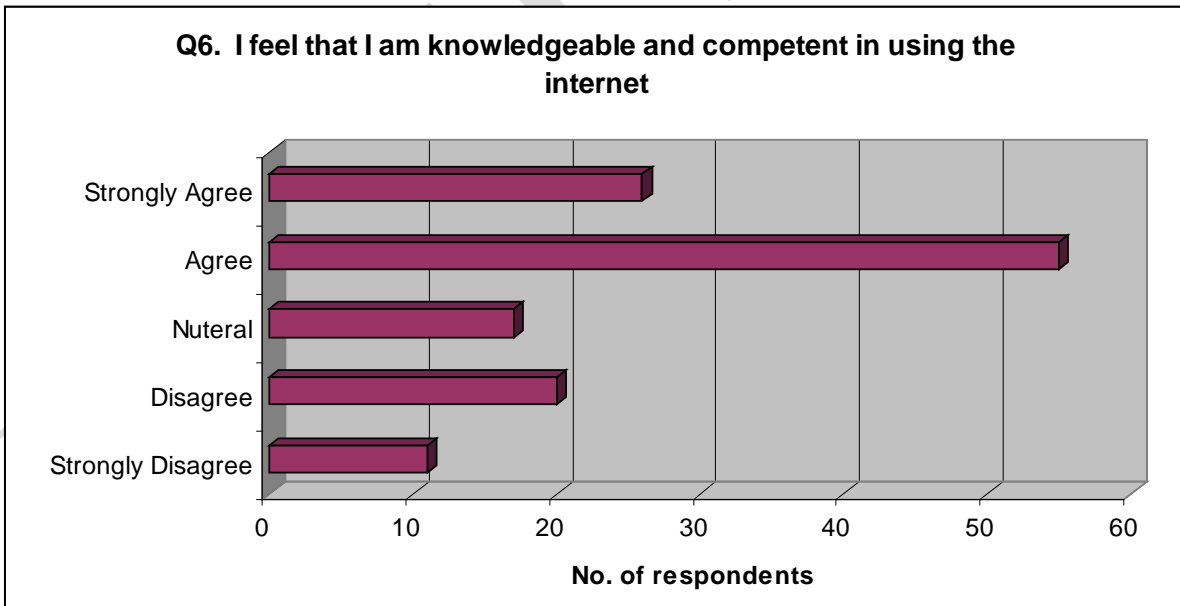
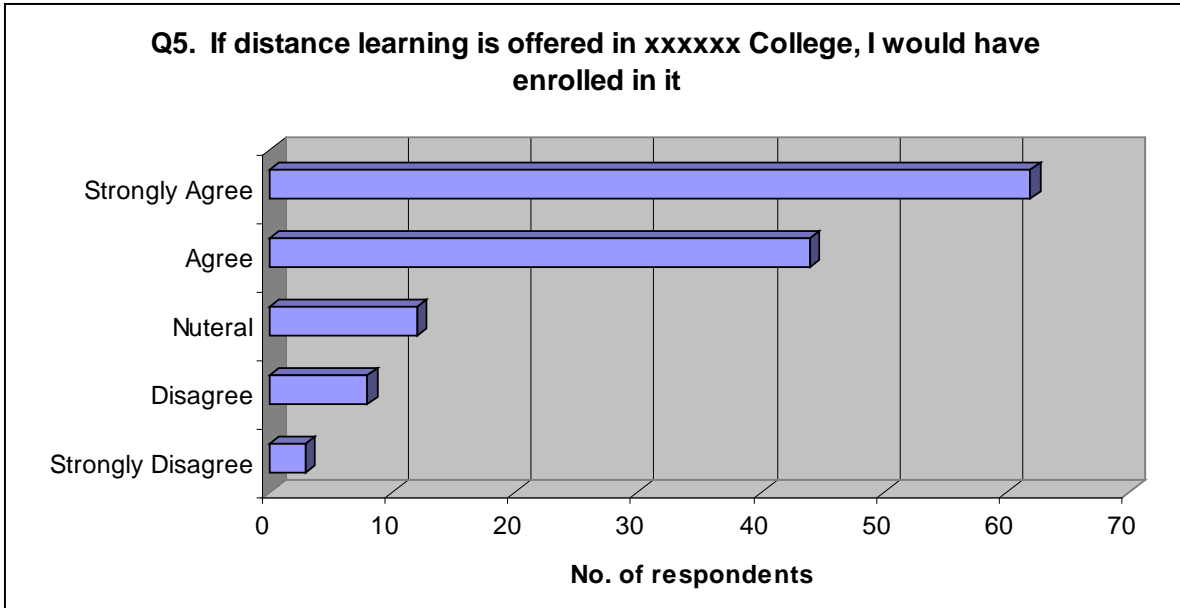
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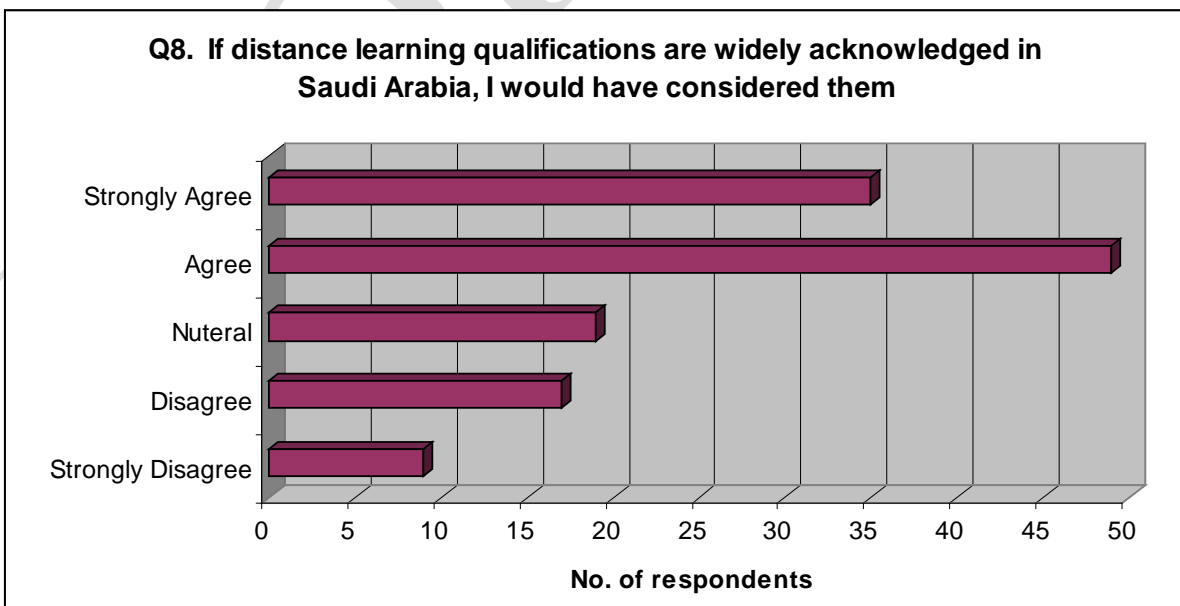
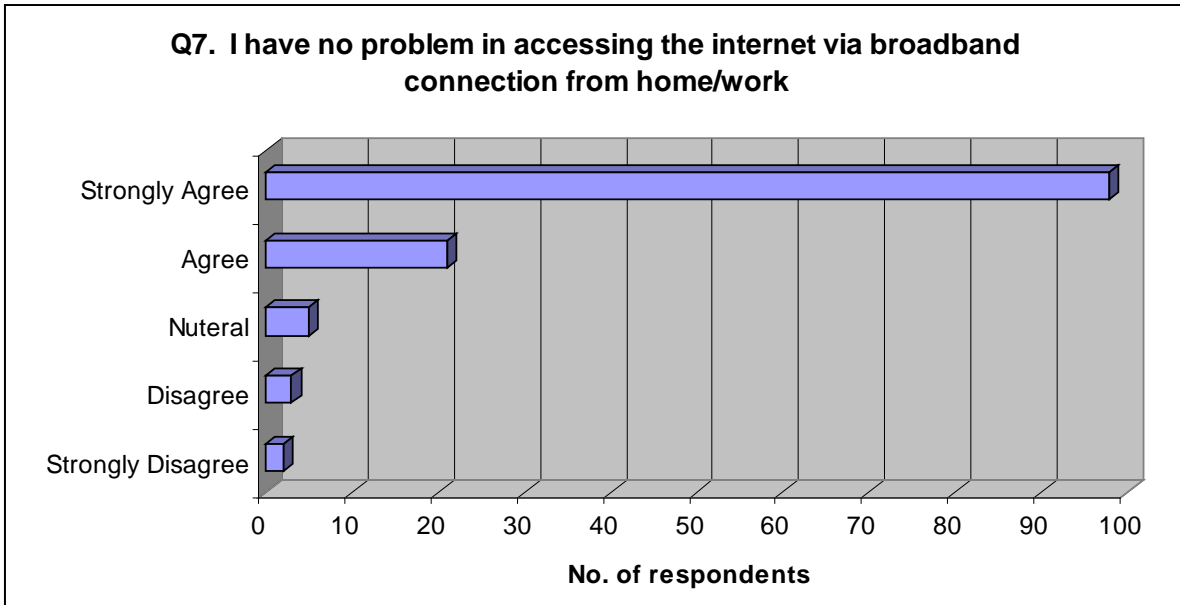
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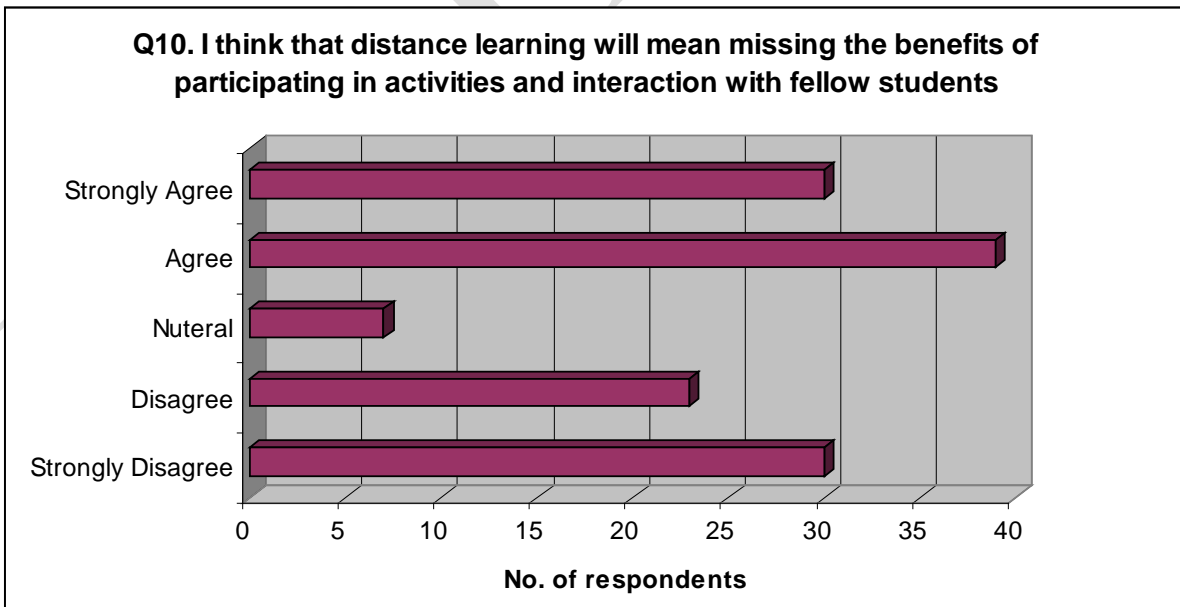
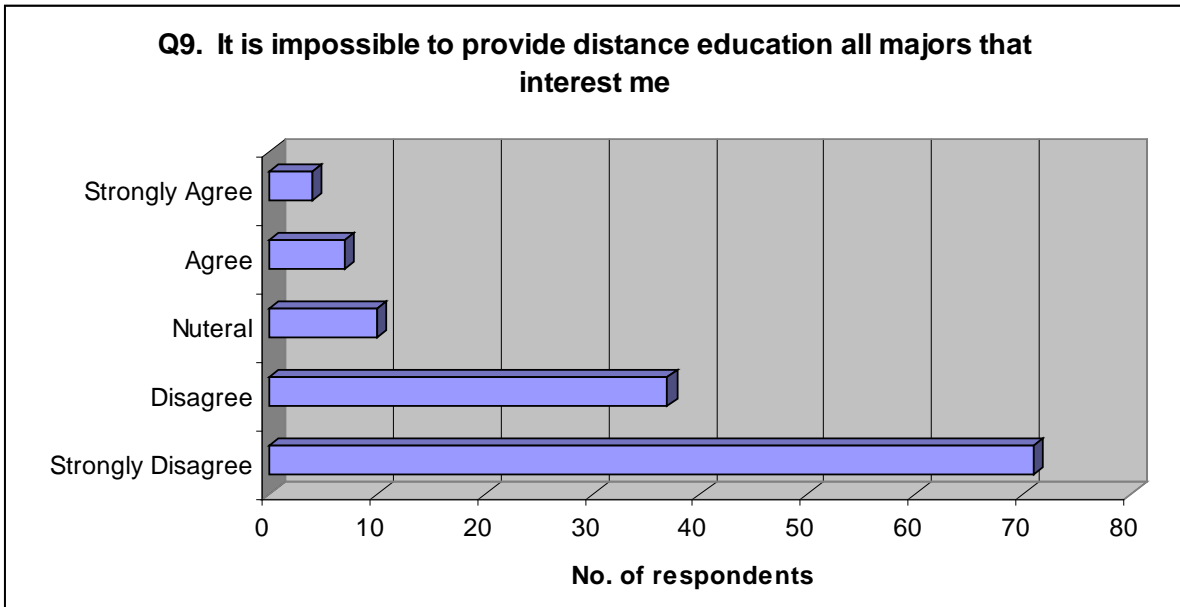
APPENDIX A: SURVEY RESPONSE ANALYSIS

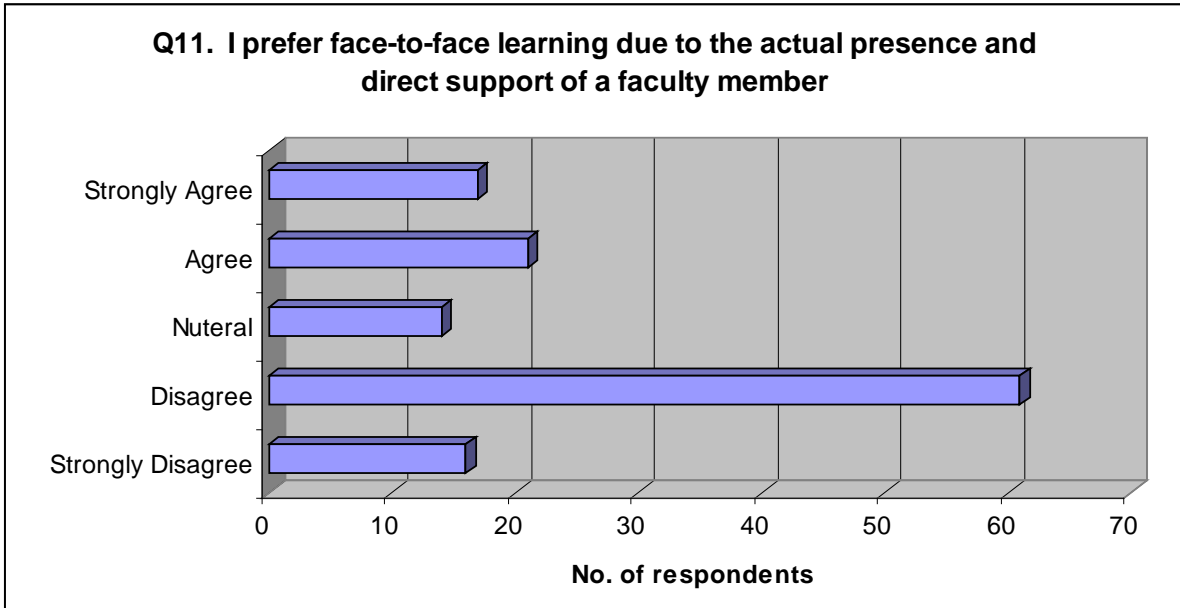
Responses for the first two questions of the survey have provided information on the backgrounds of the survey sample (Figure 1). Below is a graphical representation of key response findings for the remaining survey questions.











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The relationship between anxiety, shyness, and language learning strategies across gender

Karim Sadeghi

*Phd Editor-in-chief
Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research (IJLTR)
English Language Department
Urmia University
Urmia 165
Iran.*

Abstract:

Research has indicated that there is an association between the use and choice of learning strategies and different variables like learning contexts, learner characteristics, learning experiences, language proficiency, and cultural and educational backgrounds (Deneme, 2008; Fuping, 2006; Gerami & Madani, 2011; Hong, 2006; Khamkhien, 2010; Oxford, 2003; Zare, 2012.) To add to the thriving body of knowledge in this area, the present study was an attempt to identify the relationship between learner characteristics of shyness, anxiety and language learning strategies. To this end, 132 female and male students between the ages of 16 and 18 in one language institute in Iran participated in this study. All the participants were invited to fill out three questionnaires to operationalize the above constructs. The results showed that the most shy, and the most anxious learners use more strategies. No significant correlation was observed between anxiety and language learning strategy use, and between gender and language learning strategy use. The study sheds light on the relationship between affective factors and language learning strategies.

The study of new methodology

Yeon Soo-Kim

Department Of Public Administration, Kundong University(Bayreuth University)Kitesoo@Hanyang.Ac.Kr

ABSTRACT

The methodology of the social sciences can be found in Europe in 1920, when the psychological aspects of the experimental research method was the nation, while case studies in the United States were in 1940s, when experimental study was firstly applied. After that, criticism began. Quantitative methods began to be used from the 1960s, on the other hand, qualitative research was actively visible in the 1970s in Germany. Different research methods controversy began. The studies were in the United States and Europe. You have any questions in a variety of academic backgrounds. ?? In this study, I will suggest a new methodology.

Keywords: *inter-subjective(IS)Experirience(E)Language(L) Communication(C)*

I . INTRODUCTION

The process of this study can be outlined as follows .Firstly, methods have been studied, namely; objective knowledge of the target value and the understanding of complex social phenomena. Secondly, the objective was to investigate the knowledge system. A variety of social phenomena, the minimum needed to understand the value and the subject. Thirdly, the social phenomenon of objective knowledge has been studied because it was a need to solve the social problems of methodology. Fourth, the research methodology, the value of knowledge and the target were described in order to understand the social phenomenon and to understand the value and the smallest unit which is the target where and how to start. Finally, the unit of mutual subjectivity, experience, language, and communication of knowledge systems have been resaeched. The value of a social phenomenon and the smallest unit of the target by means of objective knowledge that can be described. The methodology is beginning to look, the reason for this study from the objective knowledge because it is how to find the truth. I started this social phenomenon that began in religion. The information shows that the process of understanding a social phenomenon in the course of this conversation, the language is used to develop a body of knowledge. Additionally, depending on the number of discovered ideas began to prove (William E Hocking, 1959: 152). Thus, the development of methodologies that could be probable. Objective knowledge of social phenomena is developed as a tool to explain. Thus the process of understanding a social phenomenon of the elements is formed to objective knowledge. Inter-subjectivity, experience, language, and communication. In this context, the objective forming the knowledge is knowledge system to study the possibility of the methodology that can be utilized as sufficient. This demands a social phenomenon occurs if the value in what conditions? How do you create the object ? And do they make some kind of relevance? Finding and relevance of academic. In addition, the methodology and the need to find the means of the target value and the relevance of the knowledge system has been established. In this process, the methodology of logicity has been completed. Methodology bases on the need to verify the authenticity of the potential, the potential falsification, and the fact that a causal relationship exists. Thus, this research is to deals with a new methodology of knowledge. The scope of the research community and the target value in understanding the phenomenon of a minimum unit is one of the objectives of the study. Configuration Factors knowledge range describes that the smallest unit of knowledge is mutually subjectivity, experience, language, and communication to achieve objective knowledge of the process. The process of the

development of social phenomena, and experience are the value of the individual the subject. And also to the knowledge of objective knowledge is usually. Scientific knowledge of the procedures and processes in a range of studies prove it. So that, logical process is repeatable and reproducible. The contents of the research is as follows. First, the social phenomenon of inter-subjectivity, the subjective value and target language and communicate ideas and experiences made up of objective knowledge. Second, Dilthey, according to the common knowledge and experience of individual knowledge. This is the rationale of knowledge. Thus, the process of generalization of knowledge through experience, the content of this study. Third, the process indicates that objective knowledge is a social phenomenon worthy of study content and it is targeted by the inter-subjectivity of the language and communication. Fourth, the possibility of comparison. The possibility of the use of policy-making basis for these findings was a case study of the new methodology.

II. STUDIES PROCEDURE

Looking at the methodology of previous studies, it can be seen that the methodology is developed through phenomenology, hermeneutics, and grounded theory. In the process of understanding social phenomena phenomenology, hermeneutics, critical care and the development process of Metaphor, each methodology is limited. Was little understanding of the era. And impact. Society for understanding the phenomenon, but many of these methods are complex for understanding the limitations of modern society. Therefore, in this respect it've done previous studies. How to integrate each level of the new methodology to find the minimum unit of objective knowledge of the research point of view.

Phenomenological study

The objective was to take advantage of the knowledge. And phenomenology in Husserl (1938) according to the life in the world to observe the structure of human consciousness. Structure of inter-subjectivity and consciousness appears as a social phenomenon in the world of living things. Interaction between members of a particular life was in the world (Dukes, 1984; Giorgi, 1985; Polkinghorne, 1989). They are conscious of the structure of the interaction, but this study did not prove knowledge of the objective. However, these studies are of inter-subjectivity, one that distinguishes between subjective and objective clear. Develop a more autumn look at these dimensions, the value of social phenomena, and the target is described by a generalization that can be described as objective knowledge could be a rationale.

Hermeneutic study

Harbermas (1972), according to the actor's life circumstances change in the flow of the process is described. Hermeneutic study the behavior of the individual as the basic unit that reports, Because affected. Depending on the language and communication Understanding social phenomena and the target value is means that the situation can be changed. Denzin & Lincoln (1998: 3) According to the understanding of social phenomena using the language required. And in the process of communicating the knowledge creation. (Frankfort Nachmias & Nachmias 2002: 14) According to the doctor to deliver the hermeneutics as a methodology. And that can explain the reason. These studies is that the creation of new knowledge discovery methods can be considered. Social phenomena to understand the value and the target varies depending on the situation and individual actors, as well as personal reasons in the course of language and communication. However, the more sophisticated theory to materialize, If you configure an objective knowledge of the academic body of knowledge would have been more significant. Research methodology utilized in this dimension that the possibility to provide a rationale. Subject to changes in the value of a social phenomenon and the process. Grounded Theory accumulating empirical data to mean that the theory. For the purpose of scientific knowledge production. In this study, the rationale is to objectively derive knowledge about the generality of knowledge systems capable of providing a

reliable. above can be applied as the objective knowledge of the theoretical background of knowledge was applied. Review of phenomenology, hermeneutics, grounded theory methodology, the smallest unit of mutual subjectivity, experience, language, and communication by applying.

III. RESEARCH FRAEMWORK

Social studies as a model of how the value of the target to the objective phenomenon that can be described as the smallest unit of knowledge was applied. Boulmer (1995), according to the knowledge of the causal nature of the procedural knowledge of the application process should be demonstrated objectively. The reason for this is the true nature of social phenomena, the researchers because they can not understand all. And what theorists also because it determines whether study. World experience in order to apply the essence of the methodology.

Thus, a variety of objective knowledge in order to understand social phenomena should be able to explain the value of the target in accordance with the notion of authenticity. This is because an agreement has been made. Means, including the perspective and experience of the combined methodology will be applied to understanding social phenomena. This in mind, the process of integration proposed research model. The contents are <Figure 3-1> below.

Table <Figure 3-1>



Configuration information For the study, the value of social phenomena in the target selection. In this study, the experience of the process of obtaining the cross-sections were phenomenology of subjectivity. Analysis of the language and content of communication were objective knowledge of objective knowledge of the topics to study topics ranging process was devised their thoughts and experiences. This configuration, you want to take advantage of social science methodology was constructed case studies of social problems. Research topics and policy decisions were actually understand how a social phenomenon appeared in.

IV. CASE STUDY

Using elements of the policy case studies for the following reasons. Kingdon (1991) was, according to the policy issues that I was involved in, the perception and interpretation. Thus, in the case of Fukushima and Chernobyl were applied to the case study. For the study, the energy policy decisions compared participants' decision-making behavior of political, economic, social, environmental and renewable energy share in the decision-making process were investigated differences in methodology. Targets in Korea and Germany.

Korea

Social phenomena in terms of value and resolve potential subjects were investigated. The issue of the Fukushima nuclear accident. In addition, inter-subjectivity of the new methodology for objective knowledge, experience, language, communication, the notion of knowledge and experience were included. The results are as follows. First, the political aspects of an individual's thoughts, but there was no objective knowledge of inter-subjectivity. Personal experience and has all the need for objective knowledge. However, objective knowledge about language does not

appear in the individual's consciousness. Only personal experience will not occur and communication is not expressed in objective knowledge. Second, was expressed in terms of the economy, inter-subjectivity by objective knowledge and experience. The need for objective knowledge is to know the language, but communication is not represented as an individual's values and experiences. Third, the social aspects of objective knowledge about the inter-subjectivity does not appear at all. However, objective knowledge is expressed as part of the experience. For example, we know how dangerous Fukushima accident of scientific knowledge and common sense. Although the language is obviously aware of previous studies, lack of communication saw a survey by. Fourth, the environmental side of the objective knowledge appear. But it is lack of inter-subjectivity in terms of experience. However, part of the personal experience of using a language that is to be recognized. But it does not develop communicative situation objectively affects society as objective knowledge. Finally, in terms of the development of renewable energy does not have objective knowledge on issues of inter-subjectivity. Lack of experience on the issue in this way. Language also has a personal factor. However, it is still difficult to develop objective knowledge and experience through consensus. These findings are below <Table 4-1>.

< Table 4-1 >. Case Study

New Methodology		Korea's Energy Policy				
		Political	Economic	Social	Environmental	Renewable Energy
Objective Knowledge	Inter - Subjective	×	○	×	○	×
	Experience	○	○	○	×	×
	Language	×	×	○	○	×
	Communication	×	×	△	△	△

Germany

The issue of the Fukushima nuclear accident was investigated possibilities to solve social problems. Social phenomena in terms of value and the target, and the new methodology was studied. Inter-subjectivity, experience, language, communication, and the notion of objective knowledge by experience were included. Germany is the only dimension of the experience of the Chernobyl nuclear accident have never experienced. The contents are as follows. First, the political aspects of the inter-subjectivity of objective knowledge is displayed. Experience, too. Objective knowledge is through communication to the development of citizens coming out to the streets. Thus can be seen that the development of objective knowledge already reached social consensus decision making process step to affect. Second, the economic aspects of objective knowledge is different. Objective knowledge is excluded. On the issue of inter-subjectivity as a means of solving social problems. Similarly, unlike the experience in terms of the language appears. This means that despite the many challenges of a completely different energy policy decisions. Germany is recognized as objective knowledge in communication. Third, the social aspects of the inter-subjectivity of objective knowledge is displayed. Experience as expressed through language as a social institution as a policy objective knowledge of reliable communication. For example, the energy-related policies can be seen that the bill is passed. Fourth, in terms of the environment by objective knowledge, agrees. inter-subjectivity, experience, language, and overall communication. This appears as part of the consent of the people. Finally, renewable energy to solve the problem in terms of the social role of being the largest. By active participation and inter-subjectivity, experience, language, and communication in personal and corporate. This content to be described <Table 4-2>.

< Table 4-2 >. Case Study

New Knowledge		Germany's Energy Policy				
		Political	Economic	Social	Environmental	Renewable Energy
Objective Knowledge	Inter - Subjective	○	×	○	○	○
	Experience	○	×	○	○	○
	Language	○	×	○	○	○
	Communication	○	○	○	○	○

V. CONCLUSION

As a result of this study, the following results were obtained. First, the possibility of objective knowledge was found as described. The notion of individual subjectivity and objective knowledge of the target mutual understanding in the social sciences. Second, the objective forms of knowledge systems was confirmed. Personal experience of the value of expression when the target language and social phenomena that can communicate. Third, the methodology is applied to compensate for the problem and found a theoretical possibility. As a result of a case study to understand social phenomena, and found a new methodology for solving the possibility that social problems. Fourth, the implications for academic obtained. From the perspective of a new methodology in the social sciences can explain Knowledge. Finally, we look forward to the follow-up study. In order to solve the social problems concerned with understanding and leveraging the methodology of knowledge to explain possible.

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The sustainable interaction in online community of *al-da'wah*

Muhamad Faisal Ashaari, Anuar Puteh, Abu Darda Muhamad

1. Introduction

The information communication technologies (ICT) have become a part and parcel of the modern society. According to Plant (2004), the combination of low-cost access to increasingly powerful computing and networking capabilities combined with a deregulated internet has facilitated a new social phenomenon that is the online community. To capitalize the potential of the online community for *al-da'wah*, it is profoundly important to make the sustainable interaction in order to ensure the efforts of "*al-da'wah*" well managed in the community. Research has shown that the interaction is truly imperative to sustain the discussion among the members in online communities (i.e. William & Cothrel, 2000; Kim, 2000). Guzdial & Turns (2000) argue that a simply discussion does not mean that it will be used effectively in an online community. While, Preece (2001) argue that simply providing a web-based community network does not guarantee the sustainable interaction in an online community. The fact that the online community employs the asynchronous and text-based communication, social cues such as facial expressions, body movements and eye contact are missing. Therefore, the interaction in the community should be managed properly to facilitate a sustainable interaction in an online community. It is important elements to make the possibility for "*al-da'wah* presence" in that community. Thus, this article discusses two aspects of the interaction namely; the type and the content of the interaction in the online community of *al-da'wah*.

2. The online community of *al-da'wah*

The online community is a group of people who interact with the fellows asynchronously in a virtual environment regardless their geographical boundaries and time settings. The existence of this community is often brought about by people who share the similar goals, beliefs and values with such commonality as the basis of an agreement to form and sustain a virtual existence (Figallo, 1998). The fact that the interaction throughout the online community is circled around the certain themes or topics of discussion, it will constitute the main identity of the community such as an online community of *al-da'wah*. This community is introduced to describe the commonality of the member to evoke the consciousness and understandings about Islam and to render the discourse in the online community as a medium for commenting and discussion on any issues pertaining to Islam as well as for planning of *al-da'wah* activities especially in an offline environment. The focus of this community is more specific rather than Islamic online communities because the theme of communication in Islamic online community as suggested by Ashaari (2008) is a consolidation of *al-'aqidah*; encouragement to the development of knowledge and promulgation of the information; and establishment of the relationship among Muslims and between Muslim and non Muslims. Al-Qaradawi (1993:9) contends that the Islamic community or society (*al-mujtama' al-Islamiyy*) must be based on *al-'aqidah*, thus the role of Muslim is to protect, care, enhance and promulgate *al-'aqidah*. However, the focus of the community of *al-da'wah* is to carry out the duty of *al-da'wah*. The dimension of *al-da'wah* in online community is by sharing the information, contributing to knowledge development, maintaining the relationship, commenting on current issues, solving the problems and the mobilising people to program or event. This actually coincides

with the concept of *al-da'wah* that denotes the calling and inviting the people in one hand, and passing on (*tabligh*) and spreading (*nashr*) the messages of Islam into all people on the other hand.

Al-da'wah is mostly referred by the scholars to the activity of calling and inviting to Allah and Islam; and to passing on and spreading the messages of Islam. (Ghalwash, 1978:10-11; Jarishah, 1986; Burghuth, 2005). However, some scholars such as Zaydan (1996) refer *al-da'wah* as a religion itself. The dimension of *al-da'wah* in online community of *al-da'wah* encompasses both types of definition because *al-da'wah* here should be performed in the action or activities. Like wise, the sustainable interaction in this community by sharing the same value and belief, which is Islam, that is *al-da'wah*. In nutshell, the activity in online community of *al-da'wah* are associated with the task of the messenger (*al-Rasul*) as stated more than a time in al-Qur'an "يُنْتَلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ" namely; to rehearse to them His sign, to sanctify them, and to instruct them in Scripture and Wisdom. (al-Qur'an, 2:129, 3:164, 62:2). Al-Bayanuni, (1995:17) clarifies the meaning of this verse by *al-bayan wa al-tabligh* (the explanation and the dissemination), *al-tarbiyyah wa al-ta'lim*, (the educating and the teaching), *al-tatbiq wa al-tanfih* (the application and the implementation). In light of that, our task is to ensure the messages of Islam are delivered into all people with the objective to call and bring back the people into truly understanding of Islam and performing of its laws by emphasis on its effect in the heart; and to eradicate and eliminate the misunderstanding and confusion about Islam (Yusuf, 1993: 26).

The sustainable interaction in online community of *al-da'wah* consists of clearly defined roles of the participants (members and moderator); and structured and systematic discussion. First, the online community of *al-da'wah* needs sort of interaction not only between *al-du'ah* (plural of *al-da'i*: the person who carry out *al-da'wah*) and *al-mad'u* (the target group of *al-da'wah*), but also among *al-du'ah* to arrange the plan and coordinate the strategy for *al-da'wah*. The internet however, in online community has blurred the dichotomy between *al-du'ah* and *al-mad'u* because of the anonymity and unknown status of the members. It can be said that the members of online community hold two roles simultaneously, as *al-da'i* and *al-mad'u*. The fact that the participant should be defined their role clearly in the community of *al-da'wah*, it is crucial to define the types of interaction in the community. Second, the configuration of the content in interaction determines the direction of the conversation and theme of communication in the community. In light of that, the selection of the topic and focus discussion is identified as important element to ensure the objectives of *al-da'wah* are achieved. The topic and focus also must be telly with the objective and target group of the community because some community has a certain focus such as for teenager or professional workers. All in all, being in the cyberspace is similar to being in the new wider place without knowing anybody and without familiar with the place. The high creativity and ability to create the new environment to establish the presence of *al-da'wah* is truly required.

The motivation behind the online community of *al-da'wah* is religious obligation. It requires the highly conscious of Muslims to perform this duty as stated in many verses in al-Qur'an. Since the rewards are unseen and paid by Allah in hereafter, it requires the high conscious of Muslim toward this duty. Research has shown that conscious reasons are important motivators for individuals to become involved in voluntary activities (Boz & Palaz, 2007). Those who perform this task are not for their self-interest but for others. Wasko & Faraj (2000) suggest that the successful communities would have members that act out of community interest rather than self-interest. Some authors have found many factors led to motivate people to be an activist in a voluntary social work. Among these factors are altruism (Schram, 1985:14), getting benefits such as satisfaction (Lawless, 1972:282), sociability purpose (Clary et al., 1998: 1518), career-related benefit, and protecting individuals from negative conditions.

Today, there are many online communities of *al-da'wah* are created to support organizations of *al-da'wah* in offline environment, even for the individual. For instance, there are many Islamic organizations in Malaysia employ e-group as a medium *inter alia* to exchange the news and information especially those related to Islam and Muslims, to manage the online discussion on current issues pertaining to Islamic interests, and to announce the programs and activities. The discussion is enhanced by quoting the verses from al-Qur'an and *al-hadith* and by consideration the opinions of *al-Ulama'* (The Islamic scholars). The e-group is an application in computer-mediated communication (CMC) presents the ability to support high levels of responsive, intelligent interaction between and among subscribers while simultaneously providing high levels of freedom of time and place to engage in this interactivity. The e-group presents the advantage for the organization in term of reducing the gap of communication among the members and between the leaders and members. Take for example, Jemaah Islah Malaysia (JIM) have utilized e-group since 1999. The findings of Ashaari's (2008) study on Islah-net, an online community of JIM, reveal that this community is used partly as the supportive medium for their offline activities and as the medium for exchanging ideas and opinions on various issues in politics, economics and socials etc. pertaining to Islamic interests. The Coalition of all Islamic NGOs in Malaysia (PEMBELA) for another example utilised e-group to evoke the consciousness of Muslims in Malaysia about Lina Joy's case of apostasy when she appealed to the Federal Court, the highest civil court in Malaysia after the lower courts rejected her demand to have Islam removed as the religion stated on her identity card (Mohamed Adil, 2007; Neoh, 2008). The significant of this case goes beyond Lina Joy and affects into other potential apostates. The e-groups were used to disseminate the latest news and updates of the case, to promulgate the articles derived from blog, newspaper, websites, forum etc and to mobilise the people into the demonstrations and programmes, and to manage the discussion as well. The example for individual who utilise e-group is Bro Hasrizal through saifulislam@yahoo.com. He can aggregate 1860 of the members (according to October 24, 2008) in this e-group since October 12, 2005. In nutshell, the online community has a potential as a *wasilat al-da'wah*. The settings of the interaction are identified as an important element to facilitate the sustainable discussion in the community.

3. Designing the interaction

The fact that the sustainable discussion in online community of *al-da'wah* based on social interaction; this study suggests six types of interaction that are crucial to bring the presence of *al-da'wah* in the community. They are the sharing of information, the contribution to knowledge development, the maintaining relationship, the commenting on current issues, the problems solving and the mobilising people to program or event.

1.1. The sharing of information

The research found that the sharing and exchanging information are the primary reasons for participation in an online community (Ridings & Gefen, 2004). The sharing is the first from five phases of social construction of knowledge in online discussions as suggested in Gunawardena et al. (1998). It means that the sharing is pre-condition to be an active contributor into the community. The information in the perspective of *al-da'wah*, is highly emphasized because the failure to be a good Muslim and to convert non-Muslim into Muslim is partly because of the ignorance and confusions caused by misunderstanding and misinformation. The internet offers lots of information sources and the role of members is to pick the relevant information from websites,

blogs etc. However, the Muslims should verify the true information before sharing because the information communication technologies (ICT) allow flowing messages rapidly. Some of false information or Islamic spam (Zeki, 2006) should be deleted and the floating of this information should be aware.

Burnett (2000) and Burnett & Buerkle (2004) suggest a typology in sharing information in online community to support a wide variety of activities related to information seeking, information provision, and information sharing, in addition to socializing and other types of interactions. According to their typology, the members are divided into non-interactive behaviours called “lurkers” and interactive behaviours. Lurkers must be considered to be important participants in virtual communities; even though they are largely invisible. The absent of any respond from other members, does not automatically mean that the message is ignored because may be some lurkers read the messages. Meanwhile, the interactive behaviours according to Burnett consists of two types whether hostile or positive behaviour. The hostile behaviour could be kept away by imposing some appropriate filtering policies. As for the positive behaviour, the guidance is needed to avoid the information overload. The email is may be manageable if twenty messages reach the inbox per day, but if a hundreds messages come per day, it will cause the problems. Research found that users are more likely to end active participation as the overloading of mass interaction increases (Jones, Ravid & Rafaeli, 2004).

1.2. The participation in knowledge development

The sharing of knowledge with other members is the biggest challenge in fostering an online community (Chiu, Hsu and Wang, 2006:1872) particularly in knowledge development. It requires the high level of cognitive skill because it needs at least some basic information to evaluate and contribute to the discussion. More than that, it also needs moral obligation and community interest rather than by narrow self-interest. Gunawardena et al. (1998) suggests five phases for the social construction of knowledge in online discussions beginning from sharing/comparing information into agreement statement(s)/applications of newly constructed meaning.

The knowledge development in the perspective of *al-da'wah*, is profoundly crucial because of progress of such Ummah and civilization is based on knowledge. The participation of Muslim in the knowledge discussion could lead to the knowledge development in one hand and to improve himself with some knowledge on the other hand. It is spoil as a Muslim if ignore with the basic of Islamic knowledge (*fard al-^layn*). In light of that, the participation in the discussion could stimulate his improvement toward understanding about Islam. Actually, it is not only limited to the revealed knowledge, but it also includes the human science knowledge in accordance to interest of the members. Besides, the online community also can become the medium for discussion some of the Islamic revealed knowledge such as pertaining to Islamic belief, Islamic laws and Islamic ethics. It should be noticed that Muslims (in Malaysia experience) are likely to discuss something related to practices such as Islamic rituals rather than beliefs (Ashaari, 2008).

Apart from that, some of knowledge is corrupted when the western philosophical thought is imposed into the social science discipline that constructs a worldview of separation religion (Islam) from life. It is not expected however, for layman to participate in these philosophical thought realms, but Muslims should have

the conscious and attention to the necessity to look something from Islamic perspective. In nutshell, the true understanding of Muslims about Islam as a religion is the first step to be a good Muslim.

1.3. Maintain the relationship

The people come to online community are partly to meet others, to seek support, friendship and a sense of belonging. According to Bargh & McKenna (2004:575), the principal reason why people use email is to maintain interpersonal relationship. Although the online community employs the text-based communication that less in term of presence, the ability to develop a broaden networking in the cyberspace makes this community popular. In fact, research has shown that text-based communication does permit high levels of interpersonal communication and thus increase the social presence (Rourke, Anderson, Garrison, & Archer, 2001). At least, the minimum role of member is as a silent participant in the community by only reading the message is enough to keep in touch with the community. However, the active interaction by composing and replying the messages is much better even though without stating the real name.

The interaction in the online community is normally based on the commonality and sharing interests, beliefs and values. Those people with similar social identity should be motivated to join and participate in the community due the gap among them is bridged. The interpersonal in Islam consists of the sharing idea and values (Olayiwola, 1993) can be developed in this community. For the members in online community of *al-da'wah*, the commonality among them in *al-da'wah*'s should make them more close among each others. In fact, it is crucial for *al-da'wah*'s activists to have a wider connection and networking with others either with the individuals or organizations. It is not only for support in the implementation of *al-da'wah* activities but for helping to broaden *al-da'wah* activities. Besides, the online community of *al-da'wah* can become an aggregation medium for dispersed members in such *al-da'wah* organization to keep in touch with them.

Apart from that, the online environment provides safety internet participation compared to face-to-face and scarcity of such group in "real life" (Bargh & McKenna, 2004) because the anonymity could not people hesitate to share or to ask the idea to solve the personal problem. It can be an exclusive social venue to discuss the common aspects, even the personal aspect pertaining to them that can be called as online support. Adopting the online social support in distance education such as asking the solution for problem or asking an advice for assignment, this medium is also useful for *al-da'wah*. The research has shown that it is useful for online medical treatment such as for cancer and for older people (Pfeil, 2007).

1.4. Commenting on current issues

Researches have argued that the online community usually provide arenas for people to talk about their offline situations and to get answers, advice and reactions from compassionate and understanding others (Cummings et al. 2002; Galagher et al. 1998). What happens within online communities reflect from intrinsically from their members' offline situations (Cerulo 1997; Wellman and Hampton 1999; Wynn and Katz 1997). The reason behind this phenomenon is the asynchronous communication because it provides the time to reflect, think and search for extra information before contributing to the discussion. They are not necessary to respond that emails immediately that could make the communication more dynamic.

From the perspective of *al-da'wah*, it is imperative to alert to the current issues in offline environment pertaining to politics, economics, socials, religious etc. those reflect upon the life of Ummah. As for the issue that badly reflect to the Ummah, it should be encountered and efforts must be given to solve the problem. It is the task of *al-da'i* that to bring people to good manner (*al-khayr*) as stated in al-Qur'an (3:104). The Ummah should be educated and advised. However, it is unable to encounter all issues because of some limitation such as human resource and time constrain, therefore, the focus should be made on certain scope and theme. The role of moderator here is crucial to encourage the articulation, reflection and negotiation from the rest of the members. The reflection of the member about the particular issue means that they are stimulating their knowledge and understanding to review, to evaluate and to judge by giving a comment or critique. This will shows the level of understanding and consciousness about Islam.

1.5. Solving the problems

The history of *al-da'wah* is full with the challenges and adventures because to persuade and convince people who had done wrong were not an easy job. In light of that, the oppositions against *al-da'i* are normal phenomenon in the life of *al-da'i*. The more the activities are carried out, the more pressures are getting. In effort to reduce the pressure and to solve the problem, it must be defined structurally. The well- structured problems are easily to be solved because it typically presents all elements of the problem; engage a limited number of rules and principles that are organized in a predictive and prescriptive arrangement; possess correct, convergent answers; and have a preferred, prescribed solution process as suggested by Jonassen (1997). The problem solving is a special task in online community that needs high level of cognitive skill and also depends on how well the group's members communicate with each other (Jonassen & Kwon, 2001). In view of this, the combination of solving problem and online discussion will enhance the online community of *al-da'wah*.

There are many types of problems such as; the problem of Ummah such as phenomenon of adultery and bribery, the problem in organization such as pertaining to leadership, and the problem in implementation of activity such as financial problem. The moderator as well as the member should diagnose these problems in order to identify and determine the scope and limitation. So, the rest members can contribute in the discussion efficiently and effectively. The intervention of the moderator or facilitator here is crucial to coordinate the discussion efficiently.

1.6. Mobilising people to program or event

Participation in online community led to the broader and deeper participation in group activities. There are some activities that only be performed solely in online environment while some others can be partly in the online environment, whereas the other parts in the offline. In this second case, the online discussion is the medium for arrangement and planning for the offline activity. The main reason is the easy medium for announcement or spreading message into all members. It is by clicking a "send" button; the message will reach the email account immediately. When the program or event is planned, the advertisement simultaneously can be announced through online communities. Somehow, a person holds two or more memberships in online community; he can disseminate the information of the event or program in these

communities. There are many programmes and events organized by the Islamic organization, even by the individual in offline environment. This medium can be used not only for advertising and publicity, but also for mobilisation.

4. Designing the content

The purpose of the designing the content in online community of *al-da'wah* is to generate “*al-da'wah* presence” in the community. The sense of presence here is profoundly important because the main objective of community is to bring *al-da'wah* in the cyberspace or virtual environment. The concept of presence has been linked to feelings of immersion and involvement (Klimmt & Vorderer, 2003). The original concept of presence is embedded in the sense of “being there” in an environment without being physically present. Since this community is text-based communication, the concept of presence is looking from the perspective of message effectiveness.

In light of that, the interaction should be focus on specific configuration for the purpose of realizing meaningfully *al-da'wah* outcomes. Ghalwash (1987) points out three elements of *al-da'wah* namely; belief (*al-^oaqidah*), practices (*al-shari'ah*) and ethics (*al-akhlaq*), that are also the elements of Islam. *Al-da'wah* is success when these elements are implemented in the life of people. In light of that, there are three outcomes of *al-da'wah*. First, to provide *al-mad'u* the profound understanding about Islam which is related to *al-^oaqidah*; second is to teach *al-mad'u* the practicing aspect of Islam which is related to *al-shari'ah*; and third is to encourage *al-mad'u* to leave the prohibited and unlawful actions in one hand and to persuade to manage the good relationship with Allah and human which is related to *al-akhlaq*.

The effectiveness of the message is either related to the technical aspects facilitation or related to the subject itself. The way of conduction and presentation of the message is undeniably crucial as discussed in community of inquiry through “teaching presence” (Garrison, Anderson & Archer, 2000; Garrison & Arbaugh, 2007) and online asynchronous discussion (Murphy, 2004). However, this article concerns the message as a subject that in the methodology of *al-da'wah* it is called *mawdu' al-da'wah*. According to Zaydan (1996) it is Islam. This study suggests three ways to develop *mawdu' al-da'wah* based on text communication in online community of *al-da'wah* namely: coherence, triggered topic and action oriented.

1.1. Coherence

It is strongly suggested for *al-da'i* to present the messages of Islam in coherence manner by adapting the content of messages to the condition of *al-mad'u*. The coherence of the message is not only regarding to the technical ways of presentation such as colloquial style or technologies used, but it encompasses the suitability of the content to the level of *al-mad'u*. In the methodology of *al-da'wah*, there are three levels of *al-mad'u* namely; introduction (*al-ta'rif*), education (*al-takwin*) and implementation (*al-tanfidh*) (Mahmud, 1993; Jarishah, 1986). The categorization of *al-mad'u* into these levels is because *al-da'wah* is an art for convincing people. The messages should not be delivered beyond the faculty of thinking and comprehending rationally of *al-mad'u*. For instance, only the basic of Islamic laws and Islamic belief should be taught into the beginner or potential convert to Islam. He may not interest into Islam, if he instructed to perform *al-jihad*.

The text-based communication and the anonymity could make the difficulty to observe the condition of *al-mad'u* personally in the online community. What is *al-da'i* (moderator and members) can do is observe the tendency of discussion in online community to acquaint the standard understanding of community about Islam. It is also good if he can observe some of key players or active person in the community. Through this observation, *al-da'i* knows what messages that should he present and to what extent he should play the role. Take for example when Allah instructs The Prophet of Musa to meet Fir'aun, He said “*But speak to him mildly; perchance he may take warning or fear (Allah)*” (al-Qur'an, 20:44). The selection of the content adopting to the condition of *al-mad'u* is included in *al-hikmah* that is always interpreted with “*to set the thing in its place*”. (Encyclopedia of Islam, 1965:377).

Al-hikmah is a main method of *al-da'wah* that according to many Qur'anic of exegesis such as al-Nasafi (2000), al-Baydawi (1996) and Abu al-Su'ud (1999), the meanings of *al-hikmah* is “the clear evidence that removes the confusion”. Meanwhile, according to Sayyed Qutb (1998), *al-hikmah* is the observation for condition and situation of *al-mad'u*, and observation the staging of approach for each time when he come to *al-mad'u* to avoid the sense difficulties before their intrinsic readiness; the approaches used; and diversify for the approaches according to necessity. In light of that, some researchers suggest the encouraging participation is by designation of content based on desire-based (Bishop, 2007). All in all, *al-da'i* should do at least some brief study on *al-mad'u* to get the description before executing *al-da'wah*.

1.2. The triggered topic

The online community is not separated from the offline environment. Whatever happens in offline is reflected directly in the online discussion. *Al-da'i* should far away from the offline issues in the society. The research suggest to sustain a successful virtual community, attention must be paid to enhance both online and offline interactions (Lin, 2007). It is included the triggered topic discussion in the society that can be identified through popular and academic discourse. *Al-da'i* as a social doctor should diagnose problem of the society that reflected on the communication among the society. The triggered topic addresses the real life challenges that normally involve the interest of people in offline environment especially pertaining to the controversial issues in politic, economics and social issues. These topics should be attended by *al-da'i* efficiently not only within the parameter of online but also in offline. The discourse on these topics should be organised because it will give the true understanding about Islam.

1.3. Action oriented discussion

Action oriented discussion is a useful method to manage the discussion that eventually ended with some resolution for further action. It is futile for the long discussion for instance, is ended without some resolution. Some of the discussion in online community of *al-da'wah* should not just commentary oriented without some decision because *al-da'wah* needs some further action. In fact, *al-da'wah* is an agent for change. The resolution can be the suggestion for further action not only for the members in the community, but for person or organization outside of the community. The identification of the problem is the initial effort and then followed by the discussion. In light of that, the careful design questions that specifically elicit on-topic discussion, reword the original question when responses are going in the wrong direction, and provide

discussion summary on a regular basis are among the techniques that can make the discussion on topic and well focus (Beaudin, 1999).

5. Conclusion

This study discusses the important element to develop a framework of online community of *al-da'wah*. It is a new type of community based on religious commonalities and the participation in this community is based by the religious motivation. The study develops a conceptual framework of a sustainable interaction in online community of *al-da'wah* based on the types and the content of interaction. The framework is consists of six type of interaction namely; the sharing of information, the contribution to knowledge development, the maintaining relationship, the commenting on current issues, the problems solving and the mobilising people to program or event. Like wise the content of interaction, it is suggested to formulate the content based on three types namely: coherence, triggered topic and action oriented. For the further study, the systematic coding and instrument is need to measure the sustainable interaction of this community. It is hope by the emergence of this community; *al-da'wah* is carried out in dynamic way by combination of online and offline experiences.

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The correspondent author is:

Dr. Muhamad Faisal Ashaari

Lecturer

Department of al-Da'wah and Leadership Studies

Faculty of Islamic Studies

National University of Malaysia

faisal@ukm.my

The use of modern mobile platforms for improving quality of e-learning processes in higher education

Nikola Slavkovic, Ana Savic

ICT College Belgrade, Serbia
nikola.slavkovic@ict.edu.rs, ana.savic@ict.edu.rs

Key words: mobile platforms, smart phones, android, e-learning

ABSTRACT: During the past three years, the number of mobile broadband Internet users has surpassed the number of fixed broadband network subscribers. This change of global network access, shows that the mobile phone is one of the most frequent ways by which people are using broadband services. Mobile phones are used mostly by massive young population, which includes students. It is estimated that by 2016, mobile Internet use will significantly surpass fixed Internet. This change provides new features and benefits that are explored in this paper. New generation of mobile smart phones, based on various OS platforms, are very efficient education tools. In this paper we analyzed the students ability of using smart phones in learning process, through the case study, where students took part in e-learning process by implementing data in given or new smart phone applications, with the aim of improving overall quality of higher education.

INTRODUCTION

According to International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates, there will be 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions by the end of 2013. (Fig 1.) – almost as many as there are people on the planet [10]. While growth in mobile-cellular penetration is flattening, reaching 96% by the end of 2013, mobile broadband continues to grow strongly, on average by around 40% annually between 2010. and 2013. Also, by end 2013, there will be an estimated 2.7 billion people using the Internet worldwide. In view of the steep growth of mobile broadband and the widespread deployment of mobile infrastructure, expectations are high that mobile-broadband services will become equally as available as mobile-cellular telephony in the near future. Ericsson forecasts that by 2018, there will be 6.5 billion mobile-broadband subscriptions, almost as many as there are mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions in 2013 [7].

Today, almost all people on Earth live somewhere within reach of a mobile-cellular signal. Not all of those networks, however, have been upgraded to 3G technology, which is necessary to qualify as mobile broadband and provide high speed access to the Internet. By the end of 2012, the percentage of the world's population covered by a 3G network was around 50%.

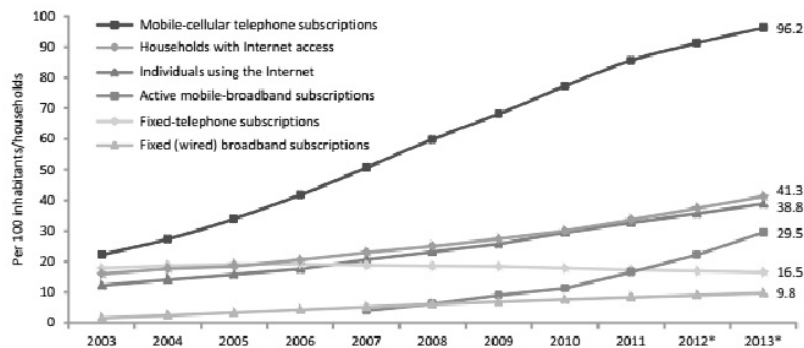


Fig. 1. Global ICT developments 2003-2013.

The use of Internet via wireless networks and devices will continue to grow strongly, accompanied and/or driven by an ever-increasing supply of mobile applications and services in the markets. An important trend highlighted in previous reports [10], and which will continue in the near future, is the shift from voice to data traffic. According to Cisco [4], global mobile data traffic grew by 70% in 2012, to a level which corresponds to almost 12 times the entire Internet traffic in 2000. Half of the traffic was video traffic. Cisco forecasts that “global mobile data traffic will increase 13-fold between 2012 and 2017. Mobile data traffic (Fig. 2.) will grow at a CAGR of 66 per cent from 2012. to 2017, reaching 11.2 exabytes per month by 2017. [4]. The growth in traffic, mostly driven by smartphones, is closely linked to the spread of 4G services. While insignificant today, by 2017 4G is predicted to account for 10% of mobile connections and 45% of total mobile traffic.

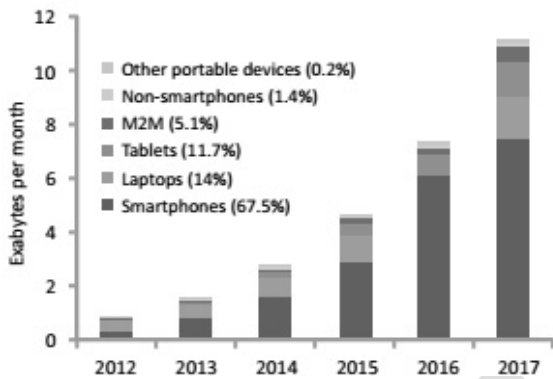


Fig 2. Mobile data traffic by end-user device

Ericsson reported that approximately 40% of all phones sold in Q3 2012. were smartphones and the growth of smartphone data traffic is expected to exceed the overall average. Also, they stated that mobile data traffic doubled between Q3 2011. and Q3 2012, and is expected to grow 12 times between 2012. and 2018, driven mainly by video. They expect total mobile subscriptions to reach 6.6 billion in 2012 and 9.3 billion in 2018 [7].

The number of mobile subscriptions worldwide has grown approximately 7% year-on-year during Q3 2013 (Fig. 3). The number of mobile broadband subscriptions grew even faster over this period – at a rate of 40% year-on-year, exceeding 2 billion in 2013. The amount of data usage per subscription also continued to grow steadily and around 55% of all mobile phones sold in Q3 2013. were smartphones. Together, these factors have contributed to an increase in monthly mobile data traffic over Q3 2013. that exceeded total monthly mobile data traffic in Q4 2009. [8].

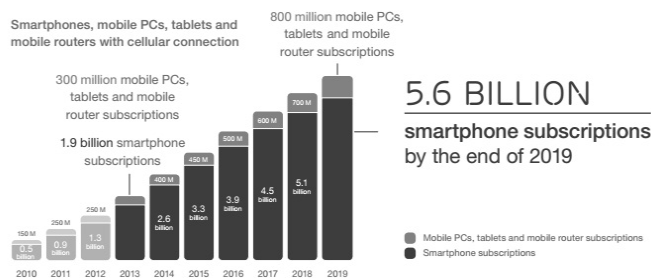


Fig 3. Mobile PCs, tablets and mobile subscriptions

Traffic in the mobile phone segment is primarily generated by smartphones. By 2019, smartphone subscriptions are expected to triple, resulting in rapid traffic growth. Total monthly smartphone traffic over mobile networks will increase around 10 times between 2013 and 2019. (Fig. 4). [8]

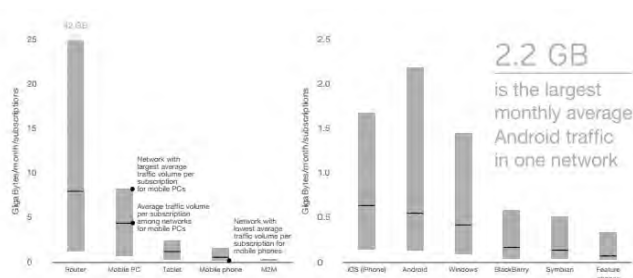


Fig 4. Monthly traffic volumes per subscription per device type a) and per operating system b)

Traffic volumes per subscription for mobile phones vary greatly both between operating systems and networks. The largest average traffic volumes per subscription are measured on Android smartphones that use up to an average of 2.2 GB per month, in the network with the largest usage for this device type. One reason for the wide spread is the difference in data plans offered to subscribers. Android models have a greater variance due to a larger diversity of device models. In networks where high-end models dominate, average usage on these devices exceeds average iPhone usage.

ANDROID, THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR MOBILE PLATFORM

Since its debut in 2008, Android has evolved so quickly that it's easy to lose track of all the updates and milestones it reached with each new version. Heck, there are hundreds of updates, however minor, that are now so ingrained into our Android user experience that one might forget they once didn't exist. The platform has released 39 version updates to the public, chock-full of countless feature additions, improvements and fixes. During this whole period of android development the latest versions offer better ways to build new applications, especially in the educational purposes [21]. Android powers hundreds of millions of mobile devices in more than 190 countries around the world. It's the largest installed base of any mobile platform and growing fast—every day another million users power up their Android devices for the first time and start looking for apps, games, and other digital content [5]. Android gives a world-class platform for creating apps and games for Android users everywhere, as well as an open marketplace for distributing to them instantly. Android gives everything to build best-in-class apps experiences. It gives a single application model that lets you deploy your apps broadly to hundreds of millions of users across a wide range of devices—from phones to tablets and beyond. Android also gives tools for creating apps that look great and take advantage of the hardware capabilities available on each device. It automatically adapts your UI to look its best on each device, while giving you as much control as you want over your UI on different device types. For example, you can create a single app binary that's optimized for both phone and tablet form factors. You declare your UI in lightweight sets of XML resources, one set for parts of the UI that are common to all form factors and other sets for optimizations specific to phones or tablets. At runtime, Android applies the correct resource sets based on its screen size, density, locale, and so on [5].

Google Play is the premier marketplace for selling and distributing Android apps. When you publish an app on Google Play, you reach the huge installed base of Android. Beyond growing your customer base, Google Play helps you build visibility and engagement across your apps and brand. As your apps rise in popularity,

Google Play gives them higher placement in weekly "top" charts and rankings, and for the best apps promotional slots in curated collections [5].

With Google Play for Education, teachers and administrators can browse content by curriculum, grade, and standard — discovering the right content for their students. Over 30 million students, faculty, and staff are already using Google Apps for Education and other Google services. Many of these schools are excited to take advantage of tablets with Google Play for Education and they look to bringing your apps into their classrooms, especially apps using Google sign-on. Google Play for Education brings the innovation of Android technology into classrooms. School districts can set up and deploy large numbers of devices in just minutes or hours rather than days. Powerful browsing tools let educators quickly discover apps, videos, and other content—with many recommended by teachers and categorized according to familiar Core Curriculum standards. After finding apps they want to use, educators can push them instantly to student devices over the air. They can send the apps to individuals or groups of any size, across classrooms, schools, or even districts.

Operating systems - IOS, Blackberry, Symbian, Microsoft, Android

Based on research and current trends, it is forecast that Google's Android operating system will have runaway market dominance over the next four years

According to research firm Gartner, Android will become the number one operating system for newly purchased smart phones during 2011, as it is shown in Figure 5. At the same time the once dominant Symbian OS will slide into obscurity and the history books, as the next generation leave it behind, with handset manufacturers discarding it from their future plans [13,20-22]

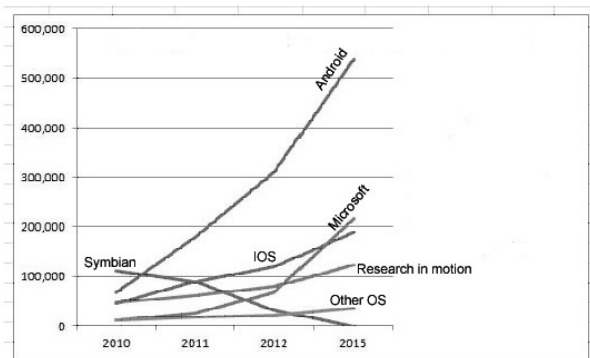


Fig 5. Worldwide Sales to End Users by OS

Market diversity and variance

There are currently around 6,500 different models of mobile internet device, this includes the whole spectrum of mobile phones with internet access, smart phones, tablets etc.

By 2015, it is expected just under half of new sales will be based on the Android OS, as is shown in Figure 6, but perhaps more surprisingly, and thanks to the paring of Windows mobile with manufactures such as Nokia, it is currently forecast that Microsoft mobile OS sales will overtake those of Apple's mighty IOS [13,20-22].

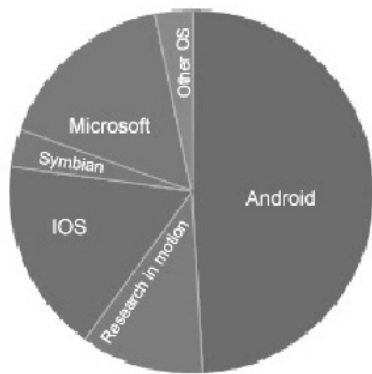


Fig 6. Market share 2015.

In February 2011, 15% of Google's searches were on mobile devices, which is nearly one in seven. Social Networking is an area where mobile apps are really moving ahead fast, with over 250 million users currently accessing Facebook through their mobile devices. There are more than 200 mobile operators in 60 countries working to deploy and promote Facebook mobile products 48% of Smartphone Users Watch Video on their devices. Over 70% of smartphone users search because of an ad they've seen either online or offline. Nearly 80% of large online advertisers still do not have a mobile optimized site [13,20-22].

DIGITAL NATIVE – A NEW SOCIAL CATEGORY

In social sense, all these changes have led to a new category of population, named by a new definition - a digital native. It is defined as a youth, aged 15-24 inclusive, with five years or more experience using the Internet [8]. Under this model, a simplifying assumption is made that once someone in their youth starts to use the Internet they continue to use it year after year. This is called the monotonicity assumption.

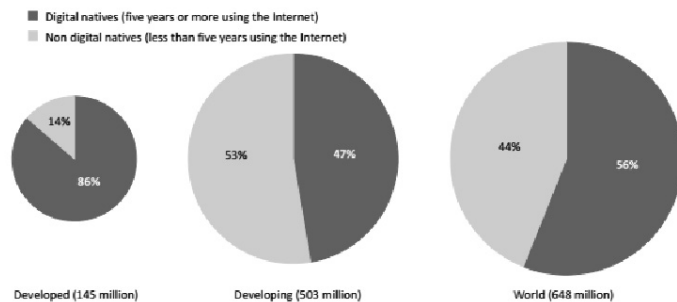


Fig 7. Percentage of digital natives among youth Internet users 2012.

It is clear that “digital media are changing the way young people learn, play, socialize, and participate in civic life” [11]. Digital natives are: highly connected, want quick access to information, want customization, are able to process parallel sources of information, and most important - have “never experienced a ‘pre-digital’ world”[16]. Most of the teachers have formed their brains in ‘pre-digital’ world. Although more research is needed in order to understand the impact that digital natives have in driving the information society, and on the way digital natives learn, work and do things, there is general agreement that young people learn and adapt to ICTs quickly. In other words, in their hands and with their minds, ICTs become a particularly powerful tool. According to this model, in 2012 there were around 363 million digital natives out of a world

population of nearly 7 billion. This means that 5.2 % of the world's population and 30% of 15-24 year olds engaged in sustained activity online. The digital natives are, globally speaking, a minority of today's youth. Within the next five years, therefore, the digital native populations in the developing countries will more than double, assuming no drop-outs from Internet usage among the youth population.

Furthermore, young people are more likely to be online than the general population as a whole. In addition, there is a strong correlation between a nation's ICT and the percentage of its population that are digital natives.

Education, is another important correlate to digital nativism. An analysis of the major educational indicators, using the most recent available data, and their relationship to a nation's share of digital natives brings out a number of interesting linkages. There is a relationship between school enrolment at the secondary and tertiary levels and a country's proportion of digital natives. The age range for digital natives, namely 15-24, places them within these stages of education. What can be seen overall is that, as secondary and tertiary school enrolment levels go up, so too does the percentage of digital natives. This suggests that secondary and tertiary education plays a positive role in enhancing levels of digital nativism, although this may also be the outcome of additional factors.

It is also clear that as a result of this ubiquitous environment and the sheer volume of their interaction with it, today's students think and process information fundamentally differently from their predecessors. These differences go far further and deeper than most educators suspect or realize. "Different kinds of experiences lead to different brain structures," [6]. It is very likely that our students' brains have physically changed – and are different from ours – as a result of how they grew up. But whether or not this is literally true, we can say with certainty that their thinking patterns have changed [6]. Each new generation of students asks us continually to re-think our understanding of the project and purpose of education, both online and off.

Another interesting relationship exists between a country's level of digital nativism and gender balance within school enrolment. There is a statistically significant relationship between digital nativism and the ratio of females to males in secondary school and tertiary school. While it is too early to draw firm conclusions from this particular observation, for the moment, girls are more likely to gain access to the Internet from education facilities. This would require equal access to education for both boys and girls. The analysis shows that the higher the enrolment of females in secondary and tertiary schools, the higher a country's share of digital natives. These findings will require additional research.

Literature review has found that despite the considerable attention focused on 'digital natives', few studies have carefully investigated the characteristics of this group [12]. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the debate on digital natives and e learning, giving our case study, with a group of students from ICT College Belgrade.

THE USAGE OF MOBILE PLATFORMS IN ICT COLLEGE - CASE STUDY

Worldwide, many forms of technology are being introduced into educational environments: smart boards, Web 2.0 technologies like blogs, Facebook and YouTube, Virtual Learning Environments such as Moodle and Blackboard, and mobile apps for learning that are available on cell phones or other mobile Internet-connected devices. For example, a project in New York teaches children entirely through the use of technology where students work in teams to make video games to learn the concepts they are being taught. Technology could even signal the end of traditional classroom-based education. The Khan Academy [19], among other Open Education Resource providers, seeks to provide quality education on many different subjects using YouTube videos and online worksheets to test understanding for anyone, anywhere, anytime. Forecasts for growth in virtual or online schooling even predict that half of secondary level courses will be delivered online by 2020. [19].

As more teachers start to introduce more technology into their courses, educators need a clearer idea what kind of technological environment students are familiar with, and what are their abilities to successfully engage with technology to fulfill student's activities.

Mobile technology allows students more efficient and convenient way to engage with their teaching materials and with other students 24/7. Mobile devices offer unique access to learning resources, both inside and outside the classroom, regardless of their location in the school, on the bus, or at home.

In order to improve the quality of acquired knowledge and to increase the number of students that passed exams, we did the questionnaire with the students of the ICT College Belgrade. The aim was to show how young population, especially students, currently use mobile phones, the Internet and how are they accessing the Internet. Questions in the questionnaire were given to the students of third year, and the results are shown below.

In Figure 8, is shown that all students from a questionnaire have a computer while studying. This figure differs significantly from the global picture in Serbia, where only about 50% of households own a computer [18].

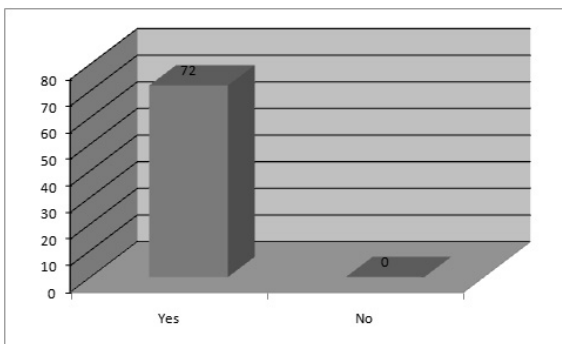


Fig 8. Do you have a computer in your accommodation?

Furtheron, according to the census conducted in Serbia in the last 3 months in the 2011th year, 99.5% of students use the Internet. [15]. Our study shows the same results. On Figure 9. can be seen that these values correspond to the situation among our students. Although only 40% of households in Serbia have Internet access, it is clear that for the population of students that picture is completely different.

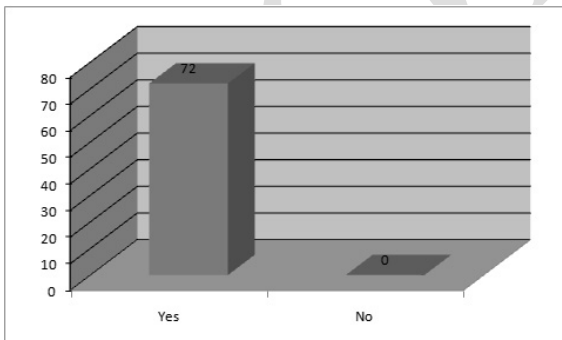


Fig 9. Do you have an Internet connection?

All of our students use the Internet, which can be seen in Figure 10, and this information allows easy electronic communication and downloading various facilities needed for teaching and exam preparation.

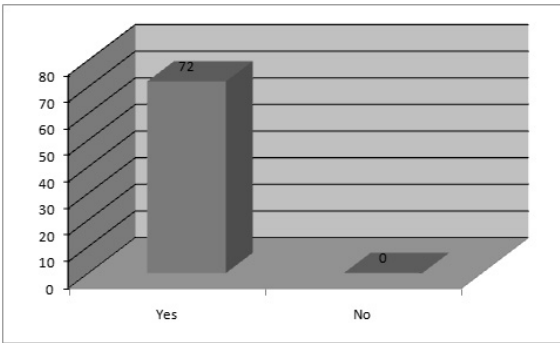


Fig 10. Do you use the Internet?

Expected results were obtained also for the number of mobile device users, which can be seen in Fig. 11

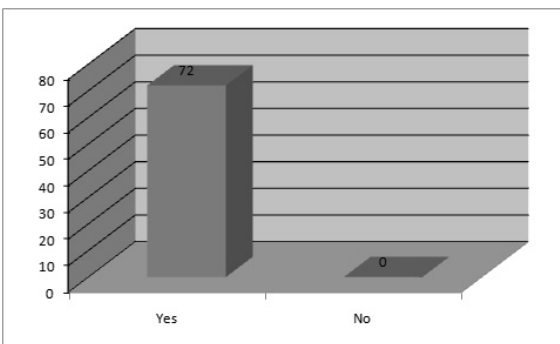


Fig 11. Do you have a mobile device?

Mobile devices, especially smart mobile phones, are massively used by young people. Students of ICT College widely use the possibility of mobile phones to connect to the Internet. Fig. 12 shows that about 80% of our students make a connection to the Internet by using a mobile phone, while Fig.13 shows that 43% of students are willing to use mobile phone to obtain the desired content from the Internet, 6% willing to use tablet PC, and 51% household computer.

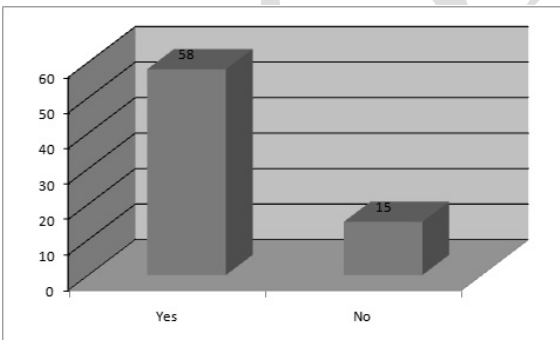


Fig 12. Do you use your mobile phone to connect to the Internet?

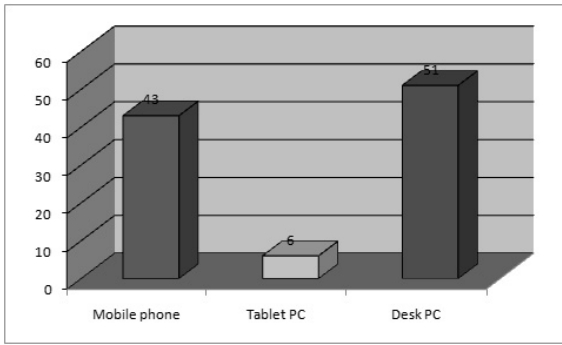


Fig 13. How do you prefer to download information from the Internet?

Smart phones are the latest wave of mobile phones. The delivery of about 4 billion smart phones is expected from 2011. to year 2015. [17], clearly imposing them as most pervasive computer and Internet access device today. In many respects, today's phones are more powerful computers than the computers of just a few years ago. Smart phones already play an important role in providing access to the Internet. In the United States, more than one-quarter of mobile phone owners use their smart phones, not PCs, for Internet access [14]. Fig.14 shows that 63% of students are using smart phones.

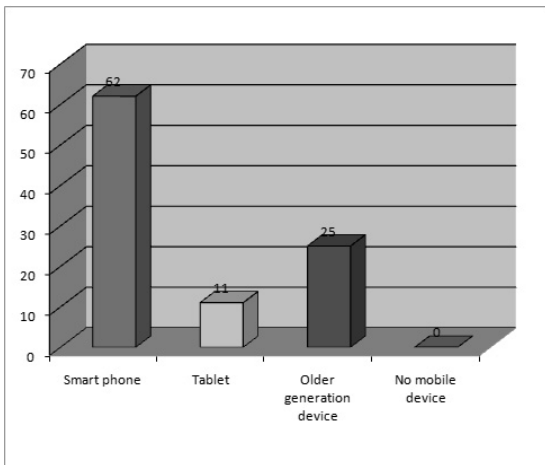


Fig 14. What type of mobile device you use?

Figure 15. shows that the most student mobile devices are based on Android OS, about 58%, so the development of educational apps for that type of OS, should be strongly encouraged.

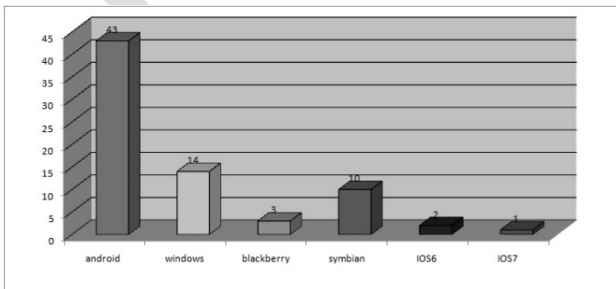


Fig 15. Which OS do you have on your mobile device?

The most applications of the mobile operating systems are possible to use, by the free download process. Student are free to download various types of the apps from the, so-called, OS markets. Figure 16. Shows that the 74% of students installed more than 10 apps on their mobile device.

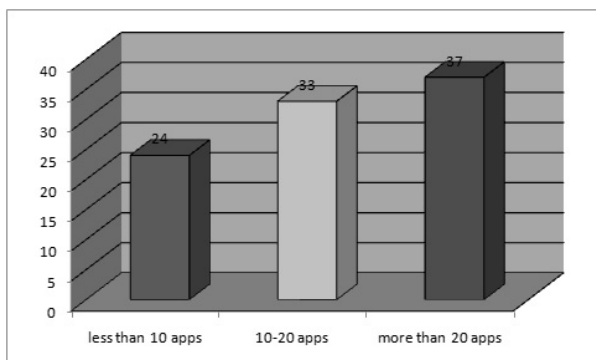


Fig 16. How many applications you use from appropriate OS market?

CONCLUSION

The use of mobile platforms for the purposes of the educational process is definitely an important tool in development of e-learning processes. It is shown that the percentage of mobile devices in the younger population in whole world is very high, and, according to that fact, the development of the applications, based on a variety of platforms, is on the high level. Depending on the operating system which is the base of the mobile device, (it has been shown that it is currently the Android OS), and given the number of mobile users and mobile device profile of students in ICT college in Belgrade, it can be concluded that the learning process can be complemented by a multiple choice, or even the design of applications that can be easily incorporated into teaching materials, and thus the students 24/7 and anywhere, able to complete their exam prerequisites. Except for educational purposes, mobile platforms can provide an outstanding contribution to survey students, which would create the opportunity for rapid response, and timely removal of problems arising during the process of teaching, extracurricular activities and the like.

One of the possible future analysis is certainly cost effective, which could deal with the assessment of the cost-effectiveness of the transfer of mobile devices to students by the high education institution, adding efficiency of mastering the course materials through a variety of statistical models with different learning and exams outcomes.

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The value of experiential learning in the accounting field

Rhonda Mciver, Ca

Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada
rmciver@mta.ca

ABSTRACT

The role of experiential learning in the accounting field is second to none. Workbooks have been used to facilitate the learning in this field for decades. Many of these workbooks are outdated, overwhelming and are not fully integrated with today's technologies. I have created a workbook specifically tailored to meet the needs and demands of my students which can easily be utilized at other educational institutions and perhaps for training in the work environment. The intention of this workbook is to provide source documentation comparable to those found in the work environment and have the students process this documentation to create accounting ledgers and financial statements. Students benefit from tying all of the accounting concepts and practices into one project that reinforces the theory and skills learned in the classroom.

INTRODUCTION

“The goal of teachers and scholars engaged in any institution of higher education is to train future business leaders and managers who are capable of making decisions based on knowledge which is learned and developed in our classrooms” (Devasagayam, John Masten, and McCollum, 2012). Workbooks are not a new concept in the field of Accounting. Though some believe that manual accounting practices have become obsolete, it can be argued that it remains the most useful pedagogical tool for teaching students the foundations of Accounting Principles. There are issues relating to both textbook exercises and accounting software in that it is difficult to tie the entire accounting process together. The textbook examples are generally too lengthy to be effective and the accounting process is not transparent when using accounting software. The accounting software does most of the manual labor for you, which is obviously a benefit in practice, but does not provide the student with a thorough understanding of the process. It is absolutely essential to understand the entire accounting process in order to accurately perform accounting tasks. Problems arise when there is a human error while inputting data. If the preparer does not understand the process, not only do they risk not finding the error, but they are unlikely capable of finding the source of the error or how to properly fix it.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze a short-coming in the teaching materials frequently utilized in Introductory Accounting courses and to hypothesize the cause of this short-coming. This analysis will define experiential learning and the value that it adds to the accounting field, identify changes in learning techniques related to generation Y students, and describe the product created to address the short-comings of previous accounting workbooks.

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

Utilization of a workbook provides a pedagogical tool that emulates experiential learning. Experiential learning (Kolb, 1984) equates to learning based on experiences. Numerous articles have been published on the topic, some specifically related to experiential learning in business, that identify the benefits and short-comings of this form of learning. Kolb's Experiential Learning Model incorporates 1) Active learning, 2) Concrete learning, 3) Reflective learning, and 4) Abstract learning to disaggregate the different styles of learning. Introductory Accounting demands a combination of theory and hands-on learning to achieve the successful transfer of knowledge from the instructor to the students (converger learning style). The first half of the course focuses on theory and the completion of textbook exercises to teach the basic concepts. The second half of the course demands a more hands-on approach, via the workbook, which

provides the students with the opportunity to apply the theory and concepts learned in the first part of the course. As a practitioner in the Accounting field, I have seen first-hand the value that experiential learning provides to students entering the accounting programs upon completion of their undergraduate education. These students arrive at the firms with greater confidence in their abilities which results in a more hands-on approach to performing their employment duties (with greater performance success). While a combination of learning styles can and should be used in Introductory Accounting classes, other styles of learning are required to transfer knowledge in classes such as Accounting Theory and Ethics. With regard to a study on preferred learning styles in an accounting Ethics course, "...a passive style appears to be preferred..." (O'Leary and Stewart, 2013) (reflective observation learning style). The topics that benefit most from experiential learning in accounting are those that require calculations and journal entries, such as the Introductory Accounting courses.

GENERATION Y

My decision to create my own accounting workbook came from feedback from my students while using a published workbook in class. The students had numerous complaints with regard to the material and the process. One of the major complaints was that the workbook was overwhelming – there were no places to stop and obtain feedback. This meant that once a mistake was made, the student would continue to complete the entire workbook unaware of their mistake(s). There were also complaints that some of the wording in the workbook was confusing and not well written. The entire class did agree on one very important point – they felt they had a greater understanding of the accounting process and the recording of transactions from doing the workbook than from using any other format of learning. The older workbook was no longer meeting the needs of current students – generation Y students. Generation Y have different attitudes and expectations with regard to learning and employment than those of past generations, "...members of generation Y can be accepted as highly consistent in their tendency to state less tolerance for the motive factors that they attach importance to" (Ordun and Karaeminogullari, 2013). Generation Y has very specific expectations of their instructors and employers and when those expectations are not being met, this generation actively pursues resolution to their issues. Also noted in many research papers is the short attention span identified in generation Y, "the average attention span hovers around 9 minutes" (Devasagayam, Johns-Masten, and McCollum, 2012) and the need for constant feedback. The personality changes in generation Y results in a need to adjust our teaching styles in the classroom.

THE MODERNIZED ACCOUNTING WORKBOOK

Due to the change in learning styles of generation Y, a new product was needed to successfully transfer knowledge in the classroom. The workbook I created is broken into five sections. It incorporates a complete month of transactions for a company, which happens to be the final month of the fiscal year. Having the exercise occur at the end of the fiscal period allows for a greater variety of transactions to be utilized which addresses another characteristic of generation Y, "Generation Y perform best when their abilities are identified and matched with challenging work that pushes them fully" (Lowe, Levitt and Wilson, 2008). The students submit the workbook to the instructor at the end of each section for partial marks and valuable feedback. The students can either hand-write all of their entries on the hardcopy of the worksheets provided or use their computers to record each transaction in a spreadsheet. Some students like the spreadsheets because they are easy to correct, are neater, and save time adding and subtracting, while others advise that they remember the material better if they hand-write their answers. Both methods require the students to record every transaction in detail – there are no steps skipped in the process. Thus, the workbook meets the students' needs by providing them with more challenging work but in "smaller pieces" so the work can be better managed and feedback can be obtained in a regular and consistent manner. This workbook also provides the students with an opportunity to utilize their exceptional technological skills.

TECHNOLOGY

Once the workbook has been completed, submitted for final evaluation and then returned to the student, they are required to enter all of the same data into an accounting program. They are provided with an opening chart of accounts (they will be required to add one or two accounts along the way to learn the process) and they are required to post the transactions to the software program as they did in the workbook. This process is significantly faster than the preparation of the workbook. They are provided with helpful hints and tips throughout the workbook to ensure they learn how to use the software properly and to ensure they are on the right track. Once completed, the file is backed up and submitted to the instructor for evaluation. This component of the workbook provides the students with an opportunity to apply the exceptional technological skills that generation Y is known for, "Generation Y is the most technically literate, educated and ethnically diverse generation..." (Lowe, Levitt, and Wilson, 2008). It also introduces them to technology that is actually used in accounting firms and businesses world-wide.

The final component of the learning process is to write an essay to be submitted at the end of the term comparing and contrasting the manual accounting process with that using the accounting software. This provides a more in-depth analytical component to the overall project which will contribute to the development of their critical thinking skills both in the classroom and in future employment. There is great opportunity with this workbook to partner with an accounting software company and a publisher. There is potential to work with a publisher's online learning programs such as Lyryx (<http://www.lyryx.com/>) and MyLab(<http://www.pearsonmylabandmastering.com/northamerica/>) as opposed to using the spreadsheets. With regard to the utilization of accounting software, to date, students have used the trial version that can be downloaded from SAGE's website (<http://www.sage.com/>). There is potential to get approval to use student versions with the sale of the workbook.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the workbook I have created better facilitates student learning in the classroom environment than workbooks I have used in the past. I have not found another workbook with a comparable structure. I used this workbook format in the classroom as a pilot project in the previous year and, although there were some revisions to be made, it was much better received and accepted by the students than those used in previous years. I believe this workbook provides a more in-depth review and application of accounting procedures and the recording of transactions while providing a less stressful process for the students. The style of the workbook better facilitates the learning styles of generation Y students. It provides a smoother transition from the manual accounting process to the utilization of accounting software and requires that the student analyze and contemplate the accounting process and the pros and cons of the different methods of accounting. This project reinforces the demand and the benefit of experiential learning in the academic environment for this field of study.

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The view of quality control in the joint running programs between NCWU and Swinburne

Fule Han

Abstract: This paper, taking the Joint Running Programs between NCWU and Swinburne as example, introduces the view of quality Control in the Joint Running Program.

Keyword: Joint Running Program, Quality Control, View

Quality is the lifeline for Chinese-foreign cooperation in higher education. At the present stage, the quality management in international cooperation is lack of a comprehensive theoretical support and a system of quality guarantee. Due to that most of the Chinese-foreign cooperation programs are newly developed, there exist disparities of aims and quality ideology for higher education between foreign universities and Chinese universities. There are also huge differences toward the teaching approaches, teaching philosophy and teaching methods among them. And those differences are not formed in a short period of time, but have been formed in a long term because of the disparities in educational system. Therefore, the quality assessment in Chinese-foreign cooperation programs cannot simply adapt to the traditional Chinese quality assessment system, neither can it completely adopt the quality assessment systems in foreign universities. This kind of distinct characteristic contributes to the uneven levels of Chinese-foreign programs. Thus, it is crucially important to guarantee the quality of Chinese-foreign cooperation programs. Merely moral restraint by universities themselves and professional quality of educators are far from enough to guarantee the quality in the Chinese-foreign cooperation programs. Nations, both in China and abroad, should develop relevant laws and regulations to rule the Chinese-foreign cooperation programs. Governments and Educational Ministries, Bureaus, Departments and Offices are responsible for the quality control and supervision of these programs in universities. In terms of the quality control measures in China, the legal system relating to the quality control towards Chinese-foreign cooperation is still deficient, and a lot of details remain to perfect further.

Internationally speaking, on the other hand, it is necessary to set up International Quality Control and Guarantee Groups with respect to the international education. These groups can build an quality control and guarantee system for international education. From the perspective of the universities which have developed Chinese-foreign cooperation programs, they need to carefully examine the eligibilities and abilities of the foreign universities they intend to cooperate. The determination of the cooperative programs should be based on the economic and social needs in society. Furthermore, it is of great significance to introduce foreign high-quality educational resources to China, especially to introduce the essential courses in foreign universities and outstanding professors and lecturers to delivery lectures to Chinese classes. Moreover, the international cooperation in Chinese-foreign cooperation programs is far more than mere academic exchange; universities should also strengthen the communication through administrative and teachers' levels. In addition, universities should reinforce the development of students' cross-cultural communication abilities.

NCWU and Swinburne University of Technology has developed two international cooperation programs, majored in "accounting by EDP" and "Architectural Engineering Technology" for junior college students. Under the mutual efforts of both universities, the quality in school has been improving year by year, and the

programs have achieved remarkable results. The programs combine the economic and social needs of talent development in Henan province. The aims of the programs are to supply international, practical and technological talents for the social construction in Henan Province, to provide technological support for the prosperity of the Central China. NCWU has learned and introduced the advanced teaching systems from Swinburne University of Technology through the international cooperation with it, including teaching management, curriculum system, bilingual teachers' training, etc. Meanwhile, NCWU has improved its school levels, international levels and gained its international reputation.

The Achievements:

1. Introduction of Advanced Educational Philosophy and Teaching Experiences

NCWU has introduced high-quality teaching resources from Swinburne University of Technology which enjoys a history of hundreds of years. For example, the university has introduced the training scheme from Australia, original textbooks of 15 courses, exam papers, teaching discs, library archives, etc. During the process of the international cooperation, NCWU has learned from Swinburne University of its advanced teaching experience and management mode.

2. Development of Advanced Level Teacher with International Horizons

NCWU has developed the teacher exchange activities, academic exchange activities and mutual assistance system and has trained the well-staffed faculty with professional knowledge and skills. NCWU has developed the exchange of research cooperation, has sent either short-term or long-term visiting scholars, has enhanced the teachers' teaching and English levels and has broadened their international horizons. At the same time, it has heightened the bilingual teaching levels of the teachers in NCWU.

3. Improvement of Technological Cooperation and Cultural Exchange

By reinforcing the complementary strengths, it has pushed forward the academic research and academic level of NCWU, making some disciplines, especially in the advanced research fields of the relating disciplines such as, Civil Engineering and Accounting, etc. Through the international cooperation, students get an opportunity to widely know about the culture in Australia, broaden students' international horizons and enrich the campus culture.

The problems that affect program qualities and their solutions

1. The uneven levels of cooperative educational levels among the universities in China. Some universities do not carefully inquire and examine the educational abilities of the foreign universities while they were developing the Chinese-foreign educational cooperation programs. Some foreign universities were neither recognized by Ministry of Education in People's Republic of China, nor qualified in their own countries. Consequently, the educational quality can not be guaranteed. In some Chinese-foreign educational cooperation programs, foreign teachers do not come to China to deliver lectures, manage the teaching affairs, and have no contribution to the teaching administration, even no academic exchange at all. The programs are nothing but exotics names to attract Chinese students' attention. Some universities hold a bias that they mainly develop business and management programs because of the low cost in running them. Some universities are confronted with a shortage of the student numbers in Chinese-foreign educational cooperation programs, which lead to intensifying competition among those programs, therefore, they have been intentionally lower their enrollment standards to have more students paying for the tuitions.

In order to avoid the problems as mentioned above, NCWU and Swinburne University have established a mutual administration committee and hold working conferences every year, the program focused on editing training schemes, made annual working plans, check the results of these plans and resolve the emerged problems during the international program together. In terms of teaching, firstly, the program introduces courses and teaching programs in Swinburne that suit to NCWU students, combining with NCWU's traditional courses set and characteristics and aiming to make a practical course set and teaching plan for the students. Not only does the program absorb in the strengths of Australian courses and courses systems, but also it keeps the traditional Chinese learning style that pay attention to the foundation study and systematic study. The program tried really hard to keep the balance between the developmental needs of both NCWU and Swinburne University. In addition, Swinburne University sends teachers to NCWU to deliver lectures, going through academic exchanges and discussions every year. NCWU, at the same time,

emphasizes on the faculty construction, every year they send 5 to 7 teachers to train and develop for one month. And in the daily teaching, teachers from both sides keep contacting with each other through emails.

2. Due to that the international program mainly enrolled junior college students, the student academic abilities were limited. So were their English language abilities. This led to the dilemma among the students that even though the part of students who had a strong will to study abroad can not make it because of their unsatisfying IELTS or TOFEL results. The fact that students have problems getting through the English language requirements considerably affected the quality of the international program. Therefore, NCWU focuses on the English language proficiency training first. It has developed courses such as, IELTS Training (64 academic hours) and Cross-cultural Communication Skills (32 academic hours) with the Australian partner. Cross-cultural communication abilities are advantageous for the future international talents. Meanwhile, strong communication abilities in students help enhance the quality of bilingual teaching and learning in the international program.

3. Because of the cultural differences and different developing goals, the two universities have different requirements for course arrangements. On one hand, the Australian university emphasizes on the basic and general education of the students, therefore, there are broad ranges of their course design. However, technical courses are not strengthened as much. On the other hand, NCWU attaches great importance to the practical use of the knowledge. Thus, mutual communication is essential for both sides to maintain the quality of the international program. Nevertheless, in the actual daily working process, a new problem emerged because that the coordination of satisfying both universities' teaching needs can lead to over-loaded course sets and tough burden for the teachers and students. It need to be worked on and resolved in the future. In addition, because of the different university time schedules, teaching arrangement need to be adjusted and improved according to the different schedules to guarantee the program quality of the international program between NCWU and Swinburne University.

Note: The bibliography was originally in Chinese, therefore, they are provided in Chinese in order to verify for its authenticity.

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ICQH 2013

Timss 2011 Türkiye sonuçlarının uluslararası ortalamalarla karşılaştırılması: Okul iklimi bağlamında bir değerlendirme

A comparison of Turkey results and international averages on Timss 2011: An evaluation based on school climate

Arş. Gör. Volkan Bayar, Arş. Gör. Saadet Aylin Bayar, Müdür Yrd. Gökhan Kayır

Osmangazi Üniversitesi
volkanbayar06@gmail.com
Osmangazi Üniversitesi
yagan_a@hotmail.com
Eskişehir İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü
gokhankayir@gmail.com

Öz: Türk Eğitim Sistemi'nin genel durumunu, güçlü ve zayıf yönlerini uluslararası karşılaştırmalarla birlikte değerlendirebileceğimiz bilimsel araştırmaların en önemlilerinden birisi TIMSS uygulamasıdır. TIMSS 2011 ile 4. ve 8. sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik ve fen bilimleri alanlarındaki başarılarını kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesinin yanında sosyo-ekonomik, kültürel, psikolojik ve demografik vb. etmenlerin başarıyı hangi oranda etkilediğinin tespit edilmesi de amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile Türk öğrencilerin TIMSS 2011 uygulamasındaki matematik başarı durumlarını okul iklimi bağlamında ve uluslararası karşılaştırmalarla birlikte incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Söz konusu araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre Türkiye'deki okulların akademik başarıya önem verme bakımından uluslararası ortalamasının gerisinde olduğu gözlenmiştir. Başarıya verilen önemin çok yüksek olduğu okullar ile orta düzeyde olduğu okullar arasındaki puan farkı dördüncü sınıflar için 83 iken sekizinci sınıflar için 153 olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Türk öğrencilerin uluslararası ortalamalarla mukayese edildiğinde güvenlik sorunları daha ciddi düzeyde olan okullara devam ettiği görülmektedir. Benzer biçimde, Türk öğrencilerin uluslararası ortalamaların üstünde akran zorbalığına maruz kaldıkları ve zorbalık davranışlarına yoğun biçimde maruz kalan öğrencilerin daha düşük puanlar aldıkları anlaşılmıştır. Araştırma neticesinde; 4. ve 8. sınıflar matematik başarısının artırılması için okul iklimi bağlamında neler yapılabileceği tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: TIMSS 2011, matematik başarısı, Türkiye, okul iklimi

Abstract: TIMSS is one of the most important scientific research practices which enables us to evaluate general situation, strengths and weaknesses of Turkish Education System with international comparison. It is aimed with TIMSS 2011 both evaluating comprehensively 4th and 8th grade students mathematics and science successes and how much some factors such as socio-economic, cultural, psychological, and demographic etc. influence the success. The purpose of this study was to examine TIMSS 2011 math results of Turkish students with international comparisons in the context of school culture. According to the results of the research, it was observed that Turkish schools were behind the international average in terms of school emphasis on academic success. Score difference between the schools emphasizing very high on academic success and schools emphasizing medium on academic success were 83 for the 4th grades and 153 for the 8th grades. Compared with international averages Turkish students were attending schools which have more serious security problems. Similarly, Turkish students were exposed to peer bullying above international average and students who were exposed to bullying behaviors densely had lower math points. In consequence of the study, what can be done in order to increase 4th and 8th grade math success in the context of school climate was discussed.

Key words: TIMSS 2011, Turkey, math success, school climate

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GİRİŞ

TIMSS (Uluslararası Matematik ve Fen Eğilimleri Araştırması) 4'er yıl arayla uluslararası düzeyde gerçekleştirilen, 4. ve 8. sınıf öğrencilerinin Matematik ve Fen Bilimleri alanlarında kazandıkları bilgi ve becerilerin kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesine yönelik bir tarama araştırmasıdır. TIMSS, Uluslararası Eğitim Başarılarını Değerlendirme Kuruluşu (IEA) tarafından düzenlenmektedir.

TIMSS araştırması ile öğrenci başarısındaki eğilimleri incelemek, ülkelerin eğitim sistemleri arasındaki farklılıkları belirlemek ve dünya çapında fen ile matematik eğitim-öğretiminin gelişmesine katkıda bulunmak amaçlanmıştır. TIMSS araştırmasına katılan ülkeler öğrencilerin matematik ve fen derslerindeki genel durumunu görebilecek, zaman içerisinde bu durumun iyiye gidip gitmediğini tespit edebilecek ve diğer ülkelerle kıyas imkânı bulabileceklerdir. Ayrıca, eğitimi ve öğretimi etkileyen faktörler hakkında bilgi vermesi nedeniyle başarının artırılması için neler yapılabileceği konusunda ülkelere fikir veren bir araştırmadır. Politika yapıcılar kendi eğitim sistemlerinin güçlü ve zayıf yönleriyle alakalı uluslararası standartlarda bilgi edinebilmektedirler (Foy, Arora ve Stanco, 2013).

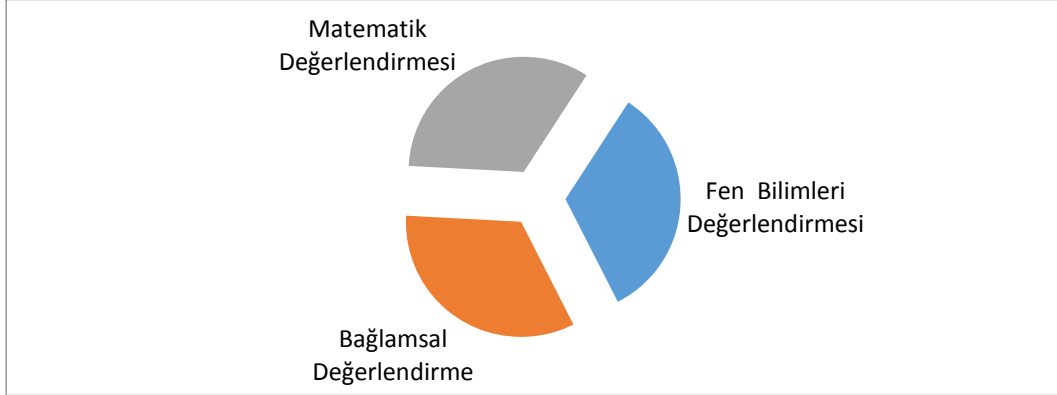
TIMSS araştırmasından elde edilen veriler yardımıyla matematik ve fen bilimleri alanındaki öğrenci başarılarını tespit etmek, öğretmen ve okulların karakteristik özelliklerini saptamak, öğretim programlarının verimliliği, öğrenci özellikleri ve eğitim sistemi hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak Türkiye'nin amaçları arasındadır. Türkiye, matematik ve fen bilimleri ders programlarının oluşturulmasında ve uygulanmasında TIMSS verilerini dikkate almakta ve ayrıca projede başarı sağlayan ülkelerin eğitim politikalarını inceleyerek alınması gereken önlemleri belirlemektedir (EARGED, 2011).

TIMSS 2011 için öğrencilerin matematik ve fen bilimleri alanındaki performanslarını ölçmeye yönelik maddelerin bulunduğu başarı testleri geliştirilmiştir. Başarı testleri ile matematik ve fen öğrenme alanlarındaki bilgi ve beceriler ölçülmektedir. Başarı testlerinde açık uçlu ve çoktan seçmeli olmak üzere iki soru çeşidinin kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Sorular zihinsel süreçlerden bilme, uygulama ve değerlendirme basamaklarına uygun olarak hazırlanmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra, öğrencilerin eğitim ortamlarındaki öğrenmelerinin nasıl gerçekleştiğini saptamak amacıyla, öğrencilere, öğrencilerin matematik ve fen dersi öğretmenlerine ve uygulama yapılan okulların yöneticilerine yönelik anketler geliştirilmiştir (Foy, Arora ve Stanco, 2013).

TIMSS uygulamasına 1995 yılında 40 ülke, 1999 yılında 38 ülke, 2003 yılında 46 ülke, 2007 yılında 59 ülke ve 2011 yılında 63 ülke katılmıştır (EARGED, 2011). Ülkeler isterlerse 4. sınıf düzeyinde, isterlerse 8. sınıf düzeyinde veya her iki düzeyde birden katılımda bulunabilmektedirler. TIMSS 2011'e 52 ülke ve 7 eyalet 4. sınıf düzeyinde, 45 ülke ve 14 eyalet 8. sınıf düzeyinde katılmıştır. Toplamda 600.000'den fazla öğrenciyle çalışılmıştır. Türkiye 1995 ve 2003 yıllarında çalışmaya katılmamış, 1999 ve 2007 yıllarında 8. sınıf düzeyinde, 2011 yılında ise 4. ve 8. sınıf düzeylerinde katılımda bulunmuştur. Araştırmanın ilk yapıldığı 1995 yılında öğrencilerin elde ettiği puanlar ortalaması 500 ve standart sapması 100 olacak şekilde ölçeklendirilmiş ve daha sonraki yıllarda yapılan sınavlardaki puanlar da psikometrik modeller kullanılarak dikey olarak 1995 yılındaki bu ölçeğe eşitlenmiştir. Böylece, bir ülkenin genel başarı puanı o yıl sorulmuş olan soruların zorluk derecesinden bağımsız olarak mutlak anlamda 1995 yılındaki uluslararası ortalama ile karşılaştırılabilir hale getirilmiştir (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012).

TIMSS 2011 değerlendirme bölümleri Grafik 1'de gösterilmektedir. Öğrencilerin öğrenmelerini ve başarılarını etkileyen birçok etmen vardır. Okul kaynakları, okul iklimi, öğretmen özellikleri, öğrenci tutumları ve aile özellikleri başarıyı etkileyen faktörlerden bazılarıdır. Kısacası, öğrenme bir bağlam çerçevesinde meydana gelmektedir. Bu yüzden, IEA, başarı ile öğrenme bağlarını ilişkisini tespit amacıyla öğretmen, okul, öğrenci ve öğretim programları anketleri geliştirmiştir. TIMSS sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi; matematik başarı değerlendirmesi, fen başarı değerlendirmesi ve bağlamsal değerlendirme olmak üzere üç bölümden oluşur (Olson, Martin ve Mullis, 2008).

Grafik 1. TIMSS 2011 değerlendirme bölümleri



TIMSS 2011 MATEMATİK SONUÇLARINDAN ÖNE ÇIKANLAR

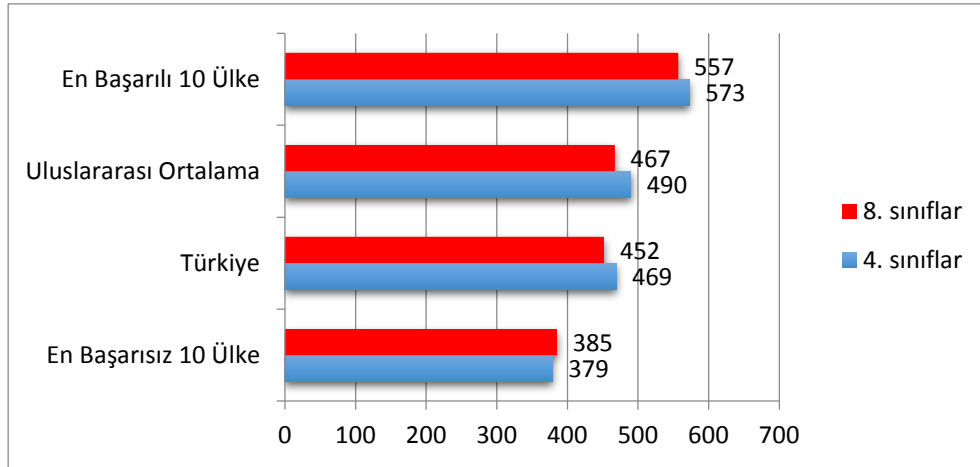
Türkiye, TIMSS 2011 matematik başarı sıralamasında dördüncü sınıflarda 50 ülke arasından 35. sırada yer almıştır. Rusya Federasyonu, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Uzakdoğu ülkeleri, AB üyesi ülkeleri ve AB üyesi olmayan Avrupa devletlerinin tamamı başarı sıralamasında Türkiye'nin önünde yer almışlardır. Türkiye, hiçbir OECD ülkesini geride bırakamamıştır. Kazakistan, 501 puanla 27. sırada yer alarak dikkat çeken başarı elde etmiştir.

Türkiye, sekizinci sınıflar başarı sıralamasında ise 42 ülke arasından 24. olmuştur. Sekizinci sınıflarda katılımın (ülke sayısı açısından) düşük olması, dördüncü sınıflar uygulamasında Türkiye'yi geride bırakan birçok Avrupa ülkesinin sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde katılım gerçekleştirilmemesi gibi sebepler Türkiye'yi görece daha yüksek bir basamağa -24. sıraya- yerleşmiştir. Böyle olmakla birlikte Türkiye'nin geçebildiği tek Avrupa ülkesi Makedonya'dır. Dördüncü sınıflardaki duruma benzer şekilde Türkiye; İsrail, Rusya, ABD, Uzakdoğu ülkeleri ve Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinin gerisinde kalmıştır. Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri, Ermenistan ve Kazakistan gibi ülkelerin Türkiye'ye nazaran daha başarılı oluşları dikkat çekmektedir.

Dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarıları açısından Türkiye ve dünya karşılaştırmaları Grafik 2'de sunulmuştur. Dördüncü sınıflar ortalama puanı 469 olan Türkiye, TIMSS ölçek ortalamasının (500) 31 puan gerisinde kalmıştır. TIMSS başarı ortalaması (490,5) açısından baktığımızda ise Türkiye dünya ortalamasının yaklaşık 21 puan gerisinde kalmıştır ancak uluslararası ortalama hesaplanırken Umman, Fas, Yemen vs. gibi ülkelerin puanlarının etkisi de göz ardı edilmemelidir. Ortadoğu ülkelerinin normalde 500 puanın çok üzerinde olması gereken dünya ortalamasına negatif yönde bir etkisi bulunmaktadır. En başarılı 10 ülkenin dördüncü sınıflar düzeyindeki ortalama matematik başarıları 573 olup Türkiye ile arasındaki fark 104 puandır.

Türkiye'nin sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde matematik başarı ortalaması 452 puandır. Bu puan ile uluslararası ortalama olan 467 ve ölçek ortalaması olan 500 puanın gerisinde kalmıştır. Ayrıca, en başarılı 10 ülkenin matematik başarı ortalaması 557 olup Türkiye ile puan farkı 105 olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Grafik 2. TIMSS 2011 matematik başarı puanları açısından Türkiye ve TIMSS karşılaştırması



Dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıflarda en başarılı 5 ülkenin bilgisi Tablo 1’de özetlenmiştir. Her iki sınıf düzeyinde de en başarılı beş ülke Singapur, Güney Kore, Hong Kong, Tayvan ve Japonya’dır. Başarı sıralaması sekizinci ve dördüncü sınıflar için kısmen değişse de ilk beşe giren ülkeler değişmemektedir. Dördüncü sınıflarda, Singapur, Güney Kore, Hong Kong, Tayvan ve Japonya sırasıyla ortalama 606, 605, 602, 591 ve 585 puanlarını alarak ilk beş sırayı paylaşmışlardır. Sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde, Kore, Singapur, Tayvan, Hong Kong ve Japonya sırasıyla ortalama 613, 611, 609, 586 ve 570 puanlarını alarak yine ilk beşte yer almışlardır. Tabloda yer alan beş Uzakdoğu ülkesinin tamamı TIMSS standart puanı olan 500 puanın oldukça üzerinde bir performans sergilemiştir. Uluslararası ortalamasının dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde 490,5 ve sekizinci sınıflarda 467 olduğu dikkate alınırsa adı geçen Uzakdoğu ülkelerinin başarısı daha da belirgin hale gelmektedir.

Tablo 1. TIMSS 2011 en başarılı ülkeler

Dördüncü Sınıflar	Sekizinci Sınıflar
Singapur (606)	Güney Kore (613)
Güney Kore (605)	Singapur (611)
Hong Kong SAR (602)	Tayvan (609)
Tayvan (591)	Hong Kong SAR (586)
Japonya (585)	Japonya (570)

Tablo 2’de TIMSS 2011 araştırmasında her iki düzeyde en başarısız ülkelerin bilgileri yer almaktadır. TIMSS 2011 matematik başarı testinde en düşük performansı gösteren ülkeler dördüncü sınıf düzeyinde Umman (385), Tunus (359), Kuveyt (342), Fas (335) ve Yemen’dir (248). Sekizinci sınıflarda Endonezya (386), Suriye (380), Fas (371), Umman (366) ve Gana (331) son beş sırayı paylaşmışlardır.

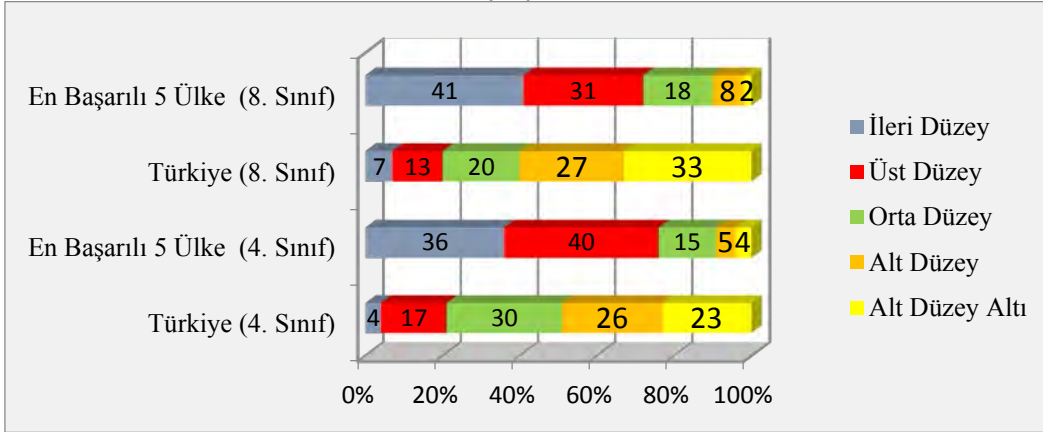
Tablo 2. TIMSS 2011 düşük performanslı ülkeler

Dördüncü Sınıflar	Sekizinci Sınıflar
Umman (385)	Endonezya (386)
Tunus (359)	Suriye (380)
Kuveyt (342)	Fas (371)
Fas (335)	Umman (366)
Yemen (248)	Gana (331)

TIMSS 2011’de matematik başarı puanları beş düzeyde incelenmiş ve yayınlanan uluslararası raporlarda ülkeler başarı düzeylerine göre kategorilere ayrılmıştır. 625 ve üzerinde puan alan öğrenciler *ileri düzey*; 550-625 arasında puan alan öğrenciler *üst düzey*; 475-550 arası puan alan öğrenciler *orta düzey*; 400-475 arası puan alan öğrenciler *alt düzey* ve son olarak 400 puanın altında alan öğrenciler ise *alt düzey altı* kategorilerinde yer almışlardır (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012). Grafik 3’te TIMSS 2011 araştırmasına katılan Türk öğrencilerin yeterlilik düzeyleri en başarılı 5 ülke ortalamaları ile birlikte özetlenmiştir.

Dördüncü sınıfa devam eden Türk öğrencilerin yaklaşık %50'si alt düzey ve altında yer alırken en başarılı 5 ülke öğrencilerinin sadece %9'u alt düzey ve altında yer almıştır. Sekizinci sınıf düzeyindeki Türk öğrencilerin %60'ı alt düzey ve altında puanlar (475 ve altında) almışlardır. En başarılı 5 ülkeden katılan her 100 öğrenciden 90 tanesi ise 475 ve üstünde puanlar almışlardır. Sonuç itibari ile Türkiye'den katılan öğrencilerin -her iki düzeyde- büyük çoğunluğunun arzu edilen yeterlilik düzeylerinin uzağında olduğu görülmektedir.

Grafik 3. TIMSS 2011 matematik yeterlilik düzeyleri açısından Türkiye ile yüksek performanslı ülkelerin karşılaştırması



OKUL İKLİMİ VE MATEMATİK BAŞARISI

Matematik başarıları yüksek öğrenciler genellikle; akademik başarıya önem verilen, etkili ve verimli öğretmenlerin çalıştığı, velilerin desteğinin etkili biçimde alındığı, en iyiyi hedefleyen öğrencilerin bulunduğu okullara devam etmektedirler. Ayrıca, bu tür okullarda oluşturulan program hedefleri daha sıkı ve titiz bir çalışmanın eseri olmaktadır. Öte yandan, disiplin ve güvenlik sorunları bulunan okullar genellikle akademik başarının olmadığı okullardır. Öğrenciler arasında şiddet ve zorbalığın egemen olduğu okullarda öğrenim gören öğrenciler güvenliğinin yüksek olduğu ve disiplin problemlerinin olmadığı okullarda öğrenim gören öğrencilere göre daha düşük performans göstermektedirler (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012).

Bir okulun eğitimsel anlamda kalitesini tayin eden dört temel unsur vardır. Bunlar, öğretmen, öğrenci, veli ve yöneticilerdir (Cemaloğlu, 2002). Öğrencilerinin akademik başarısını önemseyen bir okul iklimi ve disiplinli bir eğitim programının uygulanması matematik öğretimindeki kaynak eksikliğini telafi edecek derecede büyük öneme sahip iki faktördür (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012). Bununla birlikte, öğrenciler kendi güvenliklerine dair korku ve endişe duyduklarında ise akademik başarıya odaklanma sorunu yaşamaktadırlar (Pişkin, Öğülmüş ve Boysan, 2011).

Okul iklimi ile matematik başarıları arasındaki ilişki “Okulun Akademik Başarıya Verdiği Önem” ve “Okullardaki Disiplin ve Güvenlik Sorunları” ana başlıkları altında incelenecektir.

Okulun Akademik Başarıya Verdiği Önem

Olumlu bir okul iklimi, bazı sosyal ve ekonomik sorunların akademik başarıya verdiği zararın aşılmasında dahi etkili olabilmektedir (McGuigan & Hoy, 2006). Okulda görevli öğretmen ve yöneticilerin öğrencinin başarısına olan destek ve inançları ile velilerin okulun akademik hedeflerine olan destek ve inançları öğrencinin başarısında oldukça önemlidir (Hoy ve Tarter, 1997).

Okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem 5 madde ile ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır. Hem yöneticilerden hem de öğretmenlerden aşağıda verilen beş ifadeyi 1’den 5’e (5=çok yüksek, 4= yüksek, 3=orta, 2= düşük, 1= çok düşük) puanlamaları istenmiştir. İfadeler aşağıdaki gibidir (Foy, Arora ve Stanco, 2011):

- Öğretmenlerin okulun eğitimsel hedeflerini kavrama düzeyi

- Eğitim programını uygulamada öğretmenin gösterdiği başarı düzeyi
- Öğrenci başarısına dair öğretmenlerin beklenti düzeyi
- Velilerin öğrenci başarısı için verdiği destek düzeyi
- Öğrencilerin en iyi olma konusunda arzu ve gayretleri

Yönetici raporlarına göre okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem ve matematik başarısı.

Okulların akademik başarıya verdiği önem ile dördüncü sınıflar matematik başarısı arasındaki ilişki Tablo 3'te bulunmaktadır. TIMSS raporunda 50 ülke, akademik başarıya 'çok yüksek' düzeyde önem verilen okulların çokluğu bakımından yukarıdan aşağı sıralanmış olmakla birlikte Tablo 3'te genel durumu yansıtan bazı ülkelere yer verilmiştir. Bir önceki başlıkta bahsi geçen 5 önermenin puanlanması neticesinde 13,1 ve daha yüksek olan okullar çok yüksek kategorisinde yer almakta, 8.9 ve daha düşük puan alan okullar ise orta kategorisinde yer almaktadır. Türkiye, akademik başarıya çok yüksek düzeyde önem verilen okullar bağlamında listenin 34. sırasında yer almaktadır (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012).

Dünya geneline baktığımızda akademik başarıya verilen önemin dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde her zaman başarıyı getirmediğine şahit olmaktayız. Örneğin, Katar listenin ikinci sırasında yer almasına rağmen matematik başarısı düşük bir ülkedir. Okulların %31'i çok yüksek düzeyde akademik başarıya önem verirken bu grubun matematik başarı ortalaması 435'dir. Almanya ve Norveç gibi ülkelerde sadece %1'lik bir öğrenci grubunun çok yüksek düzeyde yer alabildiğini görmekteyiz. Bununla birlikte Almanya ve Norveç gibi ülkelerin dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde başarı ortalamaları sırasıyla 528 ve 495 olup Katar'ın başarı ortalamasının (413) oldukça üstündedir. Akademik başarıya verilen önem her zaman ülkeler sıralaması bağlamında bir başarı getirmese de ülkelerin kendi içlerinde zaman zaman önemli bir değişken olabilmektedirler. Şöyle ki, Katar'da çok yüksek düzey ile orta düzeyde yer alan öğrencilerin başarı ortalamaları arasındaki fark 59'dur. Düzeyler arasındaki fark ülkelere göre değişkenlik gösterebilmektedir. TIMSS 2011 ortalamasında çok yüksek düzeyde yer alan öğrencilerin oranı %8 ve başarı puanları 511'dir. Yüksek ve orta düzeyde yer alan öğrencilerin oranı sırasıyla %58 (496) ve % 34'tür (477). Amerika, İngiltere, İrlanda gibi ülkelerde okulların akademik başarıya dünya ortalamasının üzerinde önem verdiği gözlenmiştir. Benzer biçimde, sayılan ülkelerde akademik başarıya verilen önem başarıyı da beraberinde getirmiştir.

Türkiye'deki duruma baktığımızda ise öğrencilerin %2'nin çok yüksek düzeyde, %33'nün yüksek düzeyde ve %65'nin orta düzeyde yer aldığını görmekteyiz. Çok yüksek düzeyde yer alan öğrencilerin puanları hesaplanamamıştır. Yüksek ve orta düzeydeki dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin matematik başarı ortalamaları sırasıyla 493 ve 455'tir. Oluşan fark 38 puan olmakla birlikte bu değişkenin tek başına anlamlandırılması zordur. Akademik başarıya verilen önemin çok yüksek olduğu okulların oranı %2'dir ve bu bakımdan Türkiye, dünya ortalamasının (%8) altında kalmıştır.

Tablo 3. Yönetici raporlarına göre -dördüncü sınıf düzeyinde- okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem

Ülkeler	Çok Yüksek		Yüksek		Orta		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Kuzey İrlanda	33	577	60	558	7	540	12
Katar	31	435	54	411	15	374	11.6
İrlanda	28	543	67	523	4	508	11.9
Amerika	22	561	60	543	18	519	11.2
İngiltere	10	554	72	546	17	517	10.8
Finlandiya	6	561	71	548	24	536	10.4
Portekiz	4	543	64	537	31	522	10
Kazakistan	5	495	65	506	30	492	10.2
Azerbaycan	4	478	44	467	53	456	9.2
Türkiye	2	---	33	493	65	455	8.6
Norveç	1	---	64	500	34	484	9.8
Almanya	1	---	66	537	33	512	9.9
TIMSS 2011	8	511	58	496	34	477	

Tablo 4'te okulların akademik başarıya verdiği önem ile sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarısı arasındaki ilişki bulunmaktadır. TIMSS raporunda 42 ülke, akademik başarıya verilen önem bakımından sıralanmış fakat Tablo 4'te genel durumu yansıtan bazı ülkelere yer verilmiştir. Akademik başarıya verilen önemin tespitinde kullanılan beş önermenin puanlanması neticesinde puanı 13,3 ve daha yüksek olan okullar çok yüksek kategorisinde yer almakta, 9,2 ve daha düşük puan alan okullar ise orta kategorisinde yer almaktadır. Türkiye, akademik başarıya çok yüksek düzeyde önem verilen okullar bağlamında 42 ülkenin yer aldığı listede 32. sırada yer almaktadır (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012).

Ülkelerin listenin ilk sıralarında yer almaları matematik başarısı açısından da ilk sıralarda yer aldıkları anlamına gelmemektedir. Sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarısı sıralamasında ilk sıralarda yer alan Hong Kong ve Japonya gibi ülkelerde çok yüksek düzeyde yer alan öğrenci sayısı oldukça sınırlıdır ancak öte yandan 410 puanla 33. sırada yer alan Katar akademik başarıya verilen önemde ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Akademik başarıya verilen önem bakımından farklı gruplarda yer almak ile sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarısı arasındaki ilişki ülkeden ülkeye değişebilmektedir. Çok yüksek düzey ile orta düzey arasındaki fark Katar'da 75, İngiltere'de 48, Avustralya'da 82 ve Yeni Zelanda'da 57 puandır. Dünya genelinde, akademik başarıya verilen önem bakımından okulların %7'si çok yüksek düzeyde, %53'ü yüksek düzeyde ve %41'i ise orta düzeyde yer almaktadır. Çok yüksek düzey ile orta düzey arasındaki matematik başarı farkı 46 puandır.

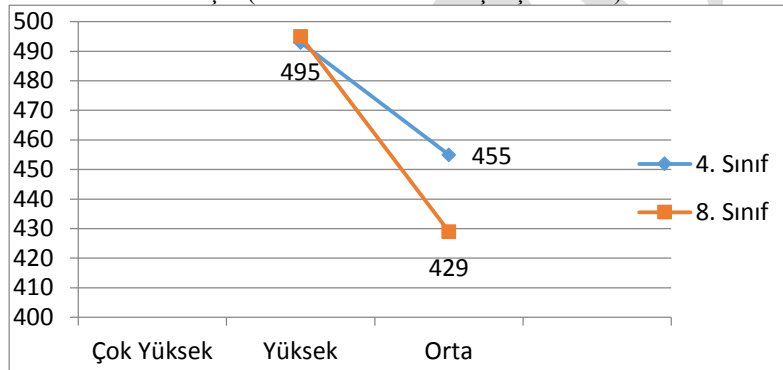
Türkiye'deki okulların %2'si çok yüksek düzeyde, %33'ü yüksek düzeyde ve %65'i orta düzeyde yer almaktadır. Yüksek ve orta düzeydeki okulların matematik başarı ortalamaları sırasıyla 495 ve 429 olarak gerçekleşmiş ve arada 66 puanlık bir fark oluşmuştur. Dördüncü sınıflardakine benzer biçimde, Türkiye ile Dünya ortalamaları arasında Türkiye aleyhinde bir fark bulunmaktadır.

Tablo 4. Yönetici raporlarına göre –sekizinci sınıf düzeyinde- okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem

Ülkeler	Çok Yüksek		Yüksek		Orta		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Katar	27	453	57	395	16	378	11.5
İngiltere	26	525	56	509	19	477	11.6
Avustralya	20	558	48	509	32	476	10.8
Yeni Zeland	19	524	61	484	20	467	11.1
Amerika	15	532	61	515	24	486	10.9
İsrail	9	515	75	529	17	471	11.0
Kazakistan	5	513	60	483	35	489	10.2
Hong Kong	3	662	51	608	47	554	9.8
Türkiye	2	---	33	495	65	429	8.9
Japonya	2	---	52	580	47	556	9.7
İtalya	0	---	47	502	53	495	9.4
Rusya	0	---	28	563	72	530	8.8
TIMSS 2011	7	495	53	477	41	449	

Grafik 4, dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıflardaki Türk öğrencilerin ‘akademik başarıya verilen önem’ değişkeninden hangi oranda etkilendiklerini karşılaştırmalı olarak görme imkânı sunmaktadır. Buna göre, okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem düşük kaldığında sekizinci sınıfa devam eden öğrenciler dördüncü sınıflara nazaran çok daha olumsuz etkilenmektedirler. Başarıya verilen önemin orta ve yüksek olması arasındaki fark dördüncü sınıflarda 38 puan, sekizinci sınıflarda ise 66 puandır.

Grafik 4. Yönetici raporlarına göre okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem ile matematik Başarısı arasındaki ilişki (4. ve 8. sınıfların karşılaştırılması)



Not: ‘Çok Yüksek’ Kategorisinde yeterli öğrenci bulunmadığından ortalama hesaplanamamıştır.

Öğretmen raporlarına göre okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem ve matematik başarısı

Okullarda akademik başarıya verilen önemin derecesi -yönetici raporlarının yanı sıra- öğretmen raporlarına dayanılarak ve daha önce bahsedilen beş önermenin yardımıyla tespit edilmiştir. Öğretmen raporlarına göre okulların akademik başarıya verdiği önem dördüncü sınıflar için Tablo 5’te ve sekizinci sınıflar için Tablo 6’da gösterilmektedir.

Tablo 5 ve Tablo 6’da görüleceği üzere öğretmen raporlarından elde sonuçlar ile yönetici raporlarından elde edilen sonuçlar (Tablo 3 ve Tablo 4) benzerdir. Dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde, TIMSS 2011’e katılan öğrencilerin %7’si akademik başarıya çok yüksek düzeyde destek ve önem veren okullarda öğrenim görmektedir ve bu öğrencilerin başarı ortalaması 503’tür. Yüksek düzey ve orta düzeylerde yer alan öğrencilerin yüzde ve başarı puanları sırasıyla %60 ve %33 ile 496 ve 477 olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Sekizinci sınıflar için TIMSS ortalamalarına baktığımızda (Tablo 6) öğrencilerin %5’inin akademik başarıya çok yüksek düzeyde destek veren okullarda öğrenim gördüklerini ve bu öğrencilerin başarı ortalamalarının 506 olduğunu görmekteyiz. Yüksek ve orta düzeyde yer alan öğrencilerin yüzde ve başarı puanları sırasıyla %48 ve %47 ile 478 ve 452 olmuştur. Özetle, çok yüksek düzey ile orta düzeye giren öğrenciler arasındaki puan farkı -öğretmen raporlarına göre- dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde 26, sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde ise 54 olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Kuzey İrlanda, İrlanda, Amerika ve İngiltere gibi ülkelere baktığımızda -dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde- öğrencilerin genellikle başarı eğilimli okullara devam ettikleri ve bunun sonucunda da akademik

başarılarının arttığı gözlenmiştir. Sekizinci sınıflarda; Amerika, İngiltere, Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri, Avustralya ve Malezya gibi ülkeler başarı yönelimli okulların çokluğu ile dikkat çekmektedir.

Türkiye açısından durumun bir hayli farklı olduğunu görmekteyiz. Dördüncü sınıfa devam eden Türk öğrencilerin çok yüksek düzeyde yer alanları ile orta düzey gurubunda olanları arasındaki fark 82 puandır. Çok yüksek düzeyde olan dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin oranı %4 ve başarı ortalaması 532 olup TIMSS ölçek ortalaması olan 500'ün üstündedir. Bu tablodan yola çıkarak Türk öğrencilerin başarısını olumsuz yönde etkileyen faktörlerden birinin akademik başarıya verilen düşük önem olduğu söylenebilir. Sekizinci sınıflar için çok yüksek düzey ile orta düzey arasındaki fark 153'dür ve bu dünya ortalaması olan 54'ün çok üzerinde bir puan farkıdır. Sekizinci sınıfa devam eden öğrencilerimizin %4'ü akademik başarıya üst düzeyde önem verilen okullara kayıtlıdır ve başarı ortalamaları 586'dır. Akademik başarıya verilen önemin orta düzeyde olduğu okullarda sekizinci sınıf Türk öğrencilerinin ortalaması 433'e düşmektedir. Hem dördüncü hem de sekizinci sınıflarda akademik başarıya verilen önem arttıkça Türk öğrencilerin matematik başarıları anlamlı düzeyde artmaktadır ve bu artış TIMSS ortalamalarının üzerinde gerçekleşmiştir.

Tablo 5. Öğretmen raporlarına göre -dördüncü sınıf düzeyinde- okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem

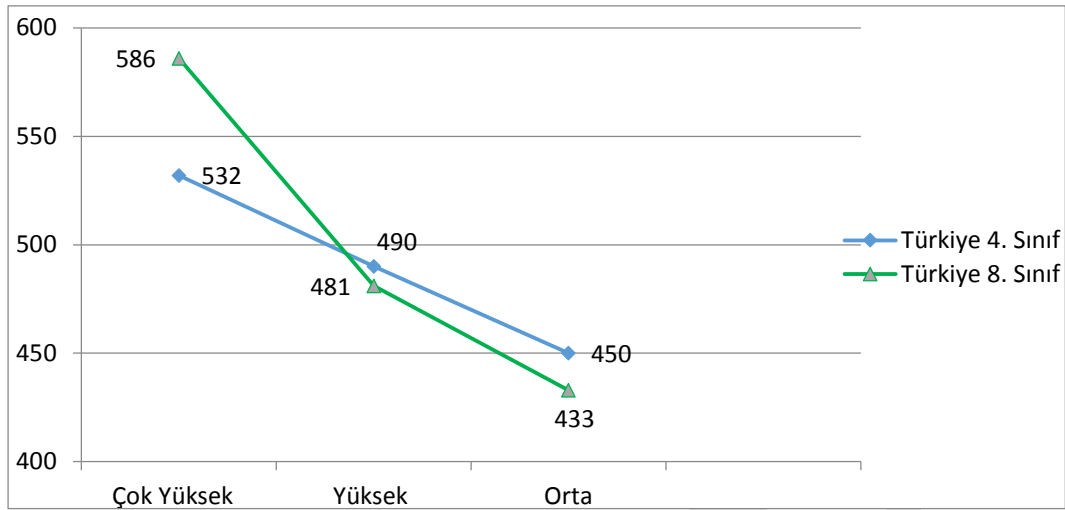
Ülkeler	Çok Yüksek		Yüksek		Orta		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Kuzey İrlanda	31	573	65	559	5	550	11.9
İrlanda	22	546	70	526	8	494	11.5
Amerika	18	560	66	545	16	515	11.0
İngiltere	16	563	67	546	17	522	11.1
Kazakistan	12	489	68	504	20	502	10.7
Suudi Arabistan	11	440	63	419	26	377	10.4
Danimarka	8	553	69	543	23	548	10.3
Azerbaycan	8	488	39	468	53	458	9.5
Türkiye	4	532	39	490	57	450	8.8
Singapur	3	619	61	610	36	597	9.6
Belçika	2	---	67	554	31	539	9.8
Hollanda	0	---	40	545	60	535	9.0
TIMSS 2011	7	503	60	496	33	477	

Tablo 6. Öğretmen raporlarına göre -sekizinci sınıf düzeyinde- okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem

Ülkeler	Çok Yüksek		Yüksek		Orta		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
İngiltere	16	526	59	508	24	488	11.2
Amerika	13	538	55	517	32	494	10.8
Avustralya	13	569	50	515	37	475	10.4
Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri	11	500	62	457	26	430	11.0
Malezya	9	473	59	447	32	419	10.7
Endonezya	9	388	55	391	36	377	10.7
Ürdün	5	447	50	416	45	390	10.1
Türkiye	4	586	27	481	69	433	8.7
Kazakistan	4	503	69	484	27	493	10.6
Makedonya	4	420	45	435	51	414	9.8
Singapur	4	681	55	625	41	587	10.2
Ukrayna	0	---	33	505	67	467	9.3
TIMSS 2011	5	506	48	478	47	452	

Grafik 5, dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıftaki Türk öğrencilerin 'akademik başarıya verilen önem' değişkeninden hangi oranda etkilendiklerini (öğretmen raporlarına dayanarak) karşılaştırmalı görme imkânı sunmaktadır. Sekizinci sınıf öğrencileri akademik başarıya yüksek düzeyde önem veren bir okula gittiğinde 586 puanlık bir matematik başarıları elde ederken başarıya verilen önemin orta düzeyde olduğu okula devam eden öğrenciler ise 153 puan (433) daha düşük bir performans sergilemişlerdir. Bu fark, dördüncü sınıflarda 82 puandır. Sonuç itibari ile okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem düşük kaldığında sekizinci sınıfa devam eden öğrenciler dördüncü sınıflara nazaran daha olumsuz etkilenmektedirler.

Grafik 5. Öğretmen raporlarına göre okulun akademik başarıya verdiği önem ile matematik başarıları arasındaki ilişki (4. ve 8. sınıfların karşılaştırılması)



Etkili Okul Liderliği ve Matematik Başarısı

Okul yöneticilerinin öğrencilerin akademik başarısından her geçen gün daha fazla sorumlu tutulduğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda etkili bir okul liderliğinin önemi daha net ortaya çıkmaktadır. Etkili okul liderliği dolaylı yollarla ölçülebilecek bir değişken olduğundan TIMSS araştırmasında okul müdürlerinin bazı etkinlikler için harcamış olduğu zaman tespit edilmiştir (Mullis, Martin, Foy ve Arora, 2012). Tablo 7a, 7b, 8a ve 8b’de TIMSS ve Türkiye ortalamaları ‘çok fazla zaman harcıyorum’ cevabı veren yöneticiler için verilmiştir.

Tablo 7a ve Tablo 7b’de dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde okul müdürlerinin etkili liderlik bağlamında etkinliklere ne kadar vakit ayırdıkları bilgileri yer almaktadır. Etkinliklere genel olarak göz attığımızda Türkiye ve TIMSS ortalamalarının birbirine yakın olduğunu görmekteyiz. Türkiye’deki okul yöneticilerinin ‘okuldaki huzur ortamının korunmasında’ ve ‘sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesinde’ TIMSS ortalamasının üstünde bir mesai harcamaları dikkat çekicidir. Türk yöneticilerin %86’sı huzur ortamını korumak için çok fazla mesai harcadığını ifade ederken, %79’u sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesi hususunda çok fazla mesai harcadığını ifade etmektedir.

Tablo 7a. Etkili okul liderliği –dördüncü sınıflar-

	Çok Fazla Zaman Ayırırım				Okuldaki huzur ortamını korumak
	Okulun vizyon ve hedeflerini destekleme	Eğitim programları geliştirmek	Öğretmenlerin uygulamadaki başarısını izlemek	Öğrencilerin gelişimini takip etmek	
Türkiye	%63	%56	%62	%54	%86
TIMSS 2011	%59	%60	%53	%57	%68

Tablo 7b. Etkili okul liderliği –dördüncü sınıflar- (devamı)

	Çok Fazla Zaman Ayırırım			
	Sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesi	Öğretmenlere teknik destek sağlama	Eğitim projelerinin geliştirilmesi/ uygulanması	Profesyonel gelişim etkinliklerine katılma
Türkiye	%79	%55	%45	%46
TIMSS 2011	%44	%39	%43	%39

Tablo 8a ve Tablo 8b’de sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde okul müdürlerinin etkili liderlik bağlamında etkinliklere ne kadar vakit ayırdıkları bilgileri yer almaktadır. Etkinliklere genel bakıldığında Türkiye ve TIMSS ortalamalarının bir istisna dışında yakın olduğu görülecektir. Bu istisnai etkinlik sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesidir. Türk yöneticilerin %81’i sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesi için çok fazla zaman ayırdıklarını ifade etmiştir.

Tablo 8a. Etkili okul liderliği –sekizinci sınıflar-

Ülkeler	Çok Fazla Zaman Ayırırım				Okuldaki huzur
	Okulun vizyon ve	Eğitim	Öğretmenlerin	Öğrencilerin	

	hedeflerini destekleme	programları geliştirmek	uygulamadaki başarısını izlemek	gelişimini takip etmek	ortamını korumak
Türkiye	%69	%63	%65	%60	%85
TIMSS 2011	%64	%62	%62	%65	%75

Tablo 8b. Etkili okul liderliği –sekizinci sınıflar- (devamı)

Ülkeler	Çok Fazla Zaman Ayırırım			
	Sakıncalı davranışların önlenmesi	Öğretmenlere teknik destek sağlama	Eğitim projelerinin geliştirilmesi/ uygulanması	Profesyonel gelişim etkinliklerine katılma
Türkiye	%81	%52	%42	%48
TIMSS 2011	%54	%44	%41	%40

Okullardaki Disiplin ve Güvenlik Sorunları

Akademik başarıda istikrarın yakalanması öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin güvenlik endişesi taşımadığı okullarda sağlanabilmektedir. Şiddetin egemen olduğu, disiplin sorunlarının yaşandığı, öğretmen ve öğrencilerin kendi güvenliklerinden endişe ettikleri okullarda öğrenme olumsuz etkilenmektedir (Çalık, Kurt ve Çalık, 2011). Okullardaki disiplin ve güvenlik sorunları öğretmenlerin ve okul yöneticilerinin bakış açısından ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. Sonrasında ise okullarda zorbalık vakalarının olup olmadığı varsa hangi düzeyde olduğu öğrencilerin raporlarına dayanılarak tespit edilmiştir.

Öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algıları ve matematik başarısı.

Öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algılarını tespit amacıyla kendilerine verilen beş önermeye katılıp katılmama durumlarına göre 1-4 (4=kesinlikle katılıyorum, 3=kısmen katılıyorum, 2=kısmen katılmıyorum, 1=kesinlikle katılmıyorum) arasında puanlamaları istenmiştir. Öğretmenlere yöneltilen ifadeler aşağıdaki gibidir (Foy, Arora ve Stanco, 2011):

- Okul güvenli bir çevredir.
- Okulda kendimi güvende hissederim.
- Okulun güvenlik politikaları ve uygulamaları yeterlidir.
- Öğrenciler okulun kurallarına uyar.
- Öğrenciler öğretmenlerine karşı saygılıdır.

Tablo 9’da TIMSS 2011’e katılan bazı ülkelerin dördüncü sınıflar matematik başarısının öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algısı açısından karşılaştırılması sunulmuştur. Matematik öğretmenlerinin yukarıda listelenen beş önermeye verdikleri cevaplar açısından okullar; yüksek düzeyde güvenli, orta düzeyde güvenli ve alt düzeyde güvenli olmak üzere üç gruba ayrılmışlardır.

Yüksek düzeyde güvenli olma ile TIMSS 2011 başarı sırası arasında doğrudan bir ilişki olmamakla birlikte yüksek düzeyde güvenli bir okul kısmen de olsa yüksek matematik başarısını beraberinde getirmiştir ancak etkisi ülkeden ülkeye farklılaşmaktadır.

Yüksek düzeyde güvenli okullara sahip olma açısından en şanslı ülkeler Kuzey İrlanda, Gürcistan, Azerbaycan, Tayland, Kazakistan, İngiltere ve Amerika gibi ülkelerdir. Tayland’da yüksek güvenli okula devam eden %72’lik öğrenci grubu ile alt düzeyde güvenli okula devam eden %3’lük öğrenci grubu arasında 110 puanlık bir uçurum oluşurken bu etki Japonya ve Kore gibi ülkelerde daha düşük düzeyde kalmıştır. TIMSS 2011’e katılan öğrencilerden %53’ü yüksek düzeyde güvenli okullara devam etmekte, %43’ü orta düzeyde güvenli okullara devam etmekte ve %4’ü alt düzeyde güvenli okullara devam etmektedir ve bu üç grubun ortalama matematik puanları sırası ile 498, 483 ve 470 olmuştur.

Türkiye’deki dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin %18’i alt düzeyde güvenli okullarda eğitim görmektedir ve bu öğrencilerin ortalama matematik başarısı 438’dir. Türkiye, alt düzeyde güvenli okulların yüzdesi bakımından TIMSS ortalamasının (%4) çok üzerindedir ve bu alanda birinci olmuştur. Alt düzeyde okulların çokluğu bakımından hiçbir ülke Türkiye kadar kötü durumda değildir.

Tablo 9. Öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algıları ve dördüncü sınıf matematik başarısı

Ülkeler	Yüksek Düzeyde Güvenli		Orta Düzeyde Güvenli		Alt Düzeyde Güvenli		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Kuzey İrlanda	85	568	15	537	0	---	11.5
Gürcistan	83	453	16	442	1	---	11.3

Azerbaycan	83	465	16	459	1	---	11.4
Tayland	72	462	26	462	3	352	11.0
Kazakistan	67	505	33	495	1	---	10.7
İngiltere	67	557	31	519	2	---	10.7
Amerika	66	553	30	526	4	503	10.5
Macaristan	52	525	46	506	3	452	9.7
İspanya	51	497	45	470	5	449	9.7
Türkiye	37	495	45	461	18	438	8.9
Kore	24	615	69	603	7	593	8.7
Japonya	5	589	83	587	12	574	7.9
TIMSS 2011	53	498	43	483	4	470	

Tablo 10’da TIMSS 2011’e katılan bazı ülkelerin sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarısının öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algısı açısından karşılaştırılması sunulmuştur. Yüksek düzeyde güvenli okullar açısından en şanslı ülkeler Gürcistan (%73), Katar (%68), Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri (%68), Kazakistan (%65) ve İsrail (%64) gibi ülkelerdir. Türkiye’deki sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin yüksek güvenlikli okullara devam etme oranı %38 ve bu öğrencilerin ortalama başarısı 483’tür. Alt düzeyde güvenli okullara devam eden öğrencilerin oranı %13 ve ortalamaları 407’dir. İki grup arasındaki puan farkı 76 olup dördüncü sınıflardaki durum burada da tekrar etmektedir. Türkiye’deki okul güvenliğini sağlama açısından TIMSS 2011’e katılan diğer ülkelerin bir hayli gerisinde kalmıştır. Okullarımızda ciddi bir güvenlik sorunu yaşanmaktadır. Güvenlik sorunu hem dördüncü sınıf hem de sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerimizin matematik başarısını etkilemektedir. Bu olumsuz etki dördüncü sınıflarda yaklaşık 57 puan iken sekizinci sınıflarda 76 puandır.

Tablo 10. Öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algıları ve sekizinci sınıf matematik başarısı

Ülkeler	Yüksek Düzeyde Güvenli		Orta Düzeyde Güvenli		Alt Düzeyde Güvenli		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Gürcistan	73	435	26	417	1	---	11.2
Katar	68	421	29	384	3	396	11.0
Arap Emirlikleri	68	465	31	435	1	---	10.9
Kazakistan	65	489	34	483	1	---	11.0
İsrail	64	532	32	496	3	488	10.8
İran	55	424	42	406	3	377	10.6
Amerika	54	526	38	494	8	500	10.4
İngiltere	53	521	42	487	6	505	10.6
Macaristan	48	515	47	501	5	439	9.9
Türkiye	38	483	49	441	13	407	9.3
Finlandiya	31	519	63	512	6	508	9.4
İtalya	17	509	76	499	8	474	8.9
TIMSS 2011	45	479	48	458	6	445	

Yöneticilerin Okul Disiplin ve Güvenliğine İlişkin Algıları ve Matematik Başarısı

Yöneticilerin okullardaki disiplin ve güvenliğe ilişkin algılarını tespit amacıyla kendilerine verilen 10 değişik disiplin ve güvenlik ihlali durumunu puanlamaları istenmiştir. 10 ihlal aşağıdaki gibidir:

- Okula geç gelme durumu
- Devamsızlık
- Sınıfın huzurunu bozmak
- Kopya çekme
- Hırsızlık
- Çeşitli yollarla akranlarını tehdit etme
- Fiziksel şiddet
- Küfür ve hakaret
- Barbarlık

Yöneticilerin okul disiplini ve güvenliğine ilişkin algıları ile öğretmenlerin okul güvenliğine ilişkin algıları birbirine yakın sonuçlar vermiştir. Okullar, hemen hemen hiçbir disiplin sorununun yaşanmadığı, düşük düzeyde disiplin sorunları yaşanan ve orta düzeyde disiplin sorunları yaşanan okullar olmak üzere üç gruba ayrılmışlardır.

Yöneticilerin okul disiplinine ilişkin algıları ve bunun matematik başarısına yansımaları Tablo 11’de özetlenmiştir. TIMSS’e katılan ülkelerin dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin %61’i çok düşük düzeyde disiplin ve güvenlik sorunları yaşanan okullara devam ederken %29’u düşük düzeyde güvenlik sorunları yaşanan okullara ve %11’i orta düzeyde güvenlik sorunları yaşanan okullara gitmektedir. TIMSS ortalaması açısından

baktığımızda, Türkiye çok düşük düzey güvenlik ve disiplin sorunları yaşanan okullara devam eden öğrenci oranının azlığı (%38) ve orta düzeyde güvenlik sorunları yaşanan okullara devam eden öğrenci oranının çokluğu (%26) ile dikkat çekmektedir. Ek olarak, her iki gruptaki öğrenciler arasındaki başarı ortalaması farkı yaklaşık 50 puandır. Öğretmen raporlarında belirtilen sorun dördüncü sınıf düzeyinde yöneticiler tarafından da desteklenmiştir. Kazakistan, Ermenistan, Hong Kong ve İngiltere güvenlik konusunda TIMSS ortalamasına göre daha iyi konumlara sahiptirler.

Tablo 11. Yöneticilerin okul disiplinine ilişkin algıları ve dördüncü sınıflar matematik başarısı

Ülkeler	Çok Düşük Düzey		Düşük Düzey		Orta Düzey		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Kazakistan	91	505	9	465	1	---	11.1
Ermenistan	87	450	8	460	4	479	11.1
Hong Kong	84	606	15	574	1	---	11.2
İngiltere	77	551	20	515	3	495	10.6
Japonya	72	585	24	587	4	582	10.5
Amerika	64	551	34	531	2	---	10.3
Azerbaycan	62	461	8	462	30	466	9.5
Türkiye	38	491	35	464	26	445	8.9
TIMSS 2011	61	496	29	482	11	451	

Sekizinci sınıflarda da dördüncü sınıflara benzer güvenlik sorunları tespit edilmiştir. Tablo 12'ye göre öğrencilerimizin %25'i disiplin ve güvenlik sorunları yaşayan okullarda eğitim almaktadırlar ve bu oran TIMSS ortalamasının (%13) oldukça üstündedir. Dördüncü sınıflara benzer biçimde, Kazakistan, Ermenistan, Rusya, Japonya gibi ülkeler güvenlik sorunlarını TIMSS ortalamasının üzerinde bir oranla çözmüş görünmektedirler.

Tablo 12. Yöneticilerin okul disiplinine ilişkin algıları ve sekizinci sınıflar matematik başarısı

Ülkeler	Çok Düşük Düzey		Düşük Düzey		Orta Düzey		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Kazakistan	81	487	19	486	0	---	11.8
Ermenistan	66	470	29	460	1	---	11.0
Rusya	50	550	50	528	0	---	10.5
Japonya	45	579	35	568	20	551	10.0
İngiltere	41	531	48	492	1	---	10.6
Amerika	30	518	66	509	4	474	10.1
Türkiye	26	485	49	444	25	434	9.2
TIMSS 2011	38	478	49	463	13	434	

Öğrencilerin Okullardaki Zorbalık Vakalarına İlişkin Algıları ve Matematik Başarısı.

Akran zorbalığı, literatürde, aynı yaş veya farklı yaş grubu öğrencilerin birbirlerine yönelik fiili tecavüz ve saldırısı anlamında kullanılmaktadır. Genellikle, fiziksel ve psikolojik üstünlüğü olan tarafın zayıf tarafa saldırması şeklinde gerçekleşmektedir (Olweus, 1993). Akran zorbalığı, son yıllarda dünya genelinde artış gösteren ve akademik başarıyı olumsuz etkileyen negatif davranışlardan birisidir (Genç, 2007). En sık görülen 6 akran zorbalığı çeşidine maruz kalıp kalmadıkları, eğer kaldılar ise hangi sıklıkta maruz kaldıkları dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerine sorulmuştur ve öğrenci cevaplarına göre hemen hemen hiç maruz kalmayan öğrenciler, ayda bir maruz kalan öğrenciler ve haftada bir maruz kalan öğrenciler üç ayrı grup oluşturmuşlardır. Sık görülen altı çeşit zorbalık aşağıdaki gibidir (Foy, Arora ve Stanco, 2011):

- Diğer öğrenciler beni zorla oyundan attı.
- Eşyalarımın biri çalındı.
- Diğer öğrenciler tarafından fiziksel zarar gördüm (itme, vurma yada tekmeleme)
- Diğer öğrenciler benimle dalga geçtiler, bana isim taktılar.
- Beni yapmak istemediğim şeylere zorladılar.
- Hakkımda asılsız söylentiler çıkardılar.

Tablo 13'te dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin zorbalığa ilişkin görüşleri ve matematik başarısı arasındaki ilişki bulunmaktadır. TIMSS'e katılan dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin %48'i hemen hemen hiçbir zorbalıkla karşılaşmaz iken %32'si ayda ortalama bir kez zorbalıkla karşılaşmakta ve %20'si haftada bir kez zorbalığa maruz kalmaktadır. Dünya genelinde zorbalık görmeyen dördüncü sınıf öğrencileri ile zorbalığa sık sık maruz kalan öğrenciler arasındaki başarı farkı 32 puandır. Türkiye'de sık sık (haftada bir kez) zorbalığa maruz kalan öğrencilerin oranı %30 ve başarı ortalamaları 442 puandır. Türkiye'de zorbalıkla karşılaşmamış ve zorbalığa sıklıkla maruz kalan öğrenciler arasındaki fark 52 puandır. Ermenistan, Azerbaycan, İsveç, Kazakistan gibi

öğrencilerin akran zorbalığıyla mücadele konusunda daha başarılı bir performans sergilediklerini görmekteyiz.

Tablo 13. Dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin okullardaki zorbalığa ilişkin algıları ve matematik başarıları

	Hemen Hemen Hiç		Ayda bir kez		Haftada Bir Kez		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Ermenistan	80	459	13	447	7	408	11.5
Azerbaycan	75	459	13	447	7	408	11.4
İsveç	68	509	25	498	7	483	10.9
Kazakistan	64	503	23	512	13	489	10.8
Finlandiya	61	549	30	546	9	523	10.5
Danimarka	60	544	31	535	9	513	10.5
Amerika	51	549	29	544	20	520	10.1
Japonya	50	588	33	589	17	574	10.1
İran	41	431	35	434	23	428	9.8
Belçika	39	556	41	552	20	533	9.7
Türkiye	37	494	33	477	30	442	9.5
TIMSS 2011	48	501	32	493	20	469	

Tablo 14’de sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin zorbalığa ilişkin görüşleri ve matematik başarıları arasındaki ilişki bulunmaktadır. TIMSS’e katılan sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin %59’u hemen hemen hiçbir zorbalıkla karşılaşmaz iken %29’u ayda ortalama bir kez zorbalıkla karşılaşmakta ve %12’si haftada bir kez zorbalığa maruz kalmaktadır. Dünya genelinde zorbalık görmeyen sekizinci sınıf öğrencileri ile zorbalığa sık sık maruz kalan öğrenciler arasındaki başarı farkı 32 puandır. Türkiye, sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin zorbalığa maruz kalma yüzdeleri açısından TIMSS ortalamasına yakın sonuçlar elde etmiştir. Türkiye’deki gruplar arası başarı farkı 53 puan olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Akran zorbalığı sorununu göreceli olarak çözmüş olan Ermenistan, İsveç, Norveç, Kazakistan gibi ülkelerdeki guruplar arası puan farkı sırasıyla 54, 33, 31, 15 olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Tablo 14. Sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin okullardaki zorbalığa ilişkin algıları ve matematik başarıları

	Hemen Hemen Hiç		Ayda bir kez		Haftada Bir Kez		Ortalama Ölçek Puanı
	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	Yüzde	Puan	
Ermenistan	87	472	11	462	3	418	11.5
İsveç	79	487	18	482	3	454	10.9
Norveç	77	477	19	473	4	446	10.8
Kazakistan	73	487	21	496	5	472	11.0
Finlandiya	71	517	24	509	5	502	10.5
İngiltere	68	509	24	511	7	486	10.4
Japonya	63	566	28	576	9	562	10.3
Amerika	63	513	28	510	9	496	10.1
Suudi Arabistan	60	400	30	393	10	372	10.1
İran	56	420	33	415	12	395	9.9
Türkiye	52	466	33	454	15	413	9.7
TIMSS 2011	59	473	29	467	12	441	

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

TIMSS dünya genelinde pek çok ülkenin katıldığı, ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerinde yaşanan sorunları, güçlü ve zayıf taraflarını diğer ülkelerle karşılaştırma fırsatı bularak öğrendiği değerli bir çalışmadır. Türkiye de TIMSS sonuçlarını kullanarak eğitimde geliştirmek istediği reformların ne derecede başarılı olduğu ve sistemin aksayan tarafları konularında veri elde etmek istemektedir. Sonuçlarla birlikte karşılaşılan sorunlar yeni ortaya çıkmış ve bilinmeyen durumlar değildir. Bu durumlar on yıllardan beri güçlü bir eğitim sisteminin oturtulamamasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Eğitim sisteminin sorunlarının giderilmesi için pek çok farklı yöntem denenmesine rağmen ilerleme maalesef istenen seviyede değildir.

Türkiye’nin matematik başarı puanı ortalaması dördüncü sınıflarda 469, sekizinci sınıflarda 452’dir. TIMSS ortalama puanının 500 olduğu düşünüldüğünde Türkiye, TIMSS ortalamasının gerisinde kalmıştır. Türkiye ortalama olarak dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde 50 ülke arasından 35. ve sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde 42 ülke arasından 24. olmuştur. Dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde hiçbir Avrupa ülkesini geçememiştir, sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde ise yalnızca Makedonya’nın önündedir. İlk bakışta geçmiş yıllara göre ortalama başarıda

bir artış varmış gibi görülmekte ise de aslında bu artış dünya genelinde daha yüksek olduğundan gerçek anlamda bir artma söz konusu değildir yani Türkiye'nin matematik ortalama başarısı istenen düzeyde değildir. Sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde; İsrail, Rusya, ABD, Uzakdoğu ülkeleri ve Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinin gerisinde kalan Türkiye'nin aynı zamanda Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri, Ermenistan ve Kazakistan gibi ülkelere nazaran daha başarısız oluşu da incelenmeye değer bir konu olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. En başarılı 10 ülkenin dördüncü ve sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde ortalamaları sırası ile 573 ve 557 olup bu puanlar Türk öğrencilerin ortalamalarının 104 ve 105 puan üzerindedir.

TIMSS genel başarısı yüksek olan ülkeler incelendiğinde ileri yeterlilik düzeyinde olan öğrenciler ile alt düzeyde olan öğrenciler arasında büyük farklılıklar görülmemektedir ve dolayısıyla başarılı ülkelerin eğitim sistemleri tüm öğrenciler için kapsayıcıdır sonucuna varabilmektedir. Türkiye'de durum tersine gelişmiştir. İleri düzeydeki öğrenciler TIMSS ortalamasının oldukça üstünde yer alırken alt seviyedeki grupta başarı çok çok düşüktür. Bu durum alt seviyedeki öğrencilerin sisteme dâhil edilemediğini göstermektedir. Yeterlilik düzeylerine göre matematik başarısı açısından Türkiye ile en başarılı beş ülkenin karşılaştırması yapıldığında bu ülkelerin çok gerisinde kaldığımız daha net şekilde görülmektedir. Şöyle ki, en başarılı beş ülkeden katılan her yüz dördüncü sınıf öğrencisinden 91'i orta düzey ve üstünde bir yeterliliğe sahiptir. Bu oran Türk öğrenciler için %50'dir. Sekizinci sınıfa devam eden Türk öğrencilerin %60'ı alt düzey ve altında yer alırken bu oran en başarılı beş ülke için %10'dur. Türkiye'deki öğrencilerin yeterlilik düzeyleri arzu edilenin çok altında olmasının yanında ülke içinde yeterlilik düzeyleri açısından büyük bir farkın oluştuğu da gözlenmiştir.

TIMSS sonuçları akademik başarıya verilen önem ile başarının her zaman doğru orantılı olmadığını göstermiştir. Akademik başarıya çok yüksek düzeyde önem veren ülkeler matematik başarı sıralamasında paralel bir başarı sergileyememiş tersine önem vermede daha düşük yüzdeye sahip bazı ülkelerin daha başarılı olduğu bulunmuştur. Bununla birlikte, ülkeler içi karşılaştırmalar yapıldığında durum değişmekte yani akademik başarıya önem verilen okullarda ortalama başarı daha yüksek çıkabilmektedir. Türkiye açısından bu değişkeni incelediğimizde benzer bir durumla karşılaşmaktayız. Akademik başarıya daha fazla önem veren okulların ortalama puanları daha yüksek çıkmıştır. Farklı ülkeler arasında akademik başarıya verilen önem ile ortalama matematik puanı arasında ters bir ilişki çıkmasını kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik farklılıklara bağlamak mümkün olabilir. Şöyle ki batı ülkelerinde akademik olarak ilerlemek yaşamı sürdürebilmek için yegâne yol olarak algılanmamakta bireysel gelişim ön planda tutulmaktayken ortalama puanı düşük ülkelerde aileler ve eğitimciler çocuklarının iyi bir meslek sahibi olmalarının tek yolunun akademik ilerlemeden geçmekte olduğunu düşünebilmektedirler. Ancak bu düşünceye sahip olursa dahi eğitim sisteminde istenen aşamaya gelinemediğinden başarı aynı oranda artmamış olabilir. Akademik başarıya verilen önem sekizinci sınıfa devam eden Türk öğrencilerin matematik başarısını dördüncü sınıflara göre daha çok etkilemiştir. Başarıya verilen önemin orta düzeyde olduğu okullarda sekizinci sınıf öğrencileri 153 puan daha düşük bir başarı elde etmişlerdir. Bu puan farkı dördüncü sınıflar için 82 puandır. Türk Eğitim Sistemi'nde genel olarak akademik başarıya önem verilmemesi; yönetici seçiminden, öğretmenlerin rehberlik becerisine veya öğretmenlerin mesleki yeterliliklerinden anne/baba-çocuk eğitimlerinin yetersizliğine birçok yapısal sorunla karşı karşıya olduğumuzu göstermektedir.

Okul yöneticilerinin liderliklerinin incelendiği değişkende Türk okul yöneticilerinin okulda huzuru sağlama ve sakıncalı davranışları önleme konusunda dünya ortalamasına göre fazla zaman ayırdıkları görülmektedir. Okul güvenliğinin incelendiği başlıkta Türkiye açısından çarpıcı bir sonuç ortaya çıkmıştır. Buna göre 'alt düzeyde güvenli okul' sıralamasında Türkiye dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde birinci olurken sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde ise dünya ortalamasının çok üstündedir. Öğretmen raporlarına göre okullarımızın ciddi güvenlik sorunları vardır. Öğretmenler kendilerini güvende hissetmemekte ve bu güvensizlik hissi de öğrencilerin matematik başarısına olumsuz yansımaktadır. Okul içi şiddet, öğretmenlere saldırılar ve öğretmen cinayetleri, okulda farklı gruplar arası yaşanan çekişmeler, velilerin öğretmenlere ve okullara olumsuz tavrı okulları güvensiz mekânlar olarak algılamının nedenlerinden olabilir. Aynı sonuçlara okul yöneticilerinin raporlarında da rastlamak mümkündür. Yöneticilere göre okullarda ciddi bir güvenlik sorunu yaşanmakta olup bu durum sekizinci sınıfların akademik başarısını daha fazla düşürmektedir. Alınan güvenlik önlemlerine, psikolojik destek birimlerine ve güvenlik güçleri ile ortak yürütülen projelere rağmen okulların güvenliği noktasında TIMSS 2011 ortalamasının çok gerilerinde olmamız düşündürücüdür.

Konuya öğrenci perspektifinden baktığımızda Türkiye'de dördüncü sınıflar düzeyinde % 63'lük, sekizinci sınıflar düzeyinde % 48'lik bir öğrenci kesiminin değişen sıklıklarda akran zorbalığına maruz kaldıkları görülmüştür. Sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin zorba davranışlara karşı kendilerini bir miktar daha iyi

koruyabildikleri gözlenmektedir. TIMSS 2011 uygulamasından elde edilen bu oranlar üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken yüksek oranlardır, uluslararası ortalamanın üstündedir ve başarıya etkisi olumsuzdur. Hiç zorbalıkla karşılaşmadığını belirten öğrencilerle bu öğrenciler arasında matematik başarısı açısından önemli bir fark vardır. Akran zorbalığı, öğretmen, öğrenci, veli ve yöneticileri zincirleme biçimde olumsuz etkileyecek ve sonuç olarak okul iklimine zarar verecektir. Bu sebepten, öğrenciler arasında eşit güç ilişkilerinin kurulması, sorunları barışçı yollardan çözebilme becerilerinin kazandırılması son derece önemlidir.

Sonuç itibari ile Türkiye'deki okullarda genel disiplin, sınıf düzeni ve okul güvenliği uluslararası ortalamaya kıyasla oldukça sorunlu konulardır. Bu durum genel anlamda matematik başarısını da düşürmektedir. Kişilerin kendini güvende hissetmemesi ve okulda yaşanan zorbalık vakalarının sıklığı eğitimde politika yapımcıların önlem alması gereken konuların başında gelmektedir. Uluslararası sınavlarda Türkiye'nin akademik başarısının yükselmesinde herkesin kendini güvende hissettiği, olumlu davranışların desteklendiği, başarı yönelimli okulların payı oldukça önemlidir ve bu yönde bazı reformların yapılması zorunlu görülmektedir.

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Toplam kalite yönetimi ilkeleri

Prof. Dr. Aytekin İşman, Öğr. Gör. Aslıhan Babur Yılmaz

Sakarya Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Dekanı

Amasya Üniversitesi
Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksek Okulu
Öğretim Görevlisi

Özet

Günümüzde artan rekabet ortamı ile birlikte kalite kavramı her zamankinden daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır. Kalite, işletmelerin müşteri ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilme yeteneği ve en önemli rekabet silahlarından biridir.

Tüm bu bilgiler ışığında; ortaya çıkan Toplam Kalite Yönetimi (TKY), sürekli olarak gelişmeyi ve ilerlemeyi amaçlayan, kalitenin, örgütün tüm çalışanlarına mal edildiği bir sistemdir. Bu sürecin islerlik kazanması ve TKY uygulamalarının istenilen sonuçlar vermesinin temel ön gerekliliği ise, sistemin uygulandığı örgütte kalite ilkelerine bağlılıktır.

Yapılan çalışmada kalite, toplam kalite yönetimi ve toplam kalite yönetim ilkeleri açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalite, Toplam Kalite Yönetimi (TKY), Toplam Kalite Yönetimi İlkeleri

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Abstract

Nowadays, the increased competitive environment with the concept of quality is more important than ever. Quality is defined as the ability to meet the customer needs of businesses and one of the important competitive weapons.

In the light of all this information, the Total Quality Management is aimed to development and improvement consistently and which is a system that attributed quality to every single member of organization. The main precondition of become feasible for this process and reach the desired results of total quality management practices are commitment to quality principles that is applied system in organization.

In the study, quality, total quality management and total quality management principles are explained.

Key words: Quality, Total Quality Management (TQM) and Total Quality Management Principles.

1. GİRİŞ

Bireyi ve bireylerin oluşturdukları sistemi başarıya ulaştıran yol “kalite” kavramından geçmektedir. Bir kurum ya da kuruluşta istenen kaliteyi yakalayabilmek, bu kurumda çalışan herkesin katkısını gerektirmektedir.

Kalite kavramını inceleyecek olursak; Deming (1986)’ e göre, mevcut ve gelecekteki müşteri gereksinimlerini karşılaması için çaba sarf etmektir. Juran’ a göre, kullanıma uygunluk şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır (Kovancı, 2003).

Kalite kavramıyla birlikte ulaşılan noktalardan biri de Toplam Kalite Yönetimidir (TKY). TKY’ nin ortaya çıkışı aşağıdaki aşamalardan oluşmuştur (Miyachi, 1999).

1. Demin tarafından ortaya konulan “İstatiksel Süreç Kontrolü”
2. Juran tarafından ortaya konulan “Kalite Yönetimi”
3. Feigenbaum tarafından ortaya konulan “Toplam Kalite Kontrol”
4. Japonya’da uygulanan CWQC

5. Bunların bileşimi olarak TQM (Total Quality Management: Toplam KaliteYönetimi)

TKY' nin diğer yönetim sistemlerinden farkı, her çeşit organizasyonu bulunduğu yerden bir adım öne götürebilecek bir yönetim sistemi olarak evrensel bir kabul görmesidir (Kuruşçu, 2003).

TKY; yönetim anlayışı, felsefe, organizasyon, yöntem, sistem ve ilkeleri kapsayan bir süreçtir. Toplam kalite ilkelerinin çoğu, ilk kalite uzmanları Deming, Juran ve Feigenbaum tarafından ortaya atılmış ve evrensel olarak kabul görmüştür. Bu ilkeleri,

- Müşteri Odaklılık
- Liderlik
- Çalışan Katılımı
- Çalışan Bağlılığı
- Eğitim
- Sıfır Hata
- Kıyaslama (Benchmarking)

olarak sıralayabiliriz.

Müşteri/Birey Odaklılık İlkesi

Müşteri kavramı, TKY' nin anahtar kavramlarından birisidir. Bu nedendir ki, birçok kalite tanımı müşteriye göre yapılmaktadır. TKY' nin temel prensiplerinden biri müşterinin doyuma ulaşması, memnun olma durumudur. Bunu sağlayabilmek için de hedef kitle özelliklerini bilmek gerekir. Her müşterinin beklentisi farklıdır. Bu nedenle müşterinin/bireyin gereksinimlerinin belirlenerek bu gereksinimleri en az maliyetle karşılayacak sürecin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir (Özevren, 2000).

TKY bünyesinde iç ve dış müşteri olmak üzere iki ayrı müşteri kavramı vardır. Dış müşteri, firmadan ürün ya da hizmet talep eden kişi ya da kuruluş; kuruluşun içinde ürün ya da hizmeti bir öncekinden alan kişi ya da bölüm ise iç kuruluştur.

Müşteri odaklılık, "Kaliteyi müşteri tanımlar" deyiimiyle ifade edilmektedir. TKY' nin bu ögesi, etkili olarak uygulanması en zor, ancak uzun dönemde kuruluşa en fazla yarar sağlayacak olanıdır (Efil, 1996).

Gerçekte kuruluşların tek bir amacı vardır. Asıl amaç müşteri isteklerini karşılamaktır. Bu şekilde sınıfına, rengine, cinsiyetine, yaşına, zevkine göre farklılaşmış tüketici talebi ortaya çıkmıştır (Efil, 1996).

Liderlik

TKY uygulamasının başarısında liderliğin önemli bir yerinin olduğu önemli ölçüde bilinmektedir. Kalitede öncülük ve önderlik görevi üst yönetimin liderliği altındadır. TKY faaliyetlerinin başarıya ulaşması, öncelikle üst yönetimin buna gönülden inanması ve bu sürece bağlanmasını gerektirmektedir. Dubin (1968) liderliği "yetki kullanımı ve karar verme" olarak ele almaktadır (Tartar, 2003). Liderlik, önceden belirlenmiş amaçları gerçekleştirmeye yönelik olarak insanları harekete geçiren önder kişilik olarak tanımlanır (Dessler, 1998). Fiedler ise lideri, "bir grupta göreve yönelik etkinlikleri yönetme ve koordine etme görevi verilmiş birey" olarak tanımlamaktadır (Tartar, 2003).

TKY vizyon sahibi ve esinlendirici bir bireyleri lider olarak benimser. Bir örgütte TKY' nin uygulamaya geçirilmesi üst yönetimin sorumluluğundadır. TKY' de üst yönetimin önderliği, sürekli gelişen ve değişen durumlara uyum sağlama, müşteri beklentilerinin karşılanması büyük oranda yöneticinin liderlik özelliğine bağlı olduğu kabul edilmiştir (Yatkin 2003).

TKY' de liderden;

- vizyon çizmeyi başarmak,
- etkili ve işlevsel iletişim kurmak,
- vizyon ve misyona uygun politika ve stratejiler geliştirmek,
- değişime karşı direnci kırmak,
- çalışmalara politik destek oluşturmak ve
- çalışan bireylerin motivasyonlarını arttırmak

gibi özelliklere sahip olması bir beklenir (Us, 2001).

İç ve dış müşterilerin doyumunu sağlamak oldukça zor bir görevdir. Bu görev ancak, herkesin kurumla bütünleşik, kendi sorumluluk çevresinde liderlik görevi yüklenmesiyle başarılabilir. Bu süreçte bir bakıma TKY uygulanan kurum “öğrenen örgüt”, çalışanlar ise “öğrenen liderlerdir (James, 1996).

Kısaca lider, kurumların belirlenmiş amaç ve hedefleri doğrultusunda çalışanların maksimum potansiyellerini görebilmeleri için onları motive eden ve yönlendiren birey olarak tarif edilebilir (Toktamışoğlu, 1994).

Çalışan Katılımı İlkesi

Çalışanların katılımı, örgüt üyelerinin genel amaçlar doğrultusunda etkili kararlar almalarını ve bu kararları başarılı bir şekilde uygulamalarını sağlamak için kullanılan bir araçtır (Ersen, 1997). Çalışanların sürece katılımı, kendilerini aktif hissetmelerini sağlayacak yaratıcılık becerilerini ortaya koyarak, yapılan işin kalitesine büyük katkılarda bulunabileceklerdir.

Çalışanların sürece katılımı, performanslarının gelişimine imkân tanır. Üst yönetim tarafından başlatılan kalite duyarlılığı, çalışanların katılımıyla daha fazla hız kazanır. Çalışanların katılımı onların yönetimde söz sahibi olmasını sağlayacak ve işyerindeki huzurla bütünleşerek verimlilik artışına katkıda bulunacaktır. Yapılan pek çok araştırma, çalışanların kontrol altındaki bir ortamdan çok, işbirliği ortamında daha yaratıcı, daha sorumluluk sahibi ve daha katılımcı olduğunu ortaya çıkartmıştır. Çalışanlar katılımcı bir ortamda, değişiklik düşüncelerine karşı daha olumlu yaklaşarak direnç göstermemekte ve Toplam Kalite hedeflerine daha hızlı yaklaşılmaktadır (Ersen, 1997).

Çalışan Bağlılığı İlkesi

Bağlılık kavramı, en üst düzey yönetimden, en alt düzeyde iş gören bireye kadar herkesten beklenen bir davranıştır. Bağlılık duygusuna sahip bireyler, kuruluşun başarılarını kendileriyle paylaşacağına ve onları yüzüstü bırakmayacağına inanma ihtiyacı duyarlar (Bozkurt, 2001).

Yöneticiler, kurum çalışanlarının bağlılığını sağlamakla yükümlüdürler.

Eğitim İlkesi

TKY’ nin ilkelerinden bir diğeri de sürekli eğitim faaliyetlerinin gerçekleştirilmesidir. Her kademedeki çalışanlara hem temel konularda hem de TKY faaliyetlerini içeren konularda sürekli eğitim verilmeli ve yöneticilerin çalışanları bizzat eğitmeleri sağlanmalıdır. Verilen eğitimle birlikte personelin güveni ve motivasyonu artmaktadır. Bu şekilde çalışma süreci olumlu yönde gelişir (Bozkurt, 2001).

Kalite konusunda verilen eğitimleri 3 grupta toplamak mümkündür (Bozkurt, 2001):

- iş bilgisi ve beceri eğitimi,
- tutum değişikliğini destekleyici yöntemler,
- davranış değişikliğine yönelik eğitimlerdir.

Sıfır Hata İlkesi

TKY’ nin temelinde “hata yapmamak” yaklaşımı vardır. Ayrıntılarıyla hazırlanmış bir planla sonradan oluşma ihtimali olan hataların çok büyük bir bölümü ortadan kaldırılabilir. Ancak tüm hataları ortadan kaldırmak mümkün değildir. Bu nedenle hataları en aza indirmeye çalışmak gerekir. bu durum olası hataların kolaylıkla aşılmasını sağlar.

TKY sürecinde “kabul edilebilir hata seviyesi” gibi bir durum söz konusu değildir. Bu durum olası hataların kabulünü doğurur. . Bu ise TKY’ nin benimsediği “sıfır hata” görüşüne tamamıyla aykırıdır. Ancak hatalar ilk aşamada planlama ile önlenebilir.

Kıyaslama (Benchmarking) İlkesi

Kıyaslama çalışmaları, genellikle Toplam Kalite Yönetimin bir parçası olarak ele alınır. TKY çalışma sürecinin tüm aşamalarında müşteri gereksinimlerinde doygunluğu sağlayabilecek uzun dönemli bir uygulamadır (Bedük, 2002).

Kıyaslamada temel kural, işletmelerin kendi müşterilerine sundukları hizmeti geliştirmekle kendilerinin sorumlu olmasıdır. Kalitenin araştırılması için dışarıdan bir görüş açısı sağlar. Bu görüşü elde etmeye çalışan kıyaslama, kuruluşun gözünü; rakipleri ve dünyadaki gelişmeler üzerine çevirmesini sağlayacak en iyi yöntemdir (Akin, 1998).

2.Sonuç

Günümüzde değişen ve gelişen yönetim anlayışı kurum, kuruluş ve organizasyonların “daha iyi”yi aramalarına sebep olmuştur. Bu arayışlar sonucunda “kalite” kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır. Kalite kavramıyla birlikte, Toplam Kalite Yönetimi (TKY) anlayışı da gün geçtikçe yaygın hale gelerek, eğitim, sağlık, ticaret vb. kurumlarda uygulanma durumu tartışılmaktadır.

TKY, içinde işlem, müşteri, girdi, çıktı gibi elemanları içeren süreçtir. Bu elemanlar kurumdan kuruma göre isim değiştirmekte ancak sürecin kalitesi her durumda önemini korumaktadır.

TKY’ nin çalışan, yönetici, müşteri, ürün gibi elemanlarını kapsayan bazı ilkeler vardır. Bu ilkeler, sürecin daha başarılı, etkili olmasını sağlamakta ve dolayısıyla elde edilen ürünün de kalitesini etkilemektedir. Dolayısıyla niteliklerini arttırmak isteyen kurumlar, TKY ilkelerini göz önüne almalıdırlar.

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Total quality and management policies in the education process

Behçet Öznacar, Mesut Yılmaz

*North Cyprus
oznacar.behcet@gmail.com*

Abstract

In this research, from Total Quality Management, in order to find out the convenience of sectors down to earth quality efforts, total quality management main principles context, the views of total quality management was argued. The studies about this topic have been examined with literature scan. Some findings have been reached in this research. Total Quality Management shows qualifications about organizational activities and improving efficiency. As a result of the analysis, “general quality” and “product/service quality” there are differences between the sectors. However, between “worker quality” and “customer quality” there is no reliable difference. Total Quality Management, produces the combination of classic and Neo-classic approaches. The particular efficiency values about classics and in the other hand agreeing on divisions particularly includes Neo- classic values such as, social responsibility, like people and focusing (Erkılıç, Soc. & Appl. 2007)

Key words: Competition power, Management approaches Management System, Quality Politics.

1. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this study is to determine the proficiency level of sectors according to the achievability of quality efforts and if there is, to put forth the level differences between sectors. For this purpose, a survey was carried out from 1059 businesses which some of them are manufacturing and the others are non-manufacturing and it is asked to the administrators’ of these businesses how they evaluate their sectors according to “overall quality”, “employee quality”, “product / service quality” and “customer quality” (Başaran and Aydemir 2005). These studies, starting from the idea that quality efforts are a journey, the point that the businesses started to the journey is based on the assumption that it is vitally important. The importance of the starting point to the quality studies is understood better when we look the businesses which are witnessed the high momentum exchange in the areas of social, cultural, economic and political as of the last quarter of the twentieth century and at this process when it is take into account the features like quality culture, participation and customer focus which are indispensable and also difficult to access for the Total Quality and Management Policies. It can be possible to access a quality product and service with a good education. With John Akers’s expressions “how will the businesses compete if the students do not compete today?” (Schargel 1993: 67).

Deming, one of the quality masters, expresses that the education has a key role in the production of quality goods and services (Schargel 1993: 68). The quality education is

one of the most important conditions to keep pace with the modern and technological changes taking place in the world. But it is not seen possible to keep pace with this change in Turkish Republic of North Cyprus with the traditional (classical) education concept. In this study the outlines of the inadequacies of the traditional educational approach will be introduced and Total Quality Management concept will be tried to be explained as an alternative in the education area.

2. Classical (Traditional) Educational Conception

In educational institutions in our country, the traditional concept of education is dominant. This understanding trains the students to be the human model who is largely passive, insecure, weak quality researcher, not adaptable quickly to changes and innovations. In the understanding of classical education according to the “closed system” the education carries on with the passive education understanding. While acknowledging the importance of the education’s inputs, it is not possible to mention in a development that can improve the quality of inputs. Higher education institutions are not cooperated with the sub-institutions (secondary schools and high schools) which will provide inputs to increase the quality of the students. In our country, education activities are in the form of a one-way transfer of information which is usually from teacher to student with the method of deductive. Students are not required to participate actively, listening quietly courses are seen as a suitable environment for teaching. In this environment, the success is the remainder of the informations which are transmitted to students by the teachers. It is not important if the outputs which are graduated from universities are appropriate or not to the societal needs. In traditional education approach it is seen that there is almost no information exchange between the education institutions and “Suppliers” and “customers”. The success of the system at this level depends on planning all inter-agency activities.

While educational institutions are searching the reason for not reaching their desired goal in training in disobeying the determined rules, they are not required to cooperate with the agencies where our graduates work at. In this understanding the motivation of the teachers and the students are not cared.

3. Total Quality Understanding in Education

Total Quality Management (TQM)'s main aim; by determining the quality requirements of customers, according to this satisfying the customer by providing accurate output and continue on improving the quality by ongoing researches. The most important feature of TQM is that it is not leaving the whole work to a few of people shoulders’; it shares with all of the people in the system. “Do the right job, in the right way” is detected (King and Cichy 2006). In management science, especially in TQM’s work, it is expected to meet with the needs of the quality, cost or service offered to people (customers) (Yamak, 1998). In this context, in an increasingly competitive environment, hospitals, supermarkets, transport companies and educational institutions see the TQM as an alternate method in order to offer customers the services they expect and the quality concept which is usually

seen as “The most beautiful, the most accurate form of” is seen that undergoes a transformation to offer the most beautiful and the most accurate of goods or services to the customers.

4. Features of Total Quality Education

4.1. Relations with Suppliers

Unlike traditional management, TQM envisages close cooperation with the other educational institutions which provides students to itself. The understanding in here is; if the “input” quality is low, it is not possible to provide an education at the desired level. For this purpose, it is very important to give high quality education by the institutions which are providing students for the receiving educational institutions. Today in universities the education is not at the expected quality because of the secondary and high schools are not educating the students at the expected standard before the education activities take place in universities. In this situation the universities administrations’ should cooperate closely with the institutions and organizations related to secondary and high schools, they should mention what they are waiting from the profile and the features of the students’ and to provide these they should give the necessary support.

TQM is a modern management approach and it should be discussed as a synthesis of the contemporary approaches in management science, classical and neo-classical management approaches. When it is evaluated from this basis, TKY gives importance neither only the effectiveness-efficiency nor only human-environment. This bilateral relationship should be maintained at the same level in the organizations that provide the other inputs of the education system. Otherwise the faulty “production” cannot be avoided in the system.

4.2. Take into Account the Customer and Employee Needs

Focus on customer feedback is important in developing their expectations. In order to achieve a successful training all employees are required to create the perfect conditions. In an educational institution, one of the most important problems which need to be solved is “self-confidence” problem. Students and teachers should be together against failure problems due self-confidence. The teachers have great roles and responsibilities to help students to get rid of the failure due to self-esteem. These problems will be solved almost entirely especially with a serious dialogue between the teachers and students. As well as leadership and production processes partnership, continuous learning, to adopt time-market approach for efficiency, to measure competition, increase competition in renewal and commitment to customer satisfaction may be considered as the success winning formula (Zairi, 1995). The quality sense of product accepts that the outputs are the quality criteria to meet with the customers’ prompts and requirements (James, 1996). The quality in contemporary management science is not only focused on the product, it is the collection of works which aims to run the entire production process reliable, efficient and effective (Pamela and Goodman, 1998). The dimensions of quality can be summarized as

performance, possessed qualifications, trust, conformity to standard, uniformity, durability, the service assurance in maintenance and repairing, aesthetics and perceived (Bartol and Martin 1998).

4.3. Continuous Improvement

In Total Quality the development requires the continuous improvement of the educational process. The innovations in the education should instantly be reflected in the curriculum and the new learning methods must be applied. This process will also enhance the quality of the trained students and the quality of the products. In the process of education, while implementing the principles of Total Quality, determining quality requirements, policies and plans can be demonstrated is vitally important for organizations. Quality policy and quality objectives should be in applicable processes. After TQM incorporated into the system, it will be required to apply the determined strategy to the all employees. With its strategic quality leadership which is like paradoxical is not only for management; TQM tries to provide everybody to feel like a leader in the institution. This situation gives the responsibility of assuming leadership roles to everybody around his/her responsibility environment in an integrated way with the institutions. During this process the institution which applies TQM is the “learning organization” and the employees are “learning leaders.” (James, 1996).

TQM which have started to take an important part in public opinion in terms of management approaches since the first half of the 2000s constantly debated in terms of application integrity theory, benefits which it provides to employers and employees.

The applications like the increasing performance of TQM with the continuous development, the creation of individual, community and corporate vision, to ensure auto-control, the creation of synergies by doing team works to show the people’s talents, to ensure the functioning of the reward system at all stages and with applications such as participation in making decisions reviving the significant successes in the institutions and it is seen that they are achieving (Cafaoğlu, 1999).

The keyword used continuously in the evolution is “learning”. The most important part of the TQM’s healing process is learning and the process of improving what you have learned. Removing the teachers from the knowledge transfer position using one-way communication channel; they become a part of preparing the learning environments to accelerate the education, guiding, in the router of developing knowledge and skills also supporting, therefore provides a status through continual success. With the effective implementation of Total Quality, the teachers become a supporter to the learner instead of judging themselves, they guide instead of giving the information directly, the teachers start working together with families, students, administrators, teachers, employees with workplace and all public rather than being isolated in a classroom.

4.4. Working with Data

It is a very important status to solve the data in TQM. Like Lord Kelvin mentioned, if we can evaluate the thing that we are talking about and expressing it in figures we can say that we know something about it. If we are evaluating the data but cannot show them in figures mean that we do not have enough information in this topic. Appropriate data are needed to manage the process properly and in order to monitor the developments closely. Data will express the truth. This data is only achieved by the “measurement”. There are two key metrics which are used in TQM; these are the internal and the external measurement methods. The first is related to the measurement of the basic processes. The second refers to the measurement of external customer satisfaction (Dahlgaard and others, 1995: 450). In order to raise the quality of educational institutions, it is important that the implementation of the reporting system by collecting the data related measurement and quality.

The purpose of the quality of educational institutions is employee's and customer's satisfaction inherently. Employee is the teacher and the customer is the student. Educational institutions can be defined as a sum of the processes related to each other which are producing “input” to the next process or “output” to the costumers. TQM is a process oriented activity which requires to be aware of the causes of the problems or failures and to care about them by the corporate managers, employees and students in internal processes (Dahlgaard 1995: 451).

4.5. Participation in Education

The teaching staffs are not only people who have to realize the quality in educational activities. As we mentioned before the purpose is not to load the information. The administrators in the educational institutions are responsible from maturing the educational conditions. To ensure the maximum participation the motivation of the teaching staffs, students and other workers should be increased. The basic condition to ensure quality is to provide the active participation of whole participants to the work teams or quality circles. The teams related with the education are an important and inseparable part of the institution quality organization (Dahlgaard vd. 1995: 454). Quality politics are mentioned as a number of basic assumptions which show what an institution should do in the future (Iman ve Turan, 2001).

One of the musts to create an institution that works in a planned and systematic way can be possible by managing the system with managing the processes (Kavrakoğlu, 1996). Process management includes all the businesses and operations linked with suppliers, partners and customers like the purpose and functioning agency identification, production of goods and services, distribution and providing service support services (Hellriegel and the others, 1999).

In teamwork the whole subject can be grasped, he will know that he will have a role in the team which he is in when overcoming the problems and to improve the success he will be in solidarity with himself and his teammates with claiming his responsibilities. TQM is a systematic approach for the marketing which is connected to product, service,

process and quality control functions and the development of production in accordance with customer expectations (Boone and Kurtz 1996).

5. Result

Total Quality Management has superiors compared to the classical education approach in the development of education system and in educating qualified personnel whom answer the contemporary expectations of the individuals. Total Quality Management creates an opportunity to the development of the educational system. The personnel who are needed by the businesses and the modern world will be possible with the continuous development of the education system. It is not possible with the closed traditional system to keep pace with the amazing development in the world. The improvement of education system with Total Quality Management will cause the production power of a country to increase. For this reason Total Quality Management Approach should be applied in the education system before it is applied to the manufacturing enterprises. The educational works which are connected to the research can be supported with TQM for the purpose of solving problems. It is needed to be prepared to the awards processes to increase the participation to the TQM applications. It can be advised to give education, research, development and motivation to internalize the TQM (not to make it just for awards). In addition to this it can be advised to compare the institutions which are using TQM and institutions which are not using. The businesses will catch the social change in the modern world market and they will compete with the other markets by TQM. TQM will give a new pale to the educational system by providing important successes.

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Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Servet Özdemir, Emek Özden

servetozdemir1996@gmail.com
emekakkaya@gmail.com

Abstract

Universities have been undergoing massive change since they established. They are moving from the model of the science-based university called the first generation university and the second generation university into the Third Generation University or 3GU for short. While developed countries rapidly progress in this 3GU direction, the transition period has been experienced in many other countries. The 3GUs not only do provide training but also do support research and development. In a way, they are technology producing institutions. 3GUs are cosmopolitan universities. They operate in an international setting with a wide and diverse range of staff and students. In an internationally competitive market, they actively compete for the best academics, students and also research contracts from industry. 3GUs are network universities which are collaborating with industry, financiers, private research and development, professional service providers and other universities. 3GUs are global, rather than national-oriented; entrepreneurial and competitive. It is also autonomy that is inevitable for the academic competition and the 3GUs. Gradually, blurring the lines between the disciplines forces universities to renew their education and research structures. Research is largely transdisciplinary or interdisciplinary. All of these changes have been also affecting the Turkish higher education. Turkish higher education institution (YÖK) have been performing some new projects in order to keep up with changes and to bring it into line with our international partners. However, when we analyze the academic and administrative organization of higher education in Turkey and the status of the knowledge produced in universities, we could say that the universities are still under the influence of the second generation universities. To change this situation, we should create some mechanisms that transform the knowledge into product and technology. Supplying academic, financial and administrative autonomy in universities lead the way to the innovation and creativity. The private sector co-operation between universities and research institutions should be supported. Providing interdisciplinary collaboration of universities should allow them to turn into technology producing institutions. Turkish higher education system, taking into account these new developments, should move towards to create the third generation universities.

Keywords: The third generation university, university.

Özet

Üniversiteler kurulmalarından bu yana, toplumsal dönüşümle eş yönlü olarak bazı dönüşümler yaşamıştır. Bu dönüşümler, birinci kuşak (ortaçağ) üniversiteler ve ikinci kuşak (Humboldt tipi) üniversiteler olarak adlandırılmış üniversitelerin kendilerini bulma süreçleridir. Çağımız üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru yol almaktadır. Gelişmiş ülkeler bu yönde hızla ilerlerken, diğer birçok ülkede ise geçiş dönemi yaşanmaktadır. Üçüncü kuşak üniversiteler, sadece eğitim veren kuruluşlar değil, araştırma, geliştirme ve teknoloji üreten kurumlardır. Ulusal üniversite anlayışından uluslararası, kozmopolit üniversite anlayışına doğru yönelimler söz konusudur. Tek tip üniversite yapısından uzaklaşma, üniversitelerin kendi kendilerini yönetmesine doğru bir akım mevcuttur. Ulusaldan ziyade küresel yönelimli, girişimci, rekabetçi, fark yaratan üniversitelerin yaygınlaşmaları kaçınılmazdır. Özerklik, akademik rekabet için ve üniversitelerin geleceği için kaçınılmazdır. Disiplinler arasındaki çizgilerin yavaş yavaş belirsizleşmesi üniversiteleri eğitim ve araştırma yapılarını yenilemeye zorlamaktadır. Tüm bu yaşanan değişimler, Türk yükseköğretimini de etkilemektedir. YÖK, yükseköğretim sistemimizi, uluslararası paydaşlarımızla uyumlu hale getirebilmek, değişimlere ayak uydurabilmek için bazı projeler gerçekleştirmektedir. Ancak, Türkiye’de yükseköğretimin akademik ve yönetsel örgütlenmesi, üretilen bilginin statüsü gibi üniversitenin işleyiş ve sonuçlarına bakıldığında ikinci kuşak üniversitelerin etkisi altından kurtulamadığını görmekteyiz. Türkiye’de üniversitelerde üretilen bilginin ürün ve teknolojiye dönüşmesini sağlayan bazı mekanizmalar oluşturulmalıdır. Üniversitelerde üç ayağı olan akademik, mali ve idari özerkliğin sağlanması; inovasyon ve yaratıcılığın önünü açacaktır. Özel sektör ile üniversiteler ve araştırma kurumları arasındaki işbirliği desteklenmelidir. Disiplinlerarası işbirliği sağlanarak üniversitelerin teknoloji üreten kurumlara dönüşmesine olanak tanınmalıdır. Türk yükseköğretim sistemi bu yeni gelişmeleri dikkate alarak, üçüncü kuşak üniversiteleri oluşturma yolunda ilerlemelidir.

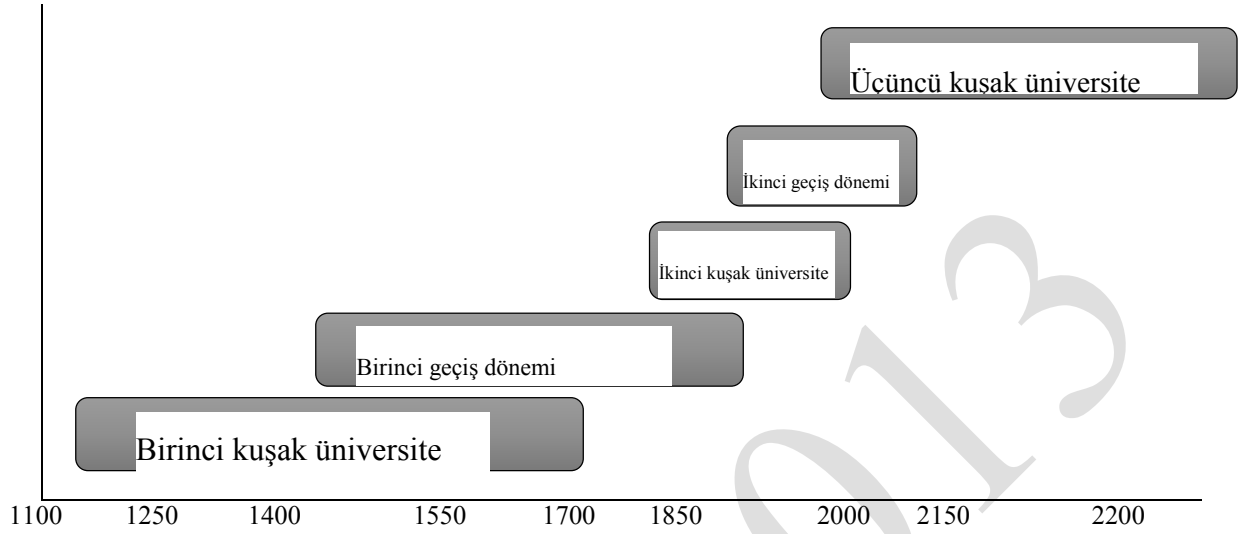
Anahtar kelimeler: Üçüncü kuşak üniversite, üniversite kuşağı, üniversite.

Sosyal kurumların, toplumsal dönüşümle eş yönlü olarak sürekli değişmesi olağandır. Bazı kurumlar toplumu kısmen muhafaza etmek üzere kurgulansa da (Hukuk, Din, Kolluk, vb) hiçbir kurum değişimin dışında kalmaz. Özellikle de eğitim, değişim süreciyle daha yakın ilişkidir (Ülker, 2010a). Öyle ki, eğitim ve değişim arasında çift yönlü bir etkileşim söz konusudur. Birincisi, eğitim hem toplumdaki değişimlerden etkilenir ve bu değişimlere göre kendini yeniden düzenlemek zorundadır. İkinci olarak ise, eğitim toplumun yenileşmesine öncülük etme durumundadır. Zira eğitim örgütleri, çıktıkları yoluyla diğer sistemleri etkileme şansına sahiptir (Özdemir,2013). Eğitimin, bireysel ve toplumsal açıdan; psikolojik, sosyal, siyasi, ekonomik amaç ve görevlerinden bahsedilir. Bu yaklaşım, 20. yüzyıla kadarki ulus devlet, sanayi toplumu aşamasına ait bir anlayıştı. Bugünün eğitim-öğretimi ise, halen dönüşümünü tamamlamamış olmasına karşın çok farklı bir noktada yoğunlaşmaktadır. Eğitimin geçirmekte olduğu bu dönüşüm önemli ölçüde yükseköğretimde de yaşanmaktadır. Nitekim 9. Kalkınma Planı, YÖK Yükseköğretim Strateji Raporu, TÜSİAD Yükseköğretim Raporu gibi ilgili tarafların gündeminde, bu yeniden yapılanmanın gerekliliği tartışılmaktadır (Ülker, 2010b) ve ekonomide gözlenen küreselleşme ve uluslararası rekabet her eğitim sisteminin çağın ihtiyaçlarına göre yeniden ele alınmasını zorlamaktadır (Özdemir, 2000).

Tarihi ve toplumsal birer kurum ve özel amaçlı birer örgütlenme birimi olan üniversiteler, ait oldukları ve belli bir üretim biçiminin şekillendirdiği toplumsal formasyonların gelişim süreci dışında anlaşılabilirler (Timur, 2000). Köklü bir değişime uğrayan üniversiteler; Napolyon döneminden sonra ortaya çıkan bilim temelli üniversitelerden Üçüncü kuşak üniversite kısaca 3KÜ diyebileceğimiz üniversitelere doğru yol alırlar. Üniversitelerin geçirdiği değişimi anlamak için tarihe bir göz atmak gerekir. Burada, Wissema'nın (2009) bahsettiği üç üniversite tipi ya da kuşağı ayırt edilmektedir:

- 1- Ortaçağ üniversitesi / Birinci Kuşak Üniversite
- 2- Humboldt tipi / İkinci Kuşak Üniversite
- 3- Üçüncü Kuşak Üniversite

Şekil1. Üniversitelerin geçirdikleri dönemlerin tarihi



Kaynak: Wissema (2009). Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru.

Şekilde 1’de de görüldüğü gibi üniversite kuşakları arasındaki değişim süreleri geniş bir zamana yayılmıştır. Değişme bir anda olup biten bir olay olmadığı göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Bu süreç içerisinde geçmiş uygulamaların gözden geçirilmesi ve eksikliklerin belirlenmesi söz konusudur. Bu aşama, sistemdeki değişmeye niçin ihtiyaç duyulduğu sorusuna cevap oluşturur. Sistemde meydana gelen bu değişmeler için, araştırma, geliştirme, yayılma ve adaptasyon gibi aşamaları içerisinde barındırır (Özdemir, 2000).

Ortaçağ üniversitesi / Birinci Kuşak Üniversite

Bu ilk üniversiteler Latin okullarından, ünlü okutmanların kişiliklerinden ve Eflatun’un “Akademi”siyle, (Academia), Aristo’nun “Lise”sinin (Lyceum) mirasından gelmektedir. Ortaçağın başlarında Hristiyanlık Avrupa ülkelerince kabul edildiği sıralarda, tüm derslerin latince verildiği okullar kurulmuştur: “Latin okulları” deyimi de buradan gelmektedir. Bu gibi okullar, çoğu kez önemli bir kilise ya da manastırın yakınında bulunuyorlardı. Bu dönemde üniversiteler imanı ayakta tutmak için birer araçtı; bunlar, Tanrı’ya ve onun hizmetinde olanlara, kiliseye ve imparatora, itaati öğretiyorlardı. Üniversiteler var olan iktidarın pekişmesine yardımcı oldular; ilahiyat öğreniminin kiliseye istikrar getirmesi gibi hukuk öğrenimi de devlete istikrar sağlayabilirdi (Wissema, 2009).

Birinci kuşak üniversitelerde (1KÜ), öğrenciler ve hocalar tıpkı asiller ve ruhban sınıfı gibi genellikle her türlü vergi ve yükümlülükten muaf tutuluyorlardı. Öğrenciler ve hocalar eğer herhangi bir memnuniyetsizlikleri varsa greve gitme hakkına sahiptiler. Öğrenciler şehirde, diğer insanlardan tamamen farklı, ayrı bir sınıf oluşturdular. On beşinci yüzyılda sayıları on beş bin kişiye ulaşabiliyordu, “devlet içinde devlet” tiler. Öğrenciler bir tür lonca oluşturdular. Üniversitelerin dersi halka açıktı ve ülkenin vatandaşları gibi yabancıların da bu derslere girme imkanları vardı (Wissema, 2009).

Üniversiteler neredeyse bağımsız cumhuriyetler olarak kendi başlarına örgütlenme gücüne sahiptiler; makama getirilen görevlilerin çoğu seçimle atanıyordu. Bu tip görevlerde sık yapılan değişikliklere karşın, herhangi bir grup ya da kimsenin çok fazla güç kazanmasını önlemek amacıyla olsa gerek, kısa sürede görevde kalılabiliyordu. Paris'te 1266 yılına kadar rektör yalnızca dört ila altı hafta için seçiliyorlardı. Daha sonra bu süre bir ya da iki yıla çıkarıldı. Rektörün baş görevi törenlerde en önde yürümektir. Rektörlük masrafları bir hayli yüksek olduğundan başlangıçta rektörler en zengin öğrenciler arasından seçilen bir öğrenciydi. Dinsel bir topluluğun mensubu olmazdı ve genellikle evlenmemiş olması gerektiğinden 25 yaşından büyük olmazlardı. Görkem ve tantanaya karşın rektörün yetkileri sınırlıydı; üniversitenin vekillerinin (sekreterler) rektörden daha fazla yetkisi vardı (Wissema, 2009).

Üniversiteler Avrupa'da hızla yayıldılar. Bologna üniversitesi 1158'de beratını aldı; bugün dünyanın en eski üniversitesi sayılıyor. 1200 yılında, Paris üniversitesi kuruldu. Paris üniversitesini Oxford, Cambridge, izledi. On üçüncü yüzyılın sonunda yaklaşık yirmi üniversite vardı.

Temel olarak iki üniversite modeli vardı. Bologna, öğrencilerin profesörları belli bir ücret karşılığı çalıştırdıkları bir "öğrenci üniversitesi" olarak etiketlendirilebilir. Paris, hocaların egemen güç oldukları bir "profesörler üniversitesi"ydi. Bologna ve Paris çoğu kez ortaçağ üniversitelerinin iki arketipi olarak görüldüler (Wissema, 2009).

Birinci geçiş Dönemi

On beşinci yüzyılda, dünyanın yeni bir çağın eşiğinde olduğu duygusu geniş kitlelerce paylaşıyordu. Kitap basımı yaygınlaşmıştı ve yüzyılın sonu, 1453'te İstanbul'un fethedilişinin tetiklediği büyük coğrafi keşiflere tanık oldu. Matbaanın keşfiyle yeni fikirler çoğaldı. Yeni bir entelektüel akım olan Hümanizm (1350-1550) dönemi ortaya çıktı. Hümanizm, insan onuruna, özgürlüğüne ve kişiliğin değerine vurgu yapan entelektüel bir hareketti. Desiderus Erasmus, Martin Luther ve Jean Calvin bir yüzyıl sonra da Korenik, Galiei ve Descartes fikirleri yayıldı (Wissema, 2009).

On yedinci yüzyıl, doğa hakkında kesin gözlemlerin egemenliğindeydi; Bacon, Boyle ve Newton deneysel yöntem ve akıl yürütmeyi tamamlayan bilimsel çalışma için sağlam bir temel oldu. Bilimin büyük uyanışı, çoğunlukla yeni öğrenimin kendi bilim dallarının kurulu düzenini tehdit ettiğini açıkça gören üniversitelerin dışında olup bitti. Bunun sonucu mühendislik, ormancılık ve veterinerlik gibi uygulamalı bilimlerin ortaya çıkışı sayesinde üniversite dışında uzmanlaşmış okulların kurulmasına aynı zamanda da kilisenin üniversite üzerindeki nüfuzunun ağır ama geriye dönüşü olmayan bir biçimde azalmasına da yol açtı. Bonn üniversitesi (1818) papalık kararnamesi olmadan kurulmuş ilk Katolik üniversiteydi. Fransız devrimi, yüksekokulları, lağvettiği üniversitelerin yerine kurdu; yeni fakülteler ilave edildi. Tüm bunlar ortaçağ üniversitesinden bir kopuş anlamına geliyordu (Wissema, 2009).

Humboldt Üniversitesi / İkinci Kuşak Üniversite

18. yüzyılda ortaya çıkan üniversiteye Aydınlanma üniversitesi denilebilirdi; fakat Prusya'lı diplomat, modern dilbilim kurucusu, aydınlanmacı filozof, kendi ismiyle anılacak üniversitenin (1810) kurucusu olan Wilhelm von Humboldt'un adını yaşatan Humboldt üniversitesi de denilebilir. 1850-1950 yılları arasında üniversiteler popüler oldular ve sayıları 98'den 200'e çıktı. Bu 200 üniversitenin 600.000 öğrencisi ve 32.000 hocası vardı. Humboldt üniversitesi "modern kavram"a göre yapılan araştırmalara odaklandı. Araştırma, akılcılık, deneyci yaklaşım, kanıtlama ve elde edilen sonuçların başkaları tarafından doğrulanması ve yaygınlaştırılmasına olanak tanıyan, saydamlık temelinde yatmaktaydı. Bu üniversite tipinin "bilim için bilim" hedefleri vardı (Wissema, 2009).

Bu dönemde, ortak dil olan Latince gözden çıkartıldı. Almanca önemli bilim dillerinden biri oldu ve pek çok uluslararası dergi bu dilde yayımlandı. Üniversite ve öğrencilerin başlangıçta karar meclisleri vardı ancak bunlar zamanla yok oldu ve üniversite mensupları ayrıcalıklarını kaybederek diğer yurttaşlar gibi muamele görmeye başladı (Wissema, 2009).

Humboldt Üniversitesinin sınırları ve ikinci geçiş dönemi

Humboldt modeli, modern yaşamdaki refahımız ve aydınlanma düşünce tarzımızın en önemli parçasını oluşturmuştur. Bu model şu nedenlerle baskı altına girmiştir (Wissema, 2009).

- Öğrenci sayısındaki patlama ve bunun sonuçları: Öğrenci sayısının 1960'lı yıllarda patlaması, hükümetin artan ilgisi, bürokrasi, yönetim zamanı ve karışıklığı ile verimlilikte tasarrufun artırılması gereksinimiz 2KÜ'nün 1960'tan önceki modeli üzerinde ciddi baskı oluşturdu
- Küreselleşme: Küreselleşmenin getirdiği dalgayla, kısmen internet nedeniyle İngilizce iletişimi ve bilgi kaynaklarına erişmeyi büyük ölçüde kolaylaştıran yeni evrensel ortak dil oldu. Ulaşım araçlarının hayatı kolaylaştırmasıyla, öğrenciler kendi ülkeleri dışında eğitim görmeye başladı. Üniversiteler arası rekabet ortaya çıktı. Bologna sürecine imza koyan 46 Avrupa ülkesi etkili olmuştur.
- Disiplinlerarası çalışma: Çok disiplini araştırma Humboldt tipi üniversitede söz konusu değildi; bu tür araştırmalar için donatılmış değildi.
- Çığır açan araştırmaların artan maliyeti: 1960'lara kadar üniversite araştırmaları göreceli olarak ucuzdu. Ancak Cambridge gibi bazı üst düzey üniversitelerde devletin sağladığı fonların araştırmalar için yetmemesi üniversiteleri farklı finans kaynaklarını aramaya yöneltti.
- Endüstri ile işbirliği: Artık üniversiteler şirketlerin geliştirme büroları olarak hareket etmeye başladılar.
- Girişimciliğin yükselişi: bugünün küresel kültürel havası girişimciliği teşvik ediyor. Ekonomik ve sosyal gelişim için geleneksel öğretme ve araştırma üniversitelerinin girişimci üniversitelere dönüştürülmesi gerekiyor (Etzkowitz,2004).

Tüm bunların sonunda üniversiteler arasında üç aşamalı küresel bir rekabet başladı; en iyi öğrenciler için rekabet, en iyi akademisyenler için rekabet, en iyi araştırma sözleşmeleri için rekabet.

Tablo 1. İkinci kuşak üniversite ile üçüncü kuşak üniversite arasındaki farklar

İKİNCİ KUŞAK ÜNİVERSİTE	ÜÇÜNCÜ KUŞAK ÜNİVERSİTE
Esas olan temel bilimsel araştırmalardır.	Esas olan temel bilimsel araştırmalar.
Tek disiplinli araştırma ve fakülte yapısının egemenliği.	Disiplinlerarası araştırma ve enstitü yapısının yükselişi
Başka kurum ya da kuruluşlarla ilişki içinde olmayan yalnız kurumlar.	Pek çok ortakla işbirliği halindeki açık üniversiteler.
Yerel piyasaya yönelik işleyiş. Diğer üniversiteler meslektaş kabul ediyor.	Uluslararası rekabetçi bir piyasaya yönelik işleyiş
Maddi durumu iyi öğrencilere eğitim.	Çok kültürlü organizasyonlar; kitlesel ve elit bir eğitim
Yaratıcı fakültenin üniversitede yeri yoktur.	Yaratıcılığın rolü geri verilmiştir. Tasarım fakülteleri merkezi rol oynar.
Ulusal üniversite.	Kozmopolit üniversite.
İki amaç: araştırma ve eğitim. Yaratılan bilginin nasıl kullanılacağına yönelik bir ilgi söz konusu değil.	Bilginin kullanımı, bilgiden yararlanılması temel iştir ve üçüncü hedef haline gelir.
Devlet finansmanı ve devlet müdahalesi önemli rol oynar.	Devlet doğrudan fon sağlamaz. Devlet müdahalesi söz konusu değildir.

Kaynak: Wissema (2009). Üçüncü kuşak üniversiteler

3KÜ'lerin üç hedefi vardır; araştırma eğitim ve topluma hizmet etmek. 3KÜ'ler ürettikleri bilgiyi topluma aktarmayı üçüncü hedef haline getirmişlerdir. 2KÜ'ler ve bir ölçüde 1KÜ'ler endüstri ya da kamu sektörüne (tavsiye, patent ya da başka bir biçimde) bilgi satmış ya da vermişlerdir. Ancak 3 KÜ'lerde yarattığı bilgidен değer üretme yükümlülüğü vardır.

Üçüncü Kuşak Üniversitelere Doğru Türkiye

Eğitimde gözlenen bu yaklaşım ve akımlar, eğitim sisteminin bütün öğelerini etkilemektedir. Okul önceleri hiyerarşik bir yapı arz etmiştir. Günümüzde, öğretimden öğrenmeye doğru bir yönelim olmuştur. Okul artık yalnızca öğrencinin öğrendiği yer değildir; bir öğrenme toplumdur. Bu süreçte eğitimin paydaşları birlikte öğrenmek ve uygulamak durumundadır. Bilgi aktarmak yerine bilgiyi arayıp bulmak, merak, iletişim ve birlikte iş yapabilme becerisi, eğitim sisteminin temelini oluşturmaktadır (Özdemir, 2013).

Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru yükseköğretim ne özgün bir kamu sektörü olarak görülmekte, ne de yükseköğretim reformu konusunda yaşanan problemler belli ülkelere ait olmaktadır. Bunlar küresel problemler olup daha önce yükseköğretimle hiç ilgilenilmediği kadar ve küresel örgütler (IMF, OECD) tarafından küresel çözümler aranmaktadır (Erdem, 2012). Dünyada, yükseköğretimde elde edilen ulusal yeterliliklerin küresel yeterliliklerle uyum içinde olması gerekmektedir. (Demirtaş & Yılmaz, 2013). YÖK (2007) üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru yükseköğretim sistemimizi, uluslararası paydaşlarımızla uyumlu hale getirebilmek için bazı projelere imza atmaktadır. Yakın geleceğin Türkiye'si için yükseköğretim stratejisi ile ilgili tasarı adımlardan biri, yönetim yapısı ve biçimi ile ilgilidir. Yükseköğretim kurumlarında tüm düzeyler için (üniversite üstü organlar, üniversite düzeyindeki organlar, fakülte ve onun alt birimlerindeki organlar) önem taşıyan başlıca ilkeler şöyle sıralanabilir (YÖK, 2007):

- Akademik Özgürlük ve Yönetimsel Özerklik,
- Üretkenlik ve Kaliteye Verilen Önem,
- Etkin Kaynak Kullanımı,
- Mali Özerklik,
- Saydamlık,
- Hesap Verebilirlik,
- Farklılaşma,
- Esneklik,
- Katılıma Açık Olma,
- Toplumla ilişki,
- Uluslararası İlişkilere Verilen Önem.

Bu ilkelerin yükseköğretimde uygulanması yönetim organlarının yapısında, görev ve yetkilerinde önemli bir düşünüş biçimi değişikliğini gerektirmektedir. Kurumlar arası işbirliği yoluyla, esnek ve sürdürülebilir bir stratejik planlamaya ihtiyaç vardır. YÖK'ün bütün paydaşlarını sürece katarak, çağdaş bir yükseköğretim sistemi kurulmasında öncülük etmesi akademik rekabette uluslararası platformda Türkiye'nin konumunun ileri bir seviyeye çıkarılması için de bir zorunluluktur.

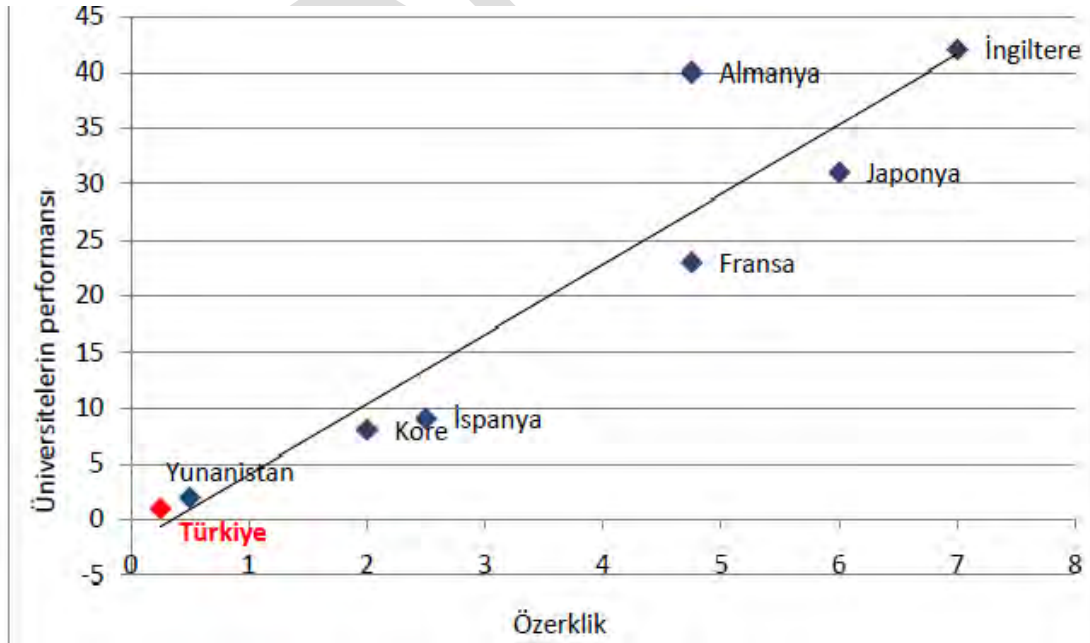
Üçüncü Kuşak Üniversitelere doğru Türkiye'de Özerklik ve İnnovasyon

Üniversitelerde performans ve innovasyon sürecine katkılarına bakıldığında, en önemli faktörlerden biri olarak özerklik karşımıza çıkmaktadır. OECD'ye göre üniversite özerkliği sekiz faktör ile açıklanmaktadır: Gayri menkul ve diğer donanımların mülkiyetine sahip olabilmek; borçlanabilme potansiyeli; yaratılan kaynakları; kendi amaçları doğrultusunda bağımsız harcayabilmek; akademik program ve ders içeriklerini belirleyebilmek; akademik personelin işe alınmasına ve işten çıkarılmasına karar verebilmek; çalışanların ücretlerini belirleyebilmek; öğrenci kontenjanlarını belirleyebilmek ve öğrenci

harçlarını belirleyebilmek. Bu kapsamda, aşağıdaki grafikte farklı ülkeler ve Türkiye'deki üniversitelerin özerkliği ve inovasyon performansı arasındaki ilişki değerlendirilmektedir (Tepav, 2010).

Özerklik, akademik rekabet için ve üniversitelerin geleceği için kaçınılmazdır. Özerkliğin yüksek olduğu ülkelerde üniversiteler kendi kendilerinin yönetiminden sorumlu olduklarından dolayı bu ülkelerde Türkiye'deki gibi bir kurul, üniversitelerin üzerinde yer almamaktadır. Diğer ülkelerde bu tür yapılar genellikle üniversitelere dağıtılan fonların yönetiminden ve fon için performans kriterlerinin belirlenmesinden ve izlenmesinden sorumludur. Ayrıca fon ile ilgili kurullar ile birlikte çalışan kalite değerlendirme yapıları vardır. Türkiye'de ise üniversitelere araştırma fonları TÜBİTAK tarafından dağıtılmakta ve böylece diğer ülkelerden farklı olarak üniversitelerin yönetim, fon dağıtımı ve kalite değerlendirme otoriteleri birbirinden ayrı şekilde çalışmaktadır. Ayrıca Türkiye, üniversitelere ödeme yöntemi olarak harcama kalemlerini bütçeyi (line-item budgets) kullanan sadece birkaç ülkeden birisidir. Birçok ülkede bütçenin üniversite tarafından harcama kalemlerine dağıtımı sağlanmaktadır. Ayrıca üniversitelerin bütçeden artan tutarı ayrı bir fon kurarak araştırma faaliyetleri gibi farklı amaçlarda kullanmalarına izin verilmektedir. Türkiye'de böyle bir durum söz konusu değildir. Bu faktörleri de kapsayan OECD özerklik puanlamasına göre bakıldığında da, Türkiye'nin, özerkliğin en düşük olduğu ülkeler arasında yer aldığı görülmektedir (Tepav, 2010). Eğitim, toplumun her kesiminde etkisini hissettiren bir olgudur. Eğitimde ilerlemiş toplumlar diğer alanlarda da ilerlemekte, bu toplumlarda bürokrasi azalmakta, yöneten-yönetilen ilişkileri daha gerçekçi temellere oturtulabilmektedir (Özdemir, 2013).

Şekil 2. Üniversitelerdeki İnnovasyon Performansı ve Özerklik İlişkisi



Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru tek tip üniversite yapısından uzaklaşma ve üniversitelerin kendi kendilerini yönetmesine doğru bir akım söz konusudur. Türkiye bunun farkında olmalıdır. Özerklik ile inovasyon arasındaki pozitif korelasyon, gelişmiş ülkeler dışında Çin, Hindistan gibi hızla yükselen ülkeler tarafından da fark edilmiş olup üniversitelerde özerkliğin arttırılmasına yönelik politikalar geliştirilmektedir. Etkin çalışan bir sistem için üniversitelerin araştırma rollerinin ön plana çıkarılması, verimliliklerinin arttırılması ve Ar-Ge zincirindeki kopuklukların giderilerek hızla ticarileştirmeye giden yolda engellerin ortadan kaldırılması oldukça önemlidir (Tepav, 2010).

Türkiye ve çok ortaklı işbirliği halindeki açık üniversiteler

Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelerin bir diğer özelliği ise girişimciliğin öne çıkmasıyla üniversite ve sanayi işbirliğidir. Wissema'ya (2009) göre, **üniversiteleri ve endüstriyi birbirlerine yaklaştıran birkaç neden vardır**. Bunlardan biri, **araştırma maliyetlerinin sürekli artması** ve akademisyenlerin bu maliyetleri üniversitelerinden sağlamakta zorluk çekmeleri ve farklı **finansman seçenekleri aramalarıdır**. Bunun sonucu olarak, MIT, Cambridge, Harvard gibi dünyanın önde üniversiteleri **teknoloji odaklı şirketlerle işbirliği** olanağı aramış ve çeşitli modeller geliştirmişlerdir. Diğer bir neden, **şirketlerin** gelecekteki rekabet güçleri için yaşamsal önem taşıdığına inandıkları **ana araştırma projelerini** tamamen kendilerinin yürütmeleri yerine, **yüksek standartlara sahip üniversitelerle birlikte çalışma arayışına girmeleridir**.

Türkiye’de üniversite sanayi ilişkilerine dair düzenlemeler beş yıllık kalkınma planlarında mevcuttur. Ancak, Türkiye’de tarihsel olarak üniversite-sanayi ilişkisinin oldukça zayıf ve işbirliği mekanizmalarının da ağırlıklı geleneksel yöntemlere dayandığını söylemek mümkündür. Ancak, teknoparkların kurulmasına olanak sağlayan “Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri Kanunu”, Üniversite-Sanayi Ortak Araştırma Merkezleri Programı (ÜSAMP), Ar-Ge Yasası bu kapsamda verilebilecek örneklerdir (Kiper, 2010). Teknopark uygulaması, üniversitenin bilim ve teknoloji altyapı imkanlarının sanayinin ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda sanayinin emrine sunulması hadisesinin bir sistem olarak uygulamasıdır. Yeni teknolojik bilgi, ürün geliştirme, problem çözme gibi konuların sanayiciye, teknopark uygulamasıyla kısa sürede gerçekleştirilme imkanı sunmaktadır (Yücel, 1997). Ancak, tüm bu çabalar sonucu işbirliği sonuçlarından doğan bilgi üretiminin ve bunların da ekonomiye yansımalarının kritik bir büyüklük ve katma değer yarattığını söylemek oldukça güçtür. KOBİ’ler, büyük ölçekli işletmeler, üniversiteler ve meslek kuruluşları arasında işbirliği, bilgi ve tecrübe paylaşımı geliştirilmelidir.

Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelerde rekabet ve girişimcilik anahtar kavramlardır (Kiper, 2010). Etzkowitz (2004) uluslararası rekabette meydana gelen artışa bir yanıt olarak akademi-endüstri işbirliği üzerinde durulması gerektiğini belirtir. Ona göre; hem endüstri hem de akademik çevre, ekonomik büyümeyi sağlayabilmek için teknolojide meydana gelen gelişmeleri yeniden gözden geçirmek zorundadır. Üniversite-sanayi-kurum-kuruluş işbirliğine önem veren, kamu ve özel sektöre danışmanlık yapan, projeler yürüten, akademik çalışmalar yapan önemli enstitüdür.

Türkiye ve disiplinlerarası araştırma ve enstitü yapısının yükselişi

Üçüncü kuşak üniversiteleri şekillendirecek bir diğer etmen, disiplinler arası işbirliği, araştırma ve ortak projelerdir. Disiplinler arasındaki sınırların yavaş yavaş ortadan kalkması üniversiteleri eğitim ve araştırma yapılarını yenilemeye zorlamaktadır. Artık pek çok üniversitede disiplinler arası araştırmalar yürüten araştırma merkezleri ve enstitüler mevcuttur. Kimi Amerikan ve İngiliz üniversiteleri disiplinler arası eğitim veren lisans programları tasarlamışlardır. Purdue Üniversitesi'ndeki disiplinler arası mühendislik programı; Arizona Eyalet Üniversitesi'nde, Carnegie Mellon Üniversitesi'nde ve Duke Üniversitesi'nde disiplinler arası işbirliğini öne çıkaran örgütlenmeler, bu yeni programlara örnek oluşturabilir (Brint, 2005).

Türkiye'de ise, disiplinlerarası eğitim bir ölçüde ilkökul düzeyinde uygulanırken diğer düzeylerde yerini daha çok disiplinler eğitime bırakmaktadır (Yıldırım,1996). Tubitak'ın (2011) disiplinlerarası çalışma kültürünün artırılması amacı ile işbirliğini özendirilen proje destek programlarının açılması, disiplinlerarası lisansüstü programların sayısının artırılması amacıyla bir takım çalışmalar geliştirse de bu yeterli değildir.

Üniversiteler pek çok bilgi alanının bir arada olduğu tek yerdir. Bu nedenle disiplinlerarası etkileşimi gerçekleştirmek için bir takım uygulamalar başlatılması gereklidir. Son yıllarda Türkiye'de üniversitelerde farklı alanlardan ortak çok sayıda araştırma merkezi kurulmuşsa da bunların birçoğunun henüz yeterli etkinlik düzeyine ulaşamadıkları gözlenmektedir. Farklı üniversitelerde kurulmuş, ancak aynı veya çok benzer konularda etkinlik gösteren araştırma merkezleri arasındaki ilişkiler yok denecek kadar azdır. Oysa ikinci kuşak üniversite etkisinden kurtulmuş üniversitelerin araştırma merkezlerinin öğretim elemanlarının birlikte araştırma yapmalarına ve ortak bilgi üretmelerine olanak ve ortam sağlamaları yanında çok disiplinli çalışmalarını da özendirmeleri gerekmektedir (Şenses, 2007).

Türkiye ve kozmopolit üniversite yapısı

Yükseköğretimde üçüncü kuşak üniversite kavramıyla ulusal üniversite anlayışından uluslararası, kozmopolit üniversite anlayışına doğru yönelimler söz konusudur. Bunların başında toplumsal olduğu kadar önemli ekonomik sonuçları da olan öğrenci ve akademisyen hareketliliği gelir. Almanya, Fransa, Kanada ve ABD gibi ülkeler öğrenci hareketliliğini seçkin yabancı öğrencileri ileride kendi nitelikli işgücüne katma beklentisi içinde desteklemektedirler. Avustralya, İngiltere, Yeni Zelanda gibi bazı ülkeler ise yabancı öğrencilerden alınan yüksek öğrenim harçları ile ek mali kaynak yaratmak amacıyla gütmektedirler (Orbey, 2010). Bugün özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerdeki üniversiteler sadece ulusal öğrencileri ve araştırmacıları değil, uluslararası öğrenci ve araştırmacıları da bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Üniversiteler sadece ulusal düzeyde değil uluslararası düzeyde, öğrenci ve araştırmacıları kendisine çekmede rekabet etmektedirler (Erdem, 2012).

Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru, kozmopolit üniversitelerde öğrenci ve akademisyen hareketliliğinin yanı sıra, internet ile dünya çapındaki veritabanları ve akademik fakülteler arası işbirliği, elektronik görüşmelerin teşvik edilmesi, e-learning ile sınırdışı uzaktan eğitimler, uluslararası iletişim teknolojileri (ICT) var olan eğitim enstitülerinin henüz yerini almasa da, gelişmeye devam eden açık birer potansiyellerdir (OECD; 2005, akt. Marginson & Wende, 2007). Bu gibi durumlarda, zaman ve mekân kavramları ortadan

kalktığından öğrencilere istediği zaman, istediği ülkede eğitimine devam edebilme imkanı doğmuştur. Öğrencinin herhangi bir ülkenin yükseköğretiminden elde ettiği yetkinliği dünyanın diğer ucunda tanınabilmesini gerçekleştirmiştir (Demirtaş, Yılmaz; 2013). Özellikle ABD, İngiltere, Avusturya ve Kanada gibi ülkelerdeki üniversiteler, uluslararası yükseköğretim pazarında pay kapma yarışına girmişler; hem uluslararası öğrenci çekmekte hem de diğer ülkelerde şubeler açmaktadırlar (Küçükcan & Gür, 2009). Farhan (2012) Amerika ve Kanada üniversitelerinin şubelerini örneğin Katar'da açtığını ve bunun da akademik küreselleşmeye olanak tanıdığını belirtmiştir. Türk yükseköğretimi açısından önemli bir gelişme de, Bologna Deklarasyonu'na 18-19 Mayıs 2001 tarihlerinde Prag'da yapılan Avrupa Eğitim Bakanları toplantısında imza atmasıdır. Türkiye'de Bologna sürecinin uygulanmasında birinci dereceden sorumlu kurum YÖK'tür. YÖK, Bologna Süreci'ni yükseköğretim sistemimizin yeniden yapılandırılması için uygun koşulları sağlayan bir araç olarak kabul etmektedir. Bologna Süreci'nin yükseköğretim sistemimize katkılarını ise aşağıdaki gibi sıralamaktadır (YÖK, 2010).

- Üniversite paydaşlarına karşı sorumluluklarını yerine getiren özerk yükseköğretim kurumlarını destekler.
- Değişen toplumsal ihtiyaçlara uygun olan yeni yeterliliklerin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olur.
- Yeterlilikler ile tanınma ve hareketlilik arasındaki ilişkiyi açıklayarak ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde vatandaşların ve işverenlerin bilincini yükseltir.

Ancak ülkemizde üniversitelerde uluslararasılaşma adı altında yürütülen çabalara rağmen beyin göçünü görmek mümkündür. Ülkemizde, beyin göçünü tersine çevirmek için uluslararası düzeyi yakalama iddiası olan üniversiteleri geliştirmek ve öğretim elemanlarının mali olanaklarını iyileştirmek önemli etmenlerdir. YÖK'ün (2007) Yüksek Öğretim Stratejisi raporunda yükseköğretimin giderek özellikle de gelişmiş ülkelerin yükseköğretim sistemlerinin uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliğine daha açık bir duruma dönüşmek istediği anlaşılabilir. Ancak, Türkiye'de öğretim gören yabancı öğrenciler daha ziyade devlet bursuyla öğrenim gören Türki Cumhuriyetlerden gelen yabancı öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Yurt dışında eğitim gören Türk öğrenciler ise bu sayının yaklaşık üç katıdır. Bu durum sistemde bir çarpıklık olduğu izlenimini vermekte ve öğrenci hareketliliğindeki diğer sorunlar bir yana, yalnızca sayısal açıdan bile aleyhimize işleyen bir değiş tokuş olduğu görülmektedir (Orbey, 2010). Türkiye'de YÖK başkanlığında, bulunduğu coğrafya içerisinde yükseköğretim için cazibe merkezleri olması konusunda çalışmaların yürütülmesi gerekmektedir.

Değerlendirme

Çağımız üçüncü kuşak üniversitelere doğru yol almaktadır. Gelişmiş ülkeler bu yönde hızla ilerlerken, diğer birçok ülkede ise geçiş dönemi yaşanmaktadır. Türkiye'de yükseköğretimin akademik ve yönetsel örgütlenmesi, üretilen bilginin statüsü gibi üniversitenin işleyiş ve sonuçlarına bakıldığında ikinci kuşak üniversitelerin etkisi altından kurtulamadığını görmekteyiz. Üçüncü kuşak üniversiteler, Humboldt tipi

ikinci kuşak üniversite olarak adlandırılan üniversitelerin aksine sadece eğitim veren kuruluşlar değil, araştırma, geliştirme ve teknoloji üreten kurumlardır. Türkiye’de bu anlamda üniversitelerde üretilen bilginin ürün ve teknolojiye dönüşmesini sağlayan mekanizmalar oluşturulmalıdır.

Yeni toplumsal gelişim aşamasına girilmiştir. Artık sosyal ağırlık merkezi bilgi işçisi kavramına kaymıştır. Bütün gelişmiş ülkeler bilgi toplumu haline gelmektedir. Sanayi toplumunun ihtiyaçlarına göre düzenlenen eğitim kurumları artık fonksiyonlarını yerine getiremez olmuştur; değişime ihtiyaç vardır. Eğitim sistemindeki yenileşmenin başarılı olmasında en önemli boyutlardan biri de insan dolayısıyla “öğretmen” boyutudur. Öğretmenlerin moral, ekonomik, çalışma şartları açısından istenen seviyeye getiremeyen sistemlerin başarılı yenileşme yapma şanslarının pek bulunmadığı da gözden kaçmamalıdır (Özdemir, 2013).

Üniversitelerde üç ayağı olan akademik, mali ve idari özerkliğin sağlanması; innovasyon ve yaratıcılığın önünü açacaktır. Disiplinlerarası işbirliği sağlanarak üniversitelerin teknoloji üreten kurumlara dönüşmesine olanak tanınmalıdır. Bu yolda, üniversitelerin performansını yaptıkları yayınlarla değerlendirmenin yanında, ürettikleri teknoloji, patent, proje ve üretilen ürünlerin toplum, sanayi ve ekonomiye katkı sağladığı sorgulanarak değerlendirilmelidir. Ülkemizde, sanayi ile üniversite arasındaki işbirliği ve bütünleşme istenen seviyede değildir. Dolayısıyla özellikle, özel sektör ile üniversiteler ve araştırma kurumları arasındaki işbirliğini kurumsal temelde desteklenmelidir.

Üçüncü kuşak üniversitelerle, ulusaldan ziyade küresel yönelimli, girişimci, rekabetçi, fark yaratan üniversitelerin yaygınlaşmaları kaçınılmazdır. Türk yükseköğretim sistemi bu yeni gelişmeleri dikkate alarak, üçüncü kuşak üniversiteleri oluşturma yolunda ilerlemelidir.

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Üçüncü nesil üniversitelerin yeniden konumlandırılması: Bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak sosyal etkinin doğuşu

Dr. Mehmet Nurettin Alabay^a, Melih Rüştü Çalikoğlu^b, Aslıhan Aygün^c

^a Abdullah Gül University 38039, "Kayseri", Turkey

^b Abdullah Gül University 38039, "Kayseri", Turkey

^c Abdullah Gül University 38039, "Kayseri", Turkey

ÖZET

Günümüzde, toplumun gelişiminde ve dönüşümünde üniversitenin merkezi bir rolü bulunmaktadır. Modern anlamda üniversitenin Batı'da ortaya çıkışının ardından bilginin merkezi olan Kilise zamanla bu konumunu kendi içinden doğan üniversiteye bırakmıştır.

Üniversite, bilim, teknoloji, toplum etkileşimi içinde evrimleşerek bugünkü halini almıştır. Mevcut durumda üniversitenin eğitim ve araştırma olarak iki temel fonksiyonu bulunduğu ve varoluş amacının toplumsal fayda üretmek olduğu kabul görmektedir. Bilginin tüm boyutlarıyla liberalleştiği, bireyler ve kurumların üniversite bağlamı dışında da bilgi döngüsüne katılabildiği yeni bir çağ başlamıştır. Bu yeni toplumsal bağlam üniversite için yeni meydan okumalar içermekte ve üniversiteyi bir değişime zorlamaktadır.

Üniversitenin eğitim fonksiyonu bireysel, araştırma fonksiyonu sektörel dönüşümü sağlarken, toplumsal dönüşümü sağlamak için "sosyal etki"nin üçüncü ve bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak kurgulanması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Makalede, bireyin toplumsallığın merkezine yerleştiği, bir anlamda yalnızlaştığı bilgi çağında yeni üniversitenin, "sosyal etki"yi yeniden yapılandırarak iç ve dış müşterileri için bir toplumsallaşma aracı haline gelebileceği fikrini kavramsal olarak ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüksek Öğretim, Üniversite, Sosyal Fayda, Aidiyet, Maslow'un İhtiyaçlar Piramidi, 3. Nesil Üniversite

ABSTRACT

University, is a key actor for the development of contemporary societies. Beginning with the 12th century, Church left its position as the centre of knowledge to the University which emerged from within itself. In time the University took its current form in a setting of interaction between science, technology and society. Main functions of the University are accepted as education and research to produce social benefit. The age of knowledge is emerging now and liberalising all possible aspects of knowledge. Individuals and organizations are participating more into the circle of knowledge without needing the University. This new social context is challenging the university for change. University produces social impact with education on individuals and with research on sectors where a third and separate function as "social impact" is needed. This article discusses this possible new function that could help to socialize inner and outer customers at the conceptual level. This new role of the university seems inevitable since the knowledge society isolates the individual as much as empowering him.

Keywords: Higher Education, Universities, Social Benefits, Belonging, Maslow's Pyramid of Needs, 3rd Generation University

GİRİŞ

Bilgiyi bireyden bireye ve sonraki nesillere aktarmak insanlığı diğer biyolojik varlıklardan ayıran ve medeniyetin oluşumunu sağlayan kritik bir özelliktir. Yazının bulunması, matbaanın icadı, internetin gelişimi gibi tarih boyunca bilgiye ilişkin olarak gördüğümüz teknolojik gelişmeler bu ihtiyacın daha etkili bir şekilde realize edilmesinden başka bir şey değildir.

Bilgiyi aktarma konusunda maddi teknolojilerle el ele yürüyen en önemli yapılar ise öğrenme amaçlı örgütlenmelerdir. İnsanların bilgi üretmek, saklamak ve paylaşmak amacıyla okullar vb. sosyal yapılar kurmaları yazılı tarihin başlangıcına kadar giden eski bir gelenektir. Modern üniversitenin doğduğu 12. yüzyıla kadar pek çok medeniyet kendi öğrenme yapılarını oluşturmuş ve birbirine aktararak, bu sosyal yapıların gelişimine katkı sağlamışlardır.

Tarihsel bir kurum olan üniversitenin zaman içinde dönüşümünü nesiller üzerinden açıklayan Wissema'ya (2009) göre Ortaçağ Üniversitesi (Birinci Nesil Üniversite), Humboldt tipi Üniversite (İkinci Nesil Üniversite) ve Üçüncü Nesil Üniversite olmak üzere üniversiteler üç tür içerisinde tanımlanmışlardır. Wissema, üniversitelerin dönüşümünü açıklarken türler arasında geçiş dönemleri de öngörmüş; henüz Üçüncü Nesil Üniversitelerin ortaya çıkmadıklarını, şu anda bir başka geçiş aşamasında bulduklarından bahsetmektedir (Wissema, 2009:3). Wissema'nın modeli tarihsel materyalist bir yaklaşımla üniversitelerin tarihsel ve toplumsal bağlamları içerisinde nasıl dönüştüğü, geliştiklerini açıklamaya çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışma benzer bir şekilde ve Wissema'nın kurguladığı önermeyi esas alarak, üçüncü nesil üniversiteyi tarihsel ve toplumsal bağlamı içerisinde 21. yüzyılın şartlarına göre ve bilgi toplumu denkleminde yeniden konumlandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Üniversitelerin tarihsel gelişimine çalışmanın temasına uygun olarak kısaca değinmek gerekmektedir.

Modern üniversitenin atası 1088 tarihinde İtalya'da kurulan Bologna Üniversitesi olarak bilinir. Batı ortaçağına hakim dini anlayışına bağlı olarak toplumun eğitim ihtiyacı 12. yüzyıla kadar Katedral okulları tarafından sağlanmıştır (Rukancı ve Anameriç, 2004:171). Eğitimin dinin doğal bir parçası sayıldığı, aklın ve dogmanın doğrulayıcısı olarak kabul edildiği bu dönemin yapısı sebebiyle toplumun bilgi döngüsü Kilise üzerinden yürütülmektedir. İlk üniversitelerin kısmen Kilisenin insan ihtiyacını karşılamak için ve Kiliseye bağlı kuruluşlardan evrilmesi bu anlamda doğal bir gelişim olarak görülebilir. Modern üniversitenin bin yıla yakın gelişimi incelendiğinde ise özellikle ilk bir kaç yüzyıl boyunca; önce Kilisenin bilgi tekeline ortak olduğunu, daha sonra bu tekele karşı ikinci bir alternatif merkez haline geldiği ve aydınlanma çağı ile birlikte toplumun bilgi döngüsünü işleten neredeyse tek kaynak olduğu söylenebilir.

İlk üniversitelerin ortak ve tek bir model üzerine kurulmamıştır. İlk üniversite olan Bologna Üniversitesi'nin (1088) öğrencileri merkeze alan ve finansmanının öğrenciler tarafından karşılandığı yapısı, Paris Üniversitesi'nin (1200) akademisyenleri merkeze alan ve finansmanının Kilise tarafından karşılandığı yapısı ve Oxford Üniversitesi'nin (1096) Kral ve devlet tarafından desteklenen ve finanse edilen yapısı ile daha sonra kurulan üniversitelere örnek teşkil ettiği söylenebilir (Wissema, 2009). Bologna Üniversitesi'nin kuruluşunun ardından üniversiteler; takip eden bir kaç yüzyıl içerisinde Avrupa genelinde giderek artan bir hızla yaygınlaşmıştır. Avrupa'da 12. yüzyılda sadece iki üniversite kurulurken, 13. yüzyılda 17, 14. yüzyılda 22, 15. yüzyılda ise 38, 16. yüzyılda 61, 17. yüzyılda 37, 18. yüzyılda 24, 19. yüzyılda 58 yeni üniversite kurulmuştur (Wikipedia-1). Bu noktada Kilisenin kendi skolastik öğretisini güçlendirmek ve eğitilmiş insan kaynağı temin etmek gibi pratik amaçlarla ilk üniversiteleri desteklediğinin altını çizmek gerekmektedir. Nitekim üniversitelerin finansörleri arasında Kilise de yer almaktadır. En başından itibaren ve 20. yüzyıla

kadar Papa veya Kralların resmi izni olmadan kurulan hiç bir üniversite bulunmamaktadır. Bu resmi iznin yokluğu Lyon ve Reim şehirlerinde kurulan okullar gibi pek çok eğitim kurumunun Üniversite statüsünü kazanmasına engel olmuştur (Rusanov, 2013:4).

Ortaçağ boyunca Avrupa'da toplumsal eğitim ihtiyacının yine Kilise yapısı bünyesinde oluşturulan Katedral Okulları ile görüldüğünün ve üniversitenin doğuşunda bu eğitim geleneğinin etkisinin olduğunu belirtmek gerekir. Üniversite, terim olarak bugünkü anlamını henüz kazanmadığı ortaçağda firma, topluluk ve lonca gibi meslek örgütlerinin tamamını açıklamada kullanılan genel bir terimden başka bir şey değildir. Bir başka ifade ile üniversite bina gibi fiziksel bir alanı değil bir topluluğu ifade eder (Makdisi, 1970:2). Üniversitelerin bugün bilim ve bilgi konusunda üstlendikleri rolü incelerken anakronizme kaçmamaya dikkat etmek önemlidir. Dolayısıyla Üniversitenin doğuşu kendi tarihselliği içerisinde ele alındığında Ortaçağ Üniversitelerinin doğrudan bilim üretmeyi amaçlayan organizasyonlar olarak kurgulanmadıkları, toplumsal bağlamda öğrencilerin ve eğitimcilerin örgütlenmesini sağlayan zamanın meslek, ticaret ve şirket örgütlenmelerine benzetilerek kurulan organlar olarak ortaya çıktıkları görülecektir. Kimilerine göre ortaçağ Üniversitesi, sadece ilk basit yapısını ve geleneklerini değil, varoluşunu dahi kazara oluşan bazı şartların kombinasyonuna borçludur (Rashdall, 1895:5). Üniversite kelimesinin ortaçağdaki anlamı ve o dönemde örgütlenme aracı olarak oynadıkları rol bir arada değerlendirildiğinde ilk nesil üniversitelerin bir tür toplumsal korunma sağlayan kuruluşlar olarak ortaya çıkmış olmaları önemlidir. Zira bu durum üçüncü nesil üniversitelerin neden daha fazla toplumsallaşması ve neden kendisini sadece bir eğitim ve araştırma kurumu olarak görmemesi gerektiğini öne süren bu çalışmanın değinmeyi amaçladığı sorun alanlarından birisine de karşılık gelmektedir. Bu dönemde üniversitelerin temel amaçları kilisenin ve devletin ihtiyaç duyduğu uzmanları yetiştirmek, bilimsel araştırma yapmak, toplumu geliştirmek ve bin yıldan fazla saklı kalan antik bilgiyi yeniden ortaya çıkararak eleştirel düşünceyi ve araştırmayı öğretmek olarak tanımlanabilir. Bir başka ifade ile ortaçağ üniversitesinin rahip, avukat, doktor, kamu görevlileri yetiştirmek ve farklı disiplinlerde düşünür yetiştirmek üzere eğitim fonksiyonu öne çıkar (Martin ve Etkowitz, 2000:8). İlk dönem üniversiteleri hakkında bu makalenin kapsamı bağlamında altı çizilmesi gereken özelliklerden bir diğeri ise ortaçağ üniversitelerin bilgiyi aktarma yöntemidir. Ortaçağın eğitim geleneklerinden etkilenen bu dönemde öğrenme, bilgi sahibinin görüşlerini genellikle bir metni okuyarak aktardığı, öğrenenlerin ise notlar tuttuğu dersler şeklinde gerçekleşiyordu. Son ikibin yıldır bilgi eğitimde sözlü olarak aktarıldı. Her ne kadar Sokrates metodu öğrenci ve öğretmen arasındaki diyaloga dayansa da, ortaçağ üniversitesinde üretilen ders verme modeli tek taraflı ve sözlü bir aktarımdan ibaretti. Nitekim ders verme anlamında kullanılan "lecture" sözü, Latince'deki "legere"den yani okuma sözünden gelmektedir (Kalem ve Fer: 2003)

İkinci nesil üniversitelerin ilk örneği olarak Humboldt Üniversitesi (1810) gösterilmektedir. Bologna ve Humboldt Üniversitelerinin kuruluşları arasında geçen yedi yüz yıl boyunca Avrupa'nın felsefe, doğal bilimler ve teknoloji alanlarında hızla geliştiğini, Rönesans, reform, karşı reform hareketlerinin yaşandığını ve nihayetinde aydınlanma çağının, sanayileşmenin ve kapitalizmin başladığını görüyoruz. Bu dönemde üniversitelerin tek yükseköğretim kurumları olmadığını, özellikle kilise ve devletin onayı dışında kurulan üniversiteler kadar farklı pratik alanlarda uzman yetiştiren mesleki eğitim kurumlarının ve kolejlerin de ortaya çıktığını belirtmek gerekir. Bu dönemde üniversitelerin bir yandan kendi aralarında, bir yandan da eğitim ve araştırma kuruluşları ile girdikleri alan ve etki yarışından kaynaklanan rekabetçi ortamın ikinci nesil üniversitelerin ortaya çıkmasında katkısı olduğu söylenebilir. Humboldt Üniversitesinin kuruluşunda esas alınan filozof Schleiermacher (Nicolaidis, 2012:916) yukarıda da bahsedilen tek taraflı bilgi iletimine dayalı eğitim modelini eleştirmiş, öğrencilerin zihinlerinde bilim fikrinin canlanması, bilimin temel kanunlarını esas almaları konusunda cesaretlendirilmeleri ve bilginin nasıl keşfedildiğinin örneklerle açıklanması gerektiğini belirtmiştir (Wissema, 2009:16). Bu cümle bir yandan Humboldt modeli üniversitenin empirik bilgiyi esas alan, birlikte deneyimlemeye ve pratiğe dayalı öğrenme modelini açıklamakta bir yandan da uzun yüzyıllar

süren dogmanın bilim üzerindeki etkisinin kaldırıldığı aydınlanma felsefesinin de artık Üniversiteye hakim olduğunun bir tür ilanı niteliğindedir.

İkinci nesil üniversitelerde deney ve gözlem önem kazandı ve araştırma bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak ortaya çıktı. Araştırmanın bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak belirmesi, birinci nesil üniversitelerde araştırma yapılmadığı, ikinci nesil üniversitelerin araştırmayı yeni bir fonksiyon olarak özümstedikleri şeklinde anlamamak gerektir. Nitekim birinci nesil üniversitelerin fonksiyonları zaman içerisinde evrilmiş düşünür ve bilim adamı yetiştirme fonksiyonu, sadece eski bilginin öğretilmesi değil yeni bilginin üretilmesini de içerecek şekilde evrilmiştir. Söz konusu değişim zamanla araştırma fonksiyonunun bağımsızlaşması ile sonuçlanacaktır (Martin ve Etzkowitz, 2000:8). Bu nokta sosyal etkinin bağımsız bir fonksiyon haline getirilmesi önerimizin doğru bir şekilde anlaşılması bakımından da önemlidir. Araştırmanın fonksiyon olarak bağımsızlaşması, eğitim fonksiyonunun etkisini veya önemini azaltmamış, tam aksine iki fonksiyonun bağımsız ancak yüksek oranda etkileşime girerek pozitif değişim ve çıktı ürettikleri bir ortamın oluşmasını sağlamıştır.

Öte yandan ilk nesil üniversitelerin kendi içine kapalı ve dışarıdaki toplumdan kendini koruyan yapının ikinci nesil üniversitelerde değiştiğini söylemek mümkün görünmemektedir. Her ne kadar ikinci nesil üniversitelerle birlikte ve özellikle ulus devletlerin "eğitimi" toplumsal bir sorun olarak ele alışlarıyla, yükseköğretim her kesimden insanın yararlanabildiği bir alan haline gelmiş ve üniversiteler mezunları üzerinden tüm topluma etki edebilir hale gelmişlerdir. Buna rağmen yükseköğretimin ve araştırma alanının uzmanlık gerektiren karmaşıklığı, bilgi çağı öncesi toplumlarda üniversitenin ayrıksı ve elitist bir konumda kalması sonucunu doğurmuştur. Toplumun merkezinde yer alan meslek ve sınıfları, toplumun geri kalanından ayırıştırıran ve bir anlamda bireylerin sınıf atlamasını sağlayan kurumlar olarak üniversiteler yirminci yüzyıl boyunca bu konumlarını muhafaza etmişlerdir. Öte yandan ikinci nesil üniversite, deneyimleyerek öğrenme sayesinde öğrenci ve eğitimciyi bilgi üretiminin neredeyse eşit unsurları haline getirmiştir.

Üniversitelerin değişimi konusu son otuz kırk yıldır gündemde olan bir konudur. Ancak sahada özellikle ülkemizdeki tartışma ortamının daha zenginleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Varış'ın (1974) bundan uzun bir süre önce belirttiği gibi " ... alelacele çıkarılan reform kanunları ile bu kurumun (üniversite) yenileşmesine çalışılmakta ve topluma en küçük bir katkı uğruna ciddi araştırmalara başvuran üniversite, kendisini geliştirme yönünde aldığı kararları, genellikle, araştırmadan çok birikmiş tecrübelerle dayalı acil çabalarla yürütmektedir (Varış, 1974: 345). Üçüncü nesil üniversitelerin tartışıldığı günümüzde, üniversite bir kurum olarak geleceğini, yeni toplumsal bağlamların doğru bir şekilde analiz edilmesi ile garanti altına alabilecektir. Günümüz Üniversitesini etkisi altına faktörler şu başlıklarla özetlenebilir (Wissema, 2009: 21-29) :

1. Yükseköğretimin kitleleşmesi,
2. Küreselleşme,
3. Disiplinler arası çalışmaların gerekliliğinin artışı,
4. Araştırmanın ana bilgi üretim modeli olarak yaygınlaşması,
5. Maliyetlerin artışı,
6. Üniversite dışı sektörlerin bilgi döngüsünde bağımsız olarak ortaya çıkışı,
7. Bireyselliğin, yenilik ve girişimcilik bağlamında güçlenmesi,
8. Profesyonel yönetime duyulan ihtiyacın artışı.

Üniversitenin karşılaştığı bu meydan okumalar dikkatle incelendiğinde hemen hemen hepsinin sosyal kökene sahip sorun alanlarına karşılık geldiği ve yeni bilgi toplumunun ortaya çıkışı ile bağlantılı olduğu görülecektir. Bilgi çağının üniversitenin konumuna ilişkin yapılan çalışmalar ve fikir yürütmelerde bu sorun alanlarının ayrı ayrı ele alındığı gözlemlenmektedir. Bir başka ifade ile sorunların toplamda yeni toplumsallıkla olan

ilişkisi göz ardı edilmektedir. Oysa Üniversite tarih boyunca içinde bulunduğu toplumla beraber evrimleşmiştir. İkinci nesil Üniversitenin ulus devlet yapısının olgunlaşp, yaygınlaşması ile aynı anda ortaya çıkması ve aynı hızda yaygınlaşması bunun bir göstergesidir (Frank ve Meyer, 2007:296). Yüksek öğretim başlı başına karmaşık bir fenomendir ve sadece ekonomik veya diğer kısmi bakış açıları ile tanımlanması mümkün değildir (Bernheim ve Chaui, 2003:11). Nitekim kitleleşme, küreselleşme, maliyet artışı, dış paydaşların konumu, bireyin güçlenmesi, profesyonel yönetimin yükselişi gibi sorun alanları yeni bilgi çağının toplumsallığı ile birebir ilişkisi olan alanlardır. Araştırmanın bilgi üretiminin ana kaynağı haline gelmesi ve disiplinler arası çalışmanın yükselişi ise yeni toplumsallıkla daha az ilişkili olmakla beraber, epistemolojik olarak bilgi çağının ürettiği zorunluluklar olarak görülebilir.

Temel sorunun bilgi çağında, Kilisenin yerini aldığı son bin yıldır bilgi döngüsünün kalbinde yer alan Üniversitenin kendini bilgi toplumu içerisinde nasıl konumlandıracağı olduğunu genel olarak tanımlamış bulunuyoruz. Üniversite eğitimi en başından beri bilginin yaratılması, iletilmesi ve yaygınlaştırılmasını amaçlamıştır (Bernheim ve Chaui, 2003:9). Sorunun bu şekilde ortaya konulması beraberinde bilgi çağı, bilgi toplumu gibi kavramların açıklanması ihtiyacını getirmektedir. Bilgi toplumu hakkında pek çok tanım bulunmaktadır. Bilgi toplumu bireylerin ve kurumların, her şeyin bilinebilir olduğu, bilinebilir olduğu için de her şeyin bilinmesinin gerekli olduğu inancına sahip olduğu, bilginin toplumun çalışma yöntemleri ve temel kodları içerisinde derinlemesine kurumsallaştığı ve bilginin eğitim gören insanların daha çok yararına olacak şekilde, sosyal yapılara katılımın temel anahtarı haline geldiği bir dönemdir (Frank ve Meyer, 2007: 303). Görüldüğü üzere bireyin toplumla ilişkisi, bilgi ile olan ilişkisiyle doğru orantılı olacak şekilde yeniden yapılanmaktadır.

Bilgi çağının bir başka etkisi üretim faktörlerinin (emek, sermaye, doğal kaynaklar, girişimci) küreselleşmenin verdiği avantajla sınır tanımaksızın dolaşabilir hale gelmiş olmasıdır. Bu durum bir yandan rekabeti küresel seviyeye getirerek birey ve kuruluşlar üzerinde daha büyük bir baskı oluştururken, bir yandan da benzersiz yeni fırsatlar sunabilmektedir. Büyük Britanya'da 1997 yılında yayınlanan "Öğrenen Toplumda Yükseköğretim" başlıklı raporda belirtildiği üzere yeni dönemin getirdiği ekonomik dönüşüm bölgeleri küresel ekonominin anahtar ekonomik üniteleri haline getirmekte, rekabetin merkezini fikirlere doğru kaydırmaktadır. Bu sebeple bölgeler bilgi üretiminin ve sürekli eğitimin temel prensiplerini özümsemeli, bir başka ifade ile etkili birer öğrenen bölgeye dönüşmelidirler (NCIH, 1997). Bölgeler için geçerli olan bu şartlar, bilgi toplumunda yaşayan küçük kuruluşlar ve bireyler için de geçerlidir. Yine aynı raporda belirtildiği üzere Üniversitenin söz konusu toplumsal dönüşümde içinde bulunduğu bölge ve toplumla karşılıklı bir etkileşim ilişkisi bulunmaktadır ve Üniversite içinde bulunduğu toplumun bilgi üretimi üzerinden küreselle bağlanmasında kritik bir role sahiptir.

Birinci ve ikinci nesil üniversitelerin toplumla birlikte dönüştüğünü ve toplumsal dönüşümde önemli bir etken olarak rol aldıkları bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte yukarıda izah edilmeye çalışıldığı üzere birey ve bölge gibi tekillikler yeni bilgi toplumunun anahtar üniteleri haline gelmiştir. Geleneksel üniversiteye bakıldığında özellikle ikinci nesil üniversite ile birlikte başlayan yüksek öğretimin kitleleşmesi ile birlikte tüm halk kesimlerinden insanların bilgi döngüsünün merkezi olan Üniversitenin öğrencisi olma hakkına sahip oldukları gözlemlenmektedir. Kitleleşmenin geleneksel üniversitenin yapısını bozduğu için zararlı olduğunu düşünenler bulunmakla beraber, bireyleri bilgi bağlamında toplum içinde yeniden konumlandıran Üniversitelere olan talebin daha da artacağı aşikardır. Kitleleşmenin kalite ve geleneklere olumsuz etkilerine ilişkin tüm şikayetlere rağmen en gelişmiş yükseköğretime sahip ülkelerden birisi sayılan ABD'de dahi toplumun yalnızca % 5,7'si aktif üniversite öğrencisidir. Bütün bunlara rağmen bilgi toplumuna dönüşüm Üniversitelerin dönüşümünden çok daha hızlı yaygınlaşmaktadır. Teknolojinin çarpan etkisi ile giderek hızlanan bu fenomenle birlikte ele alındığında, Üniversitenin bireylerle sadece örgün eğitim boyutunda öğrencilik ilişkisi kurarak yeni toplumsal ihtiyaçları karşılayamayacağı görülebilecektir. Bilgi toplumunun itici gücü olması beklenen Üniversite, teknolojinin de yardımı ile ancak sosyal etkiyi bağımsız bir unsur olarak yeniden ele alarak toplumsal etkisini artırmanın yollarını aramak durumunda kalmaktadır.

Bireyin ön plana çıktığı ve bilgisi ölçüsünde ekonominin ve toplumun ana aktörü haline geldiği bu çağda, kurumların tamamında yapıldığı gibi Üniversitenin de kendisini bilgi çağının bireylerine göre yeniden tanımlaması gerekecektir. Endüstriye ve teknolojik değişimin doğası, düşük nitelikli mesleklere olan talebi azaltırken, orta ve üst nitelik gerektiren mesleklere olan talebi artırmaktadır (Cedefop, 2010:2). Bunun gerçekleştirilebilmesi için her şeyden önce bireyle Üniversite arasındaki ilişkinin çok boyutlu olarak yeniden tanımlanması ve bireyin beklenti ve ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek yapılanmaların oluşturulması gerekecektir. Yüksek öğretim ekonomi ile üretim sektörleri, genel olarak toplumun ihtiyaçları ile daha az önemli olmayan bireyin ihtiyaçlarını, tarihsel, sosyal ve kültürel bağlamda dikkate almalıdır (Bernheim ve Chaui, 2003:11). Yeni Üniversitenin bağımsız bir fonksiyonu olması önerilen "Sosyal etki", bu çalışmada birey üzerinden tanımlanmaya çalışılacaktır. Bunun gerçekleştirilebilmesi ve Yeni Üniversitenin hangi ölçüde bireyin ihtiyaçlarına uygun olduğunun ölçülebilmesi için Maslow'un ihtiyaçlar piramidinin kullanılması önerilmektedir. Bu çerçevede bireyin farklı seviyelerdeki ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya odaklanan yeni Üniversitenin, toplumla daha derin ve yaygın bağlantılar kurabileceği öne sürülmektedir.

3. ÜNİVERSİTELER VE SOSYAL FAYDA

Üniversite, toplum tarafından oluşturulan diğer tüm kurumlar gibi toplumla sürekli etkileşim içerisindedir ve zamanla toplumla birlikte değişir. Toplumların değişimi ise aynı anda pek çok çevresel, kültürel, teknolojik veya iç dinamiklerin etkileşimi ile zaman içerisinde kendiliğinden gerçekleşir. Diğer bir deyişle toplumlar kendi kendini değiştiren varlıklardır. Birer sosyal organizasyondan başka bir şey olmayan aralarında Üniversitenin de olduğu daha küçük sosyal oluşumlar toplumsal değişimi ve bundan kaynaklanan baskıları nasıl yöneteceklerini planlayabilmelidirler. Bilgi çağının başlaması ile yepyeni sosyal paradigmlarla karşılaşmıştır. Diğer tüm sosyal organizasyonlar gibi Üniversitenin de kendini bu yeni paradigmlarla etkileşime girebilecek şekilde yeniden konumlandırması gerekmektedir. Sanayi ötesi toplum, son bin yıldır süre gelen tez-antitez ikileminin ötesine geçmiş ve bir anlamda sentez dönemine geçmiştir. Liberal ekonominin temel taşı olan ve kar amacı güden organizasyonlar olan firmalar gibi kuruluşlar başta olmak üzere sosyal organizasyonlar bu yeni dönemde kendilerini sadece ekonomik girdi ve çıktılar üzerinden değil, toplumsallıkları üzerinden de değerlendirmeye başlamışlardır. Sosyal sorumluluk kavramının ekonomik organizasyonlar tarafından da benimsenmiş olması dikkat çekicidir. Sosyal sorumluluk, bir organizasyonun kendi menfaatleriyle beraber toplumun sosyal refahını da korumak ve yükseltmek için gayret içine girme zorunluluğu olarak görülmektedir (Top ve Öner, 2008:98). Sosyal faydanın üretilmesi konusunda öne çıkmaya çalışan ekonomik organizasyonlara nispeten Üniversiteler toplumun dönüşümünde daha etkin bir role sahiptir. Öte yandan ekonomik organizasyonlar kendilerini sosyal fayda bağlamında yeniden tanımlamaya çalışırken, Üniversitenin ekonomik fayda üretmesinin bir işlev olarak öne sürüldüğü de gözlemlenmektedir. Martin ve Etzkowitz, Üniversitenin üçüncü işlevi olarak ekonomiye katkıda bulunmaktan bahseder ve devamında ekonomik katkıyı sosyal fayda üretmekle özdeşleştirir (Martin ve Etzkowitz, 2000:14). Yine Benner ve Sandstrom'dan alıntıladıkları üzere ekonomik katkı üretmenin, bilgi çağında bireyi ve toplumu anlama ve bu bağlamda toplumsal faydayı azamileştirme yolunda yeterli olmadığını belirtirler. Nitekim 1990'dan beri durum, 19. yüzyılın sonunda olduğu gibi teknoloji transferi ve yenilikçilik boyutunda katkı yaparak ekonomiye ve daha da genelde topluma yararlı olma şeklindeki üçüncü fonksiyona odaklanmaya başladığı belirtilir. Üniversitenin nasıl bir yüzyıl önceki mücadelelere göğüs gerdiyse, bilgi temelli ekonomi içerisinde de özerkliğinden ödün vermeden merkezi rol üstlenmeyi başaracağından ve daha da gelişeceğinden bahsedilir (Martin ve Etzkowitz, 2000:19). Tarihsel ve toplumsal konumu gereği geleneksel Üniversite topluma iyi eğitilmiş elitler yetiştirmekte ve yaptığı araştırmaların sonuçları ile toplumun gelişimine katkıda bulunan bir kurum olmuştur. Sanayi toplumundan bilgi toplumuna geçiş gibi radikal değişimlerin yaşandığı dönemlerde Üniversitenin geleneksel rolüne ek olarak yeni kültürel değerler üretilmesine katkıda bulunmak ve yeni sosyal paradigmanın ihtiyaç duyduğu bireyleri topluma kazandırmak gibi işlevler

üstlenmesi ve sivil topluma bunları kazandıracak yeni kurumlar ve organizasyonlar kazandırmak gibi görevleri de eklemek gerekmektedir (Brennan vd., 2004:7). Görüldüğü üzere üçüncü nesil Üniversitenin toplum odaklı üçüncü bir fonksiyon geliştirmesi konusunda görüşler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada "sosyal etki"nin üçüncü fonksiyon olarak önerilmesi aynı hedefe dönük bir öneri iken, toplumsal etkinin ekonomik bağlam üzerinden değil doğrudan sosyal kalkınma boyutu ile ele alınması önerilmektedir.

Üniversitelerin toplumsal değişime her zaman paralel bir çizgi izlediklerini söylemek güçtür. Toplumsal Değişimde Üniversitelerin Rolü başlıklı raporda kendisinden alıntı yapılan Ralph Dahrendorf'un belirttiği gibi "Değişmeyen üniversiteler, daha ziyade geçmiş ve sona ermiş statükonun, jelatin içerisinde korunmuş dünün dünyasının, muhafaza edildiği pahalı ve etkisiz abidelerdir." (Brennan vd., 2004:15). Bu durum özellikle kendi içine kapalı ve toplumdan soyutlanmış üniversiteler için bir tehlike olarak göz önünde bulunmaktadır. Şüphesiz ki Üniversite, toplumun moderne doğru evrilmesinde önemli rolü olan, bu sebeple de toplumdan belli ölçüde soyutlanmış kurumlardır. Ancak bu durum zamanla Üniversitenin toplumdan yabancılaşması ile sonuçlandığında, Üniversite toplumsal etkisini kaybedecek ve kendi içine kapalı bir sosyal adacığa dönüşecektir. Üniversitenin, toplumsal bir müessese olarak varlık sebebinin toplumsal fayda üretmek olduğu düşünüldüğünde istenen bir durum değildir. Tarihte Üniversitenin sosyal değişime destek verdiği gibi değişime karşı direnç gösterdiği de görülen bir durumdur. Aydınlanma çaığında yeni açılmak istenen Üniversitelere, 19. yüzyılda deneyselliği ön plana çıkaran Humboldt Üniversitesine getirilen eleştirilerde olduğu gibi değişimin Üniversite için zararlı olduğu ve geleneksel yapısını bozduğu yönünde bir direnç hep var olmuştur. Bu bağlamda Üniversiteleri kabaca değişimi tetikleyen, değişimi hızlandıran ve değişimi engelleyenler olarak üçe ayırabiliriz (Brennan vd., 2004:15) İlk Üniversitenin kuruluş amacının bir tür sosyal korunma ve örgütlenme aracı olduğu göz önüne alındığında, toplumdan soyutlanmanın kutsallaştırıldığı dönemlere özlem duygusunun hep var olacağını tahmin etmek güç değildir. Söz konusu yabancılaşma riski sosyal gelişmişlik bandının çok daha açık olduğu özellikle az gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan toplumlarda daha yüksek bir olasılıktır.

Üniversiteyi bekleyen bir başka risk ise toplumsal gelişmelerin gerisinde kalma olasılığıdır. Toplumsal değişimlere cevap verebilme becerisi kurumlar ve ülkeler arasında farklılık göstermektedir. Örneğin Avrupa'nın pek çok bölgesinde üniversitelerin değişen şartlara uyum sağlayamama sebebiyle krize girdiğini söylemek mümkündür. Nitekim, Avrupa'daki pek çok üniversite tıpkı gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki mukabilleri gibi, akutlaşmış finansman problemleri, araştırma ve eğitimde kalitenin sürdürülebilirliği ve eğitimin yakın çevredeki toplumun ve ekonominin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamama gibi sorunlarla boğuşmaktadırlar (Göransson ve Brundenius, 2011:4). Küreselleşmenin ve özellikle iletişim teknolojilerinin bir sonucu olarak hızla yayılarak gelişmekte olan toplumlara kadar ulaşan bilgi toplumunda, bilgi üretim merkezi olan Üniversitenin toplumun geneli ile daha gevşek ve daha uzak bağlar yerine daha yakın ve daha sıkı bağlar kurması beklenmelidir. Üniversite ürettiği bilgi ve kültürü, toplumla birlikte çoğaltmanın, yaymanın ve yeniden üretmenin yollarını bulmak zorundadır. Davis ve Blomstrom'un "Sorumluluğun Demir Kanunu" olarak ifade ettikleri ilkelerine göre, uzun dönemde topluma karşı sorumlu bir düşünce tarzıyla ellerindeki gücü toplumun ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda kullanmayan işletmelerin, bu güçlerini zaman içerisinde kaybetmeye mahkumdurlar. İşletmeler geleneksel rollerine ek olarak toplum tarafından güvenilen organizasyonlar olma şeklinde yeni bir rol daha üstlenmektedirler (Top ve Öner, 2008:105). İşletmeler için öngörülen bu durum, toplumsal fayda rolleri üst seviyede olan Üniversite için daha da geçerli bir önermedir. Kalkınmakta olan ülkelerde, özellikle bölgelerin küresel rekabetteki yeni rolü düşünüldüğünde Üniversitenin bölgesel sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel kalkınmaya etkisi daha da büyük bir önem taşımaktadır.

Ekonomik işletmelerin toplumsal rolleri, toplumsal fayda üretme zorunlulukları ve bu bağlamda sosyal sorumlulukları ile ilgili geniş bir literatür bulunmaktadır. Yönetim bilimlerinin tetikleyicisi ve ana araştırma konusu olan özel girişimler konusunda gördüğümüz bu literatür genişliğini, kamu organizasyonları veya üniversiteler hakkındaki literatürde göremiyoruz. Buna rağmen özel işletmelere ilişkin üretilen sosyal sorumlulukla ilgili modeller, ekonomik kaygılara ilişkin noktalarına dikkat edilerek, yönetim ve toplum bilimi açısından bakılarak ele alındığında Üniversitenin sosyal faydasının yeniden tanımlanmasında yararlı

olabilecek niteliktedir. Giriş bölümünde anlatılan günümüz Üniversitesini etkileyen sekiz temel eğilim dikkate alınarak, Üniversitenin sosyal faydasını artırmasına katkı yapacak unsurları aşağıdaki gibi sıralayabiliriz.

1. Toplumsal faaliyetlere açık olmak (Açık iletişim); Üniversiteler yukarıda da değinildiği üzere toplumsal fayda üretmelidirler. Bilgi toplumunda, ürettiği toplumsal faydayı azamileştirmek isteyen Üniversitenin toplumla ve bilgi toplumunun ana aktörü olan bireyle iki taraflı ve açık iletişim içinde bulunması gerekmektedir (Top ve Öner, 2008:106). Bilgi toplumunda ve kendi yerelliği içerisinde en kaliteli insan kaynağını bünyesinde barındıran Üniversitenin, toplumun ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek gücü, bilgisi ve becerisi bulunmaktadır. Toplumun sosyal ihtiyaç ve gereksinimlerine cevap verebilecek güce, bilgi ve beceriye sahip olan işletmeler, sosyal sorunlara hassasiyetle eğilmelidir. Bilginin toplumdaki rolünün değişiyor olmasının bir başka anlamı da, üniversitelerin araştırma gündemlerinin giderek artan oranda akademik olmayan taraflarla girilen müzakere ve etkileşim üzerinden tanımlanıyor olmasıdır. Bunun bir sonucu olarak akademik olan ve olmayan dünyalar arasındaki çizgi giderek belirsizleşmektedir (Sutz, 2005).

2. Toplumun farklı katmanlarına ulaşabilmek; Üniversite örgün eğitim dışında yaygın ve sargın eğitim hizmetlerini çeşitlendirerek, sahip olduğu zengin insan ve alt yapı kaynaklarından daha geniş kitleleri yararlandırmanın yollarını üretmelidir. Özellikle kendi yerindeki toplumsal ihtiyaçları analiz edebilen üniversitenin gençler, çocuklar, yaşlılar, kadınlar gibi farklı toplumsal gruplara ve katmanlara ulaşabilmesi için eğitim faaliyetlerinin yanı sıra iç paydaşları olan öğrenci, akademisyen ve çalışanları toplumsal sorunlarla daha fazla ilgilenmeye teşvik edecek şekilde dışsal faaliyetler ve projelere yönlendirmesi mümkündür. Bütün bunların gerçekleştirilebilmesi sosyal faydacılık ve kalkınma bakış açısı ile üretilmiş, çevre analizi doğru bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmiş özelleştirilmiş programlara ihtiyaç duymaktadır.

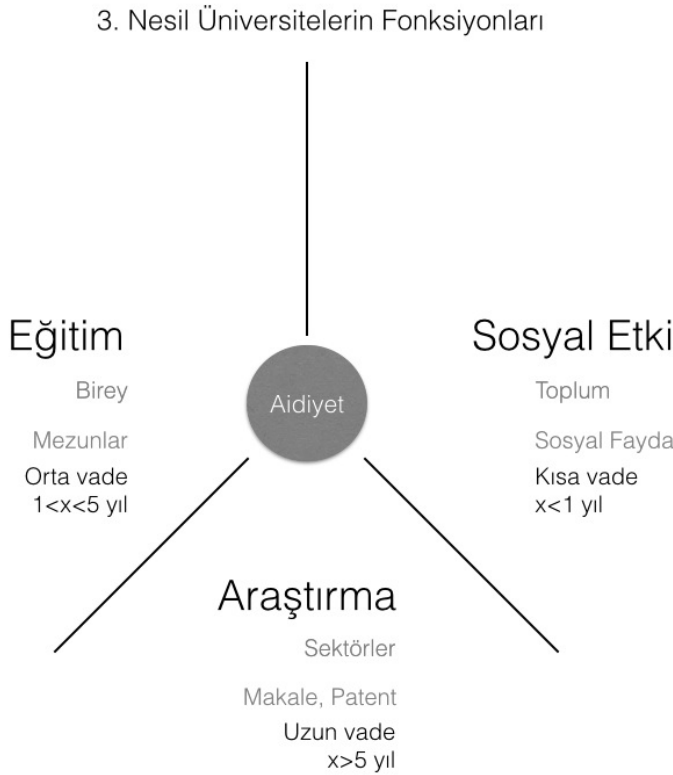
3. Sosyal fayda üreten faaliyetlerin finansmanı, toplumsal kalkınma hem ulus devletlerin, hem de Avrupa Birliği gibi ulus ötesi yapıların temel öncelikleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle araştırma fonksiyonunun yoğunluklu olarak kamu tarafından finanse edilmesinin bir benzeri durum sosyal fayda üreten faaliyetler için de geçerlidir ve çok çeşitli ulusal ve ulus ötesi finansman kaynakları bulunmaktadır. Sosyal fayda üreten faaliyetlerin büyük bir bölümü Üniversitenin mevcut insan ve fiziksel imkanı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilebildiğinden, araştırma faaliyetinden farklı olarak maliyetler çok daha düşük ve etki edilen kişi sayısı çok daha yüksek olabilmektedir.

4. Üniversitenin sahada çalışan Sivil Toplum Örgütleri başta olmak üzere yerel idareler ve kamu kurumları ile ortak programlar üretip, ortak çalışmalar yürütmesi sosyal etkinin artması ve yaygınlaşmasını sağlayabileceği gibi toplumsal kesimlerle doğru iletişim kurulmasında yararlı olacaktır.

Yukarıda izah edilmeye çalışıldığı üzere Üniversitenin yeni toplumsallık içerisinde yeniden konumlandırılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu çalışma Üniversitelerin sosyal faaliyetler gerçekleştirmediklerini, toplumdaki kişilere hiç ulaşmadıklarını iddia etmemektedir. Tam aksine Üniversitelerin kendiliklerinden üretmekte oldukları bu tür hizmetleri bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak "Sosyal Etki" başlığı altında birleştirerek daha fazla sosyal fayda üretilebileceği iddia edilmektedir. 19. yüzyılda araştırmanın bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak kabul edilmiş olmasının bu tarihten önce Üniversitede araştırma yapılmadığını göstermeyeceği gibi sosyal etkinin bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak kabul edilmesi bu tarihten önce sosyal fayda üretilmediği şeklinde yorumlanamayacaktır. Tam aksine eğitimden ayrı düşünülüp, planlanmaya başlanan araştırma fonksiyonu eğitim fonksiyonu ile etkileşime girerek zamanla daha büyük bir sinerji üretmiş ve eğitimin kalitesinin artmasını da sağlamıştır. Çalışma üçlü fonksiyona sahip Üniversitenin bilgi toplumunda çok daha büyük bir sinerji üretebileceğini iddia etmektedir. Sosyal etkiyi farklı bir fonksiyon olarak kabul etmek; toplumsal olaylarla ilgilenmek teori ve pratikte bazı temel sorunların çözülmesini gerektiren karmaşık bir konudur. Bir yandan toplumsal olayların doğru şekilde anlaşılabilmesi için yeterli sayıda ve kalitede gözleme dayalı veya teorik çalışma yapılması beklenirken, bir yandan da sosyal kalkınma konusunda tecrübe sahibi pratisyenlerin üniversite bünyesinde toplumsal hizmet üretmelerini sağlayacak koşulların üretilmesi gerekir. Benzer bir model yıllardır tıp alanında başarı ile uygulanmaktadır. Tıp fakülteleri bir yandan teori ile

ilgilenirken, bir yandan da klinik hizmetler vererek gerçek dünya örneklerini gözlemlemekte ve toplumsal hizmet de üretmektedirler. Toplumla daha yakından ilişkiler kurması beklenen Üniversitenin de bunu gerçekleştirecek insan kaynağını bünyesine alması, gerekli organları oluşturması gerekecektir.

Bilgi toplumunun bir özelliği de küreselleşme ve teknoloji sayesinde değişim döngülerinin bir önceki bin yılda olduğu gibi yüzyıllar yerine on yıllar içinde gerçekleşmektedir. Bir başka ifade ile değişim bir bireyin yaşamı içerisinde sığacak kadar sürekli hale gelmektedir. Son yirmi-otuz yıldır bilginin biriktirilmesi, çeşitlendirilmesi ve dağıtılmasında istikrarlı bir hızlanma söz konusudur. Bunun sonuçlarından birisi insanların bildiklerinin, problem çözmede bu bilgileri nasıl kullandıklarının ve hatta sorunları nasıl çözdüklerine ilişkin yöntemlerin giderek artan bir hızla eskimesi ve yer yer geçersiz hale gelmesidir (Sutz, 2005). Bu durumun radikal değişim yaşanan sanayi toplumundan bilgi toplumuna geçişle ilgili dönemseller bir gerçeklik olduğunu söylemek mümkün olsa da, ait olduğumuz neslin karşılaştığı bir gerçek olduğunu belirtmek gerekmektedir. Değişimin sürekli ve hızlı olduğu bir dönemde Üniversitenin de toplumsal etkisini oluşturan fonksiyonlarını yeniden gözden geçirmesinde fayda bulunmaktadır. Bu noktada eğitim ve araştırma fonksiyonları üzerinden toplumsallaşan geleneksel üniversitenin her iki fonksiyonun üretim döngüsünün yavaşlığı göz önüne alındığında bilgi toplumuna geçişte toplumun gerisinde kalma ihtimalinin bulunduğu altını çizmek gerekmektedir.



Şekil 1: 3. Nesil Üniversitelerin Fonksiyonları

Şekil 1'de görüleceği üzere geleneksel Üniversitenin eğitim fonksiyonu mezunlar üreterek topluma yeni elitler kazandırmaktadır. Geleneksel Üniversitenin toplumsal faydasının en etkin şekilde görüldüğü ve ölçülebildiği eğitim fonksiyonunun topluma fayda olarak geri dönüşü, mezun üretme hızı ile sınırlıdır ki günümüz üniversitelerinde bu süre en az dört yıldır. Mezunların toplumsallıkta yer bulma için harcamaları gereken

zaman hesaba katıldığından bu süre daha da uzamaktadır. Geleneksel Üniversitenin diğer bir fonksiyonu olan araştırma fonksiyonunun toplumsal faydasını ölçmek ve görmek daha zor olmakla beraber, araştırma sonucunda ekonomik sektörlerin toplumsal yaşamı etkileyen yeni teknolojiler geliştirilmesini sağlayan ana kaynağın araştırma olduğunu göz önüne almak gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın ne kadar büyük bir toplumsal fayda ürettiği aşikar olmakla beraber, eğitime nazaran bir araştırmanın ilk ürün olarak makaleler üretmesi, patentlenmesi, ticarileşmesi ve yeniden araştırılarak geliştirilmesi daha uzun sürede gerçekleşmektedir. Her araştırmanın da aynı derecede ve sürede toplumsal fayda ürettiğini söylemek mümkün değildir. Bu yapısı sebebiyle araştırmanın toplumsal faydası eğitime göre daha az gözlemlenebilir durumdadır. Üniversitenin toplumsal değişim sebebiyle hissettiği baskıya karşı üretilen çözüm önerileri incelendiğinde bunların daha ziyade eğitim ve araştırmanın piyasa koşullarına uyumu ile ilgili oldukları görülecektir. Nitekim yeni Üniversitenin rolü giderek artan oranda ekonomik bağlamında ele alınmaktadır (Brennan vd., 2004:15). Üçüncü nesil Üniversite konusunda mezunların sektörlerin ihtiyaç duyduğu becerilere sahip olmadıkları ve giderek gelişen sanayi ile Üniversite olarak işbirliği bağlarının oluşturulması gerektiğine ilişkin eleştiri ve öneriler incelendiğinde meselenin daha ziyade ekonomik bağlamında ele alındığına ilişkin kanaat güçlenmektedir. Değişen piyasa koşullarının üniversiteler üzerine yaptığı baskı giderek belirginleşmektedir. Nitekim bugüne kadar tamamen devlet desteği ile varlığını sürdüren Türk üniversiteleri dahil pek çok Avrupa üniversitesi, acı verici bir süreçten geçerek kaynaklarını çeşitlendirmeye, mezunları ile bağlantı kurmaya, bağış toplamak için uzmanlaşmış birimler kurarak Amerikan üniversitelerinin izlediği yoldan gitmeye çalışmaktadırlar (Etzkowitz, 2013:488). Piyasa koşulları bir yana bırakılırsa bu durum dahi Üniversitenin neden toplumsal bağlantılarını çeşitlendirmesi ve güçlendirmesi, neden içinde bulunduğu toplumsal çerçevede aidiyet duygusunu artırması gerektiğinin bir başka göstergesidir.

Eğitim ve araştırma dışında özellikle yirminci yüzyılda ortaya çıkan küreselleşme, demokratikleşme ve liberalleşme akımlarının da bir sonucu olarak Üniversiteler eğitim ve araştırma dışında da fayda üretmektedirler. Batı'da özellikle gözlemlenebilen bir olgu olarak Üniversite, öğrenci, akademisyen ve profesyonellerden oluşan insan kaynağını, eğitim ve araştırma hizmetlerinden üretilen bilgiyi, kendi kendine yeterli birer kasaba niteliğindeki fiziksel yapısını içinde bulunduğu toplumla paylaşmaya başlamıştır. Bu tür faaliyetler yerel, ulusal ve uluslararası kuruluşlarla ortaklıklara dayandırılıyor olsa da temel olarak toplumdaki bireylerin Üniversite ile birebir etkileşime girebilmesini sağlayacak seviyede bireysel niteliktedir. Bu açılım sayesinde bilgi toplumunun vatandaşları birey olarak Üniversitenin mensubu olmasalar bile Üniversiteyle aidiyet bağı kurabilmekte, Üniversite ise toplumla birebir etkileşime girebilmektedir. Sosyal ve kültürel faaliyetler olarak niteleyebileceğimiz bu tür faaliyetlerin toplumsal faydası incelendiğinde eğitim ve araştırmanın aksine doğrudan ve çok kısa sürelerde ve kitlesel ölçekte toplumsal fayda üretebildikleri söylenebilir. Bir fonksiyon olarak Sosyal Etki Üniversiteye yüklendiğinde, üniversite, konumuna göre ilgili toplumdaki, tüm bireyleri belli bir öncelik ve önem sırasına göre, toplumun tüm katmanlarına ulaşabilecek şekilde belli programları yürütmeyi planlamalıdır. Programları hazırlarken, toplumdaki bireylerin, demografik, sosyolojik, yaş, eğitim, gelir vb. özellikleri göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Daha ötesi, üniversite, bireylerin ihtiyaçlarını analiz ederek, o ihtiyaçlara uygun özelleştirilmiş programlar ve araçlar geliştirerek bireye yaklaşım göstermelidir. Üniversite, zamanla toplumun tüm katmanlarına ulaşarak iletişim içerisinde olmalı ve yeni üniversite topluluğuna bir aidiyet duygusuyla bağlanmalarını sağlamalıdır.

Üniversite, tarih boyunca bir parçası olduğu toplumsal değişimlere uyum sağlamayı başarmış bir kurumdur. Sanayi öncesi toplumdan sanayi toplumuna geçişin yaşandığı, tarımsal kapitalizm ve aydınlanma çağının sonucunda meydana gelen değişimlere uyum sağlayarak ikinci nesil üniversiteye dönüşmeyi başarmış olan Üniversite, sanayi toplumundan bilgi toplumuna geçildiği bu dönemde de değişerek hayatta kalmayı sürdürecektir. İkinci nesil üniversitenin ortaya çıktığı şartlara geri döndüğümüzde, Fuller'in (1991) aktardığına göre Edgar Zilsel'in tanımıyla bilim devriminin hız kazanmasında belirleyici faktörün epistemolojik olarak algısal otoritenin kurgulanmasında meydana gelen kayış olduğu gözlemlenebilmektedir. Üniversitenin oluşmaya başladığı dönemden önce antik ve ortaçağ boyunca zanaat bağlamında ustalığın belgelenmesi ile konumlandırılan düşünürler, özellikle emprisizmin ve pozitivizmin ortaya çıkışının ardından artık ürettikleri bilginin deneysel standartlara uygunluğuna göre konumlandırılır duruma geldiler. Bilgi döngüsünün

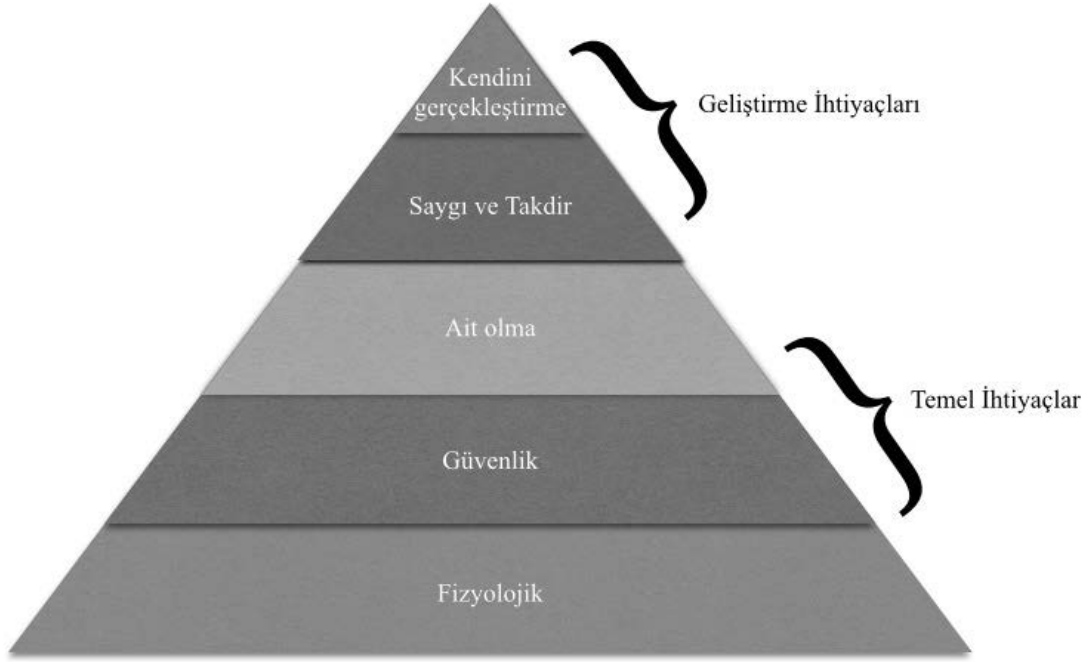
yapısallığına ilişkin bu değişim toplum genelinde de etkili oldu. Deneysel standartların hakimiyeti, düşünürlerin ürettikleri bilginin zaman ve mekan gibi gözlemlenebilir özellikler üzerinden kategorize edilmesine olanak sağladı ki, bu durum bilgi üretim sürecini, hayatın her alanından insanlara açılmasına olanak sağladı. Özel bir eğitim almamış kişilerin bile bilgi üretim sürecini gözleme imkanı, bir yandan gözleme eylemini demokratikleştirdi, bir yandan da geçmişte üretilen deneye dayanmayan spekülasyonun sınıflandırılması için de etkili bir sistem oluşmasına imkan sağladı (Fuller, 1991:7). Bilginin tasnifine ilişkin bu değişim yeni bilim dallarının ve disiplinlerin ortaya çıkmasını ve dolayısıyla uzmanlaşmayı da sağladı. Daha da önemlisi bu dönüşümün sonucu olarak "araştırma" bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak ortaya çıktı. Bu çalışma, Zilsel'in tanımladığına benzer bir paradigma değişiminin bilgi toplumunun doğduğu günümüzde tekrarlandığını öne sürmektedir. Düşünce dünyasına deney ve gözlemin katılması ile bir yandan daha geniş kitlelere açılan ve çalışma modeli değişen Üniversite, benzer bir şekilde günümüzde toplumsallık bağlamının bilgi üretimine hakim olmaya başlaması ile daha da artan bir şekilde kitlelere açılan bir dönemden geçmektedir. Bu dönüşümün sonucunda Üniversite, er ya da geç araştırma fonksiyonunun doğuşunda gördüğümüze benzer bir şekilde toplumsallığı üretmek üzere yeni bir kurgu oluşturacaktır. "Sosyal Etki" fonksiyonu ile bunun şimdiden gerçekleştirilmesi mümkündür. Bu gerçekleştirilirken bilgi çağının merkezinde yer alan birey üzerinden bir tanımlamaya gidilmesi, bu sebeple bireyin ihtiyaçları ve beklentilerinin de dikkate alınması yerinde olacaktır.

4. TOPLUMSALLAŞMANIN OLUMLU SONUCU: AİDİYET

Yukarıda izah edilmeye çalışıldığı üzere bilgi toplumunun doğuşu ile birlikte ortaya çıkan bilginin demokratikleşmesi ve bilgi döngüsüne katılımın liberalleşmesi ile bireyin yeni toplum merkezinde yer aldığını görmekteyiz. Her ne kadar ekonomik organizasyonların ve devlet yapılarının teknolojinin yardımı ile güçlendiği yönünde de bir tespit bulunsa da, tamamen gelişen teknolojiye dayalı ve bireyin aleyhinde görülen bu gelişmede bireyin tamamen kaybedeceğini öngörmek erken bir tahmin olacaktır. Tam aksine bilgiye erişimin sınır ve zaman tanımaması durumu ile tamamen teknoloji odaklı sistemlerin bir kaç bireyin çabası ile çözülebiliyor olması gelecekte bireyin bilen özne olarak konumunu devam ettireceği konusunda da delil sayılabilir. Basit bir arama motorunun, kişilere masaları başından kalkmadan tüm bilimsel literatürü gözden geçirme imkanının bulunduğu günümüzde organizasyonların bireyi merkeze alan toplumsal çözümler geliştirmeleri önerilebilir. Bu bağlamda sosyal fayda üretmek gibi nihai amacı bulunan Üniversitenin, "sosyal etki" fonksiyonunu yürütürken bireyin gelişimine odaklanmasının yerinde olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ancak, yeni Üniversite kapılarını her biri farklı sosyal, kültürel, demografik arka planlardan gelen bireylere açarken onların içlerinde buldukları bu türden sosyal bağları dikkate alarak çözümler üretmeleri yerinde olacaktır. Bu bağlamda başta çocuk, genç, kadın, yaşlı gibi dezavantajlı gruplar olmak üzere çevreleyen toplumda yaşayan sosyal grupları doğru bir şekilde analiz edip, ihtiyaçlarını anlayabilmelidir. Üniversite bu ihtiyaçları karşılayabilecek şekilde elinde bulundurduğu kaliteli insan kaynağı ve genç öğrenci potansiyeli ile bünyesine aldığı bireylerin fiziksel, sosyal ve kültürel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilecek alt yapıdan yararlanarak söz konusu sosyal gruplara, kitlelere veya bireylere özel programlar geliştirebilmelidir. Toplum ve bireyle nitelikli ilişki kurabilen Üniversite, kendisine duyulan aidiyet hissini öğrenci ve akademisyenlerinin ötesine geçirme ve daha yaygın bir toplumsal temele oturma şansına kavuşacaktır.

Toplumsal anlamaya çalışan ve toplumun ihtiyaçlarını öncelleyen Üniversite şüphesiz pek çok farklı analiz yöntemine başvurabilir. İhtiyaçların analiz edilmesinden Maslow'a ait ihtiyaçlar piramidi gibi bir araç kullanılabilir. Maslow, 1954 yılında yaptığı gözlemlere dayanarak insan ihtiyaçlarının piramit şeklinde bir hiyerarşiye tabi oldukları tespitinde bulunmuştur (Maslow, 1970). Maslow'un bu sınıflandırmada temel aldığı iki varsayım vardır (Koçel, 1982: 304): 1- İnsan davranışlarının temelinde ihtiyaçlar vardır; 2- Bazı ihtiyaçların tatmini diğerlerinden daha önemlidir. İnsanlar önemli ve şiddetli olan bu ihtiyaçlarını

karşıladıktan sonra diğer ihtiyaçlarını karşılama yoluna giderler. Dolayısıyla “bireylerin davranışını anlayabilmek için onların ihtiyaçlarının neler olduğunu ve önceliklerini bilmek gerekir” (Eroğlu, 1996: 258). Bu bağlamda, Üniversitenin Maslow veya benzeri bir ihtiyaç analiz aracı kullandığında hedef kitlesindeki bireylerin ihtiyaçlarına uygun hareket etme şansına kavuşacaktır. Üniversite hem iç, hem de dış müşterilerinin temel ve geliştirme ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabildiği oranda kendisine duyulan aidiyet duygusu güçlenecek, bunun karşılığında bir yandan marka değeri artarken bir yandan da ürettiği sosyal fayda katlanarak artacaktır. Bu durumda ihtiyaç odaklı yaklaşım "Sosyal Etki" bağlamında ele alınıp, yönetildiğinde çarpan etkisi oluşturmaktadır.



Şekil 2: Maslow'un İhtiyaçlar Piramidi

Üniversite her şeyden önce bireylerin Fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarının bir kısmını karşılayabilmelidir. Fizyolojik ihtiyaçlar söz konusu olduğunda, bağımsız ve kendi kendine yeten geniş kampüsleri olan Üniversite, özel veya kamu sektöründen olsun bütün diğer kurumlardan daha fazla olanağa sahiptir. Özellikle şehir içinde kampüse sahip üniversiteler bir yandan sahip oldukları gündelik ihtiyaçların karşılandığı tesisler, bir yandan da kolay erişilebilir olmaları nedeniyle sosyal faydayı kolaylıkla azamileştirme imkanı bulabileceklerdir. Kampüs üniversiteleri iyi planlanmış bir güvenlik yönetimine sahip oldukları sürece her iki temel ihtiyacı da kolaylıkla karşılayabilecek durumdadırlar. Kampüslerin sosyal fayda konusunda büyük bir potansiyel içeriyor olmalarına rağmen kampüslerin çoğunun, topluma kapalı kampüsler olarak konumlandırılmış olması, toplumsal faydadan daha ziyade korunma ihtiyaçlarının göz önüne alındığını göstermektedir. Aynı kaygılar "açık kampüs" modeline geçilmesi önünde kuvvetli bir itiraz olarak öne sürülse de, toplumsallığını "sosyal etki" içerisinde yapılandırmış ve çevresiyle ilişkisini sosyal kalkınmacı bir yaklaşımla planlanmış bir üniversite için gerekli olduğunun da ifade edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Ancak, bu durumda Üniversitenin bir açık bir üniversite olarak tasarlanması ve şehrin içerisinde açık kampüs üniversitesi veya şehir üniversitesi olarak yer alması mümkün olacaktır. Toplumun çeşitli katmanları içerisinde, programlar dahilinde sırayla yapılan etkinlikler çerçevesinde ele alınan bireylerin, öncelikle

fiziksel ihtiyaçları ardından güvenlik ihtiyaçları ve aidiyet ihtiyaçları sırasıyla giderilmelidir. Ancak bu şekilde, bireyler Üniversiteye aidiyet duyacaktır.

Üniversite, sahip olduđu seçkin imkanlarla bireylerin geliştirme ihtiyaçlarını da karşılama potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Bireyselleşmenin yaygınlaştığı çağımızda insanlar kendilerini içinde görecekları bir topluluğa ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Üniversite, bireylerin sosyalleşerek, kendilerini ait görecekları bir topluluk bulmalarını sağlayacak program ve faaliyetler yürütecektir. Dış yararlanıcılara bünyesinde yer verecek olan Üniversite, bunu açık ama planlı ve programlı bir şekilde gerçekleştirdiği sürece eğitim ve araştırma fonksiyonlarından yararlanacak kişilerin bireysel gelişimini hızlandıracak ve toplumda daha saygın bir konuma yükselmesine yardımcı olacak ve nihayetinde kişisel potansiyelini ortaya çıkararak kendini gerçekleştirmesini sağlayabilecektir.

Diğer taraftan Bilgi çağında yeterince yalnızlaştırılan Üniversite, sosyal etki fonksiyonu ile, bireyler üzerinden kendini yalnızlıktan kurtararak toplumsallaşırken, bireyler de Üniversite üzerinden kendini yalnızlıktan kurtararak sosyalleşecek ve kendini ait hissedeceği bir topluluk bulacaktır. Sosyal etkiyi bir bağımsız fonksiyon olarak ele alan üniversitelerde, bireylerin aidiyet duyduğu toplulukla ilişkisi, sadece üniversiteyle olan temas ettiği dönemlerle sınırlı olmayıp, mezun olduğu, iş hayatına atıldığı, topluma faydalı işler yaptığı, Üniversiteye katkı sağlayarak hayır işleri yaptığı dönemlerde de sürecektir.

Bilgi çağında Üniversitenin karşılaştığı meydan okumalar konusunda hemen hemen herkes hem fikirdir. Sonuçta ne kadar zor olsa da Üniversitenin toplumla daha fazla içli dışlı hale gelmesi, bunun için planlanabilir, kendine özgü hedefleri olan, araştırma ve eğitim fonksiyonları ile doğrudan etkileşim halinde olacak bağımsız ve üçüncü bir fonksiyon olarak "Sosyal Etki"nin kabul edilmesi önerilmektedir. Üniversitenin toplumsallaşmasını hızlandırması gereken böyle bir girişim, yine Üniversitenin karşılaştığı zorluklar arasında sayılan "profesyonelleşme" ile paralel gitmesi gereken bir gelişimdir. Toplumsallaşma kaygısı ve çabaları sosyal sorumluluk kavramı üzerinden ekonomik sektörlerde dahi gözlemlenebilirken, benzer bir çabanın yüksek öğretimin geleneksel fonksiyonları için de düşünölmeye başlandığının altının çizilmesi gerekmektedir. Birleşik Krallık tarafından araştırmanın kalitesinin ölçülmesi için geliştirilen "Araştırma Mükemmeliyet Çerçevesi"nde (Research Excellence Framework) her hangi bir araştırmanın kalitesini ölçen kriterler arasında araştırmanın ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel etkisi de 'Etki' başlığı altında ele alınmaktadır (REF2014, 2011:6). Bu gelişmelere dayanarak Üniversitenin geleneksel öğrenci, öğretici ve araştırmacı bağlamının ötesine geçerek profesyonelleşme ve toplumsallaşma yönündeki trendleri takip etmesi beklenmelidir.

Profesyonelleşme nedir ve profesyoneller kimlerdir? Bilgi toplumunda, toplumsal servisler çeşitlendi. Çok sayıda toplumsal hizmet alanı ortaya çıktı. Bu hizmet alanlarının üniversite içerisine dahi edilmesinde profesyonellerin desteği gereklidir. profesyoneller, bilgi toplumunda ortaya çıkan hizmet alanlarını uygulamalı olarak yöneten ve başaran kişilerdir. Bu kişileri üniversiteye kazandırarak, deneyimlerini öğrenci ve öğretilere aktarmalarını sağlamak önemli bir faktör olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Üniversite mezunlarının iş hayatına atıldıktan sonra, geri dönerek deneyimlerini üniversiteye aktarmaları suretiyle, üniversite çok sayıda profesyonele sahip olmuş olacaktır.

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Toplumda radikal değişimlerin yaşandığı bilgi çağının başlangıcında, değişen şartlar karşısında, üniversiteler, şu anda pozisyonları tartışmalı hale gelmiş olsa da bilgi ekonomisinin ihtiyaç duyduğu yeni bilgi ve becerilerin üretildiği ana merkez olma konumlarını geri kazanabilir ve yeni ekonominin 'motoru' olabilirler (Martin ve Etzkowitz, 2000:5). Bilginin değerinin giderek artan oranda uygulamaya ya da bir başka ifade ile gerçek yaşama dönük yararları üzerinden ölçüldüğü günümüzde, Üniversiteden üretmesi beklenen toplumsal faydanın da yeniden gözden geçirilmesi yerinde olacaktır. Bilginin değerinin değiştiği gibi ister bilimsel, ister

sosyal ve ister kültürel olsun tüm alanlarda bilginin nasıl üretildiğine ilişkin köklü yöntem değişiklikleriyle de karşı karşıyayız. Bilginin nasıl üretildiğine ilişkin yöntemde meydana gelen değişimlerin oluşturduğu yeni trend önemli ve belirgin bir kayma olarak düşünülmelidir. Zira bu kayma eski bilgi döneminde oluşan kuruluşları, disiplinleri, uygulamaları ve politikaların ya yerini almakta, ya da kendini reforme etmeye zorlamaktadır (Martin ve Etzkowitz, 2000:5).

Sosyal bilimlerde yaşanan epistemik gelişmeler, bireyin ve toplumun doğru bir şekilde anlaşılabilmesi için yeterli araçları sunarken, bir yandan da gelişen toplumun ihtiyaçları için oluşturulan politika ve uygulama araçları toplumsal etkinin bağımsız olarak ele alınmasına imkan verecek kadar gelişmiştir. 19. yüzyılda "araştırma" fonksiyonunun "eğitim" fonksiyonundan ayrılmasına benzer şekilde, Üniversitenin yeni bir fonksiyon oluşturması için dış ve sosyal dinamikler ile kendi iç dinamikleri yeterli olgunluğa ulaşmıştır. Bilgi toplumunun gelişmişlik seviyesi toplumsal araçları ve yöntemleri bu kadar zenginleştirmişken, "sosyal etki"yi bağımsız bir fonksiyon olarak yeniden yapılandırmak artık bir seçenek değil, tıpkı deney ve gözlemi aydınlanma çağında gündelik yaşamın parçası haline getiren 19. yüzyıl toplumunda meydana gelen değişimlerin "araştırma" alanını bağımsızlaştırması gibi bir zorunluluk olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Öte yandan sosyal kalkınmanın tüm kamu ve özel politikalarda temel faktör haline geldiği göz önüne alındığında, kendi bölgesinde en yetkin ve gelişmiş kurumlar olan, insan kaynakları ve fiziksel imkan olarak benzersiz olanaklara sahip olan üniversitelerin, içlerinde buldukları toplumun sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik kalkınmasında daha aktif rol alabilecekleri düşünülmektedir.

Üniversitenin "sosyal etki" alanını üçüncü fonksiyon olarak kurgulaması bir gereklilik olarak önerilse de aynı anda birden fazla üniversite modelinin bir arada yaşayageldiği gerçeği göz ardı edilmemektedir. Bu bağlamda önerilen modelin hangi üniversiteler tarafından, hangi bağlam ve kapsamda uygulanabileceği tartışmaya ve geliştirilmeye açık bir konudur. Bununla birlikte konu kendi içinde çeşitliliğe ne kadar izin veriyor olsa da, "sosyal etki" meydana getirmek isteyen Üniversitenin 1- Açık ve kendi kendine yeterli kampüs, 2- Sosyal hizmet alanlarında, özellikle yaygın ve sargın eğitim alanlarında uzmanlaşmış profesyonellerin bünyeye kazandırılmalarını ve uygun çalışma şartları ile görev ve sorumluluklarının net bir şekilde tanımlanması gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışma, üçüncü nesil üniversitenin ana fonksiyonlarını belirlemede kavramsal çerçeve ortaya koymak amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmacılar, üçüncü nesil üniversitelerin, eğitim ve araştırma fonksiyonunun yanı sıra, sosyal etki fonksiyonunun üniversitede hangi alt fonksiyonlara karşılık geldiğini, yeni üniversitenin bilgi çağında toplumsallaşması için ne tür faaliyetler gerçekleştirmesi gerektiğini araştırıp yeni bir model önerisi üzerine çalışarak bu kavramsal çalışmaya bir elbise giydirebilirler.

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Uluslararasılaşma ve Türk Yükseköğretim Sistemi

Internationalization And Turkish Higher Education System

Servet Özdemir^A, Gülşen Yılmaz^B

(a) Prof. Dr., Gazi Üniversitesi, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Ankara, servetoz@gazi.edu.tr

(b) Gazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Ankara gulsendanaci7@gmail.com

ÖZET

Yükseköğretimin uluslararası boyutu son yıllarda ilgi ve tartışma konusu olarak popülerlik kazanmıştır. Globalleşme, yükseköğretimde de değişim ve yenilik eğilimlerini beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu değişim eğilimlerinden biri de yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşmasıdır ve bu boyut giderek daha önemli ve karmaşık hale gelmektedir. Bu nedenle günümüzün değişimleri ışığında uluslararasılaşma düşüncesini incelemek ve tartışmak gerekmektedir.

Dünyada özellikle Avrupa ülkelerinde Bologna süreci ile ivme kazanan uluslararasılaşma odaklı çalışmaları ve bu kapsamında Türk Yükseköğretimindeki uygulamalarının değerlendirilmesi yükseköğretimde ilgili politika yapıcıların, karar vericilerin ve uygulayıcıların gelecekteki uygulamalarına yön verme açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışmada da yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşma kavramının tanımı, gerekçelerle desteklediği, hangi yaklaşımlarla ele alındığı ortaya konulmuş ve yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşma çalışmalarının uluslararası boyutu ve ulusal boyutu tartışılmış ve değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Uluslararasılaşma, yükseköğretim, küreselleşme

ABSTRACT

The international dimension of higher education has gained popularity, especially as a topic of discussion and interest in recent years. Globalization has brought change and innovation trends in the higher education. One of these trends is the internationalization of higher education and this dimension is becoming increasingly important and complex. Therefore, in light of today's changes, it is necessary to discuss and examine the internationalization idea and.

Internationalization oriented studies, accelerated with the Bologna process especially in European countries and within this scope the evaluation of the applications is important in terms of directing policy makers', decision makers' and practitioners' for future applications.

In this study, definition of internationalization of higher education concept, rationalities, approaches, national and international dimension internationalization applications in higher education is discussed and evaluated.

Key Words

Internationalization, higher education, globalization

GİRİŞ

Globalleşme, az gelişmiş ülkelerde ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde nüfus artışı, bilgi toplumu, yeni temel teknolojiler, devletin küçülmesi ve yeniden yapılandırılması, iyi yönetim uygulamaları gibi devlet reformları, yükseköğretime talebin sürekli artma eğiliminde olması ve artan rekabet gibi dinamikler yükseköğretimde değişimi etkileyen ve yönlendiren süreçlerdir (Aktan, 2007). Yükseköğretimdeki değişim eğilimlerinden biri de yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşmasıdır. 2030 yılında, yükseköğretime olan talebin 99 milyondan 414 milyona ulaşması beklenirken, Çin, Brezilya ve Hindistan talep artışının en yüksek olduğu ülkelerdir (European Union [EU], 2013a). Uluslararasılaşma ulusal hükümetlerin ve uluslararası kurumların gündeminde olan ve son yıllarda çeşitli uluslararası ağlarla (Sokrates, Erasmus, Farabi, vb) desteklenen bir kavram olup yükseköğretim alanında önemi ve popülerliği giderek artan bir kavram halini almıştır.

Bu durumun çok çeşitli sebepleri vardır ancak bu popülerliğin temelinde yatan iki sebep vardır (Qiang, 2003). Bunlardan ilki çok dillilik, sosyal kültürlerarası beceri ve tutumların yanında, mezunların akademik ve mesleki gerekliliklerinin toplumların, ekonomilerin ve iş piyasasının gerekliliklerini yansıtması ve yükseköğretimin bu gerekliliklere uygun hazırlıkları sağlamasıdır. İkinci sebep yabancı öğrenciyi toplamının kurumsal gelir ve ekonomik olarak önemli bir faktör haline gelmesi ve eğitim hizmetinin sağlanmasında yeni bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı ile milli eğitim sistemlerinin rolünün azalmaya başlamasıdır.

Uluslararasılaşma Nedir?

Küreselleşmenin etkisine ülkelerin bir tepkisi olarak görülen uluslararasılaşma “internationalization” kavramının karmaşıklığı ve zenginliğini göstermek adına birçok tanım yapılmıştır. Bu tanımların çeşitliliği bir bakıma yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşma yaklaşımlarının evriminin de bir yansımasıdır (Kırmızıdağ, Gür, Kurt ve Boz, 2012). Yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşması kurumun öğretim, araştırma ve hizmetlerini uluslararası/ kültürlerarası boyut ile bütünleştirilmesi süreci (Knight and De Wit 1995) olup trans-nasyonal eğitim ya da sınır ötesi eğitimi içeren kapsamlı bir kavramdır (Aktan, 2007).

1980’li yıllara kadar sadece öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin uluslararası değişimi olarak algılanan uluslararasılaşma özellikle 1990’lı yıllardan sonra (1) öğrenci, öğretmen ve araştırmacı değişimi, (2) programların, derslerin ve derecelerin, müfredatın (özellikle sınır-ötesi programların geliştirilmesi) (3) araştırma sonuçlarını sunma ve akademik değişim amacıyla uluslararası konferanslar ve ortak araştırmalar düzenlemeyi içerir (Huang,2012). Kapsamlı bir uluslararasılaşma yükseköğretim boyunca uluslararası ve karşılaştırmalı bir bakış açısı dahil etmek için bir taahhüttür kurumsal tutum ve değerleri şekillendirir ve tüm Yükseköğretim girişimine dokunur (Hudzik ve MAcCarthy, 2012)

Bu tanımlar yapılırken uluslararasılaşmaya etkinlik, yeterlilik, tutum ve süreç yaklaşımı olmak üzere temelde dört yaklaşım benimsenir (Knight ve De Witt, 1995). Uluslararasılaşmayı etkinliklerin sınıfları ya da türleri açısından tanımlayan *etkinlik yaklaşımı*, müfredat geliştirme ve yenilik, öğretim üyesi ve öğrenci değişimi, saha çalışmaları, teknik destek, kültürlerarası eğitim, uluslararası öğrenciler, ortak araştırmalar gibi etkinlikleri içerir. *Yeterlilik yaklaşımı* yeni beceri, davranış, öğrenci öğretim üyesi ve personelde bilgi geliştirmeye odaklanırken *tutum yaklaşımı* kültürlerarası ve uluslararası bakış açısıyla üniversitede tutum ya da kültür geliştirmeye odaklanır. *Süreç yaklaşımı* uluslararasılaşmayı, kurumun başlıca işlevlerine uluslararası boyutu dahil eden bir süreç olarak çerçeveledirir.

Ülkeler ve kurumlar arasında yabancı öğrencileri ve akademisyenleri çekme konusunda artan rekabetin yanı sıra, sınır-ötesi eğitimin yeni biçimleri, bu alandaki politikalar için yeni bir çerçeve oluşturmaktadır (Vincent-Lancrin, 2006). Buna ek olarak, günümüzde küresel eğitim bazı ülkeler için bir gelir kaynağı haline gelmiştir (Roslyn and Associates,Inc [RKA],2009). Almanya, harçların uygun olması nedeniyle başta Türk öğrenciler olmak üzere birçok yabancı öğrenci için cazip bir ülke olup 2012 yılında yaklaşık 28,500 Türk öğrencisi Almanya öğrenim görmüştür (British Council [BC], 2013). Ekonomi, ticaret, araştırma ve iletişim sistemleri ve küresel güçlerin yerel yaşam üzerindeki etkisi uluslararasılaşma gereksinimini artırmıştır (Hudzik ve McCarthy, 2012).

Uluslararasılaşma Yaklaşımları ve Gerekçeleri

Temel olarak politik, kültürel, akademik ve kalkınma yardımı hedeflerine ağırlık veren *karşılıklı anlayış yaklaşımı*; karşılıklı anlayış yaklaşımının hedeflerini kapsadığı gibi, yabancı öğrencilerin istihdamına daha aktif ve hedefe yönelik bir yaklaşımı ve yetenekli öğrencilerin (ve akademisyenlerin) ev sahibi ülkenin ekonomisinde çalışmalarını cezbetmeyi, ya da yükseköğretim ve araştırma sektörlerinin daha rekabetçi hale getirilmesini sağlamayı da içeren *kalifiye göç yaklaşımı*; karşılıklı anlayış ve kalifiye göç yaklaşımlarının hedeflerini kapsamanın yanı sıra, aynı zamanda doğrudan ticari hedeflere de sahip olan ve uluslararası öğrencilerin, genel olarak devletin mali desteği olmaksızın, eğitimlerinin tam bedelini ödediği *gelir getirici yaklaşım* ve gelişmekte olan bir ülkenin kapasitesini artırmanın görece hızlı bir yolu olarak, ithal yükseköğretim kullanımını teşvik eden *kapasite yaratıcı yaklaşım* sınır-ötesi yükseköğretim konusunda genel olarak dört yaklaşım ortaya çıkmıştır (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] 2004; Vincent-Lancrin, 2006).

Yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşmayı destekleyen uluslararası aktörlerin (OECD, Birleşmiş Milletler [BM], Avrupa Birliği [AB]), çeşitli sivil toplum kuruluşlarının (Siyaset, Ekonomi ve Toplum Araştırmaları Vakfı [SETAV], Eğitim Reformu Girişimi [ERG], sendikalar, dernekler), sanayi ve özel sektör temsilcilerinin bu etkinlikleri desteklemelerinin çeşitli gerekçeleri vardır. Bu gerekçeler siyasi ve ekonomik, sosyo-kültürel ve akademik gerekçeler olarak sınıflanabilen bu gerekçeler yükseköğretimle uluslararası boyutu uyumlu hale getirmenin güdüleyicileridir (Knight ve De Witt, 1995):

1. Siyasi ve ekonomik gerekçeler: *Ekonomik büyüme önermesine* göre; eğitimin uluslararasılaşmasının teknolojik gelişme üzerine ve böylelikle ekonomik büyümeye olumlu etkisi olacaktır. Hükümetlerin yabancı öğrenciler için burs programları açmalarının temel nedeni onların gelecekte ülkelerinde özel ve kamu sektöründe karar verici duruma geleceği ve bu öğrencilerin kendilerine ev sahipliği yapan bu ülkeleri unutmayıp kendilerini fırsatlar sağlayacağını umut etmeleridir. *İş piyasası önermesine* göre; Ekonominin küreselleşmesi sonucu iş piyasası ne kadar uluslararasılaşırsa, o kadar çok mezun diğer ülkelerden insanlarla rekabet edebilir ve o kadar çok uluslararası çevrede çalışmak zorunda kalabilir. Küresel ekonomide iş piyasası talebi yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşmasının gerekçesi olarak siyasiler ve uluslararası eğitimciler tarafından sıklıkla kullanılır. *Dış politika önermesi* eğitim alanındaki işbirliğini gelecekteki siyasi ilişkiler için diplomatik bir yatırım olarak görmektedir. *Ekonomik gelir elde etme* olarak bakıldığında, yüksek harç ödeyen ne kadar çok yabancı öğrenci olursa, o kadar yüksek oranda ekonomik geri dönüş ve yükseköğretime o kadar az hükümet yatırımına gereksinim duyulur. Ulusal düzeyde eğitim talebi önermesinde bazı Avrupa ülkelerinin öğrenci ve öğretim üyesi hareketliliğini sağlamak amacıyla kasıtlı olarak ülke içinde yetersiz yükseköğretim imkanları sağlamaktadır.
2. Sosyo-kültürel ve akademik gerekçeler: Bu gerekçelerden ilki birçok çalışmada da vurgulanan uluslararasılaşmanın "*kültürel işlevi*"dir. Bu işlev milli, kültürel ve ahlaki değerlerin ihraç edilmesi işlevini vurgular ve yukarıda değinilen dış politika argümanı ile paraleldir. Farklı kültürlerle karşılaşan bireyler bölgesel yönelimlerle sınırlı kalmama fırsatı sunan uluslararası akademik değişim *bireyin gelişimi* açısından çok önemlidir. *Araştırma ve öğretime uluslararası boyut sağlama* açısından eğitimin uluslararasılaşması kaçınılmazdır. *Eğitimin ve araştırmanın kalitesini artırma* açısından yükseköğretimin uluslararası boyutu eğer yüksek kalitede ise yükseköğretimin kalitesinin artırılmasına en iyi katkıyı yapar.

Bu gerekçeler incelenirken yükseköğretimdeki paydaş çeşitliliğini göz önünde bulundurmak gereklidir (De Witt, 2012): hükümet, özel sektör ve eğitim sektörü (kurumsal düzen, öğretim üyeleri ve bölümleri ve öğrenciler alt gruplar). Bu grupların gerekçeleri arasında güçlü bir örtüşme vardır, farklılaşma önceliklerin farklılaşmasından kaynaklandığını, tek kapsamlı bir gerekçeden değil farklı önceliklerden kaynaklanan gerekçelerin birleşiminden kaynaklandığını, gerekçelerin farklı paydaş grupları arasında ve paydaş grupları içinde farklılaşabilir ve öncelikler zamana, ülkeye ve bölgeye göre farklılaşabilir (Knight ve De Witt, 1995).

Uluslararası Alanda Yükseköğretimin Uluslararasılaşması Çalışmaları

UNESCO, Avrupa Konseyi ile birlikte Avrupa alanında uygulanmak üzere Lizbon Tanınma Sözleşmesi'ni oluşturmuştur, diğer bölgelerde de benzer tanınma yapıları ve sözleşmeleri oluşturulmasına öncülük etmiştir (Erdoğan, 2013). Türk Yükseköğretim sisteminin de içinde olduğu Bologna süreci, 2010 yılına kadar üye ülkelerin yükseköğretim sistemlerinde **şeffaflık**, **tanınma** ve **hareketliliği** artırmayı, Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanı (EHEA) yaratmayı hedefleyen bir reform sürecidir. Pek çok uluslararası kuruluşun işbirliği ile 47 üye ülke (Karadağ'ın bağımsızlığını ilan etmesiyle üye ülke sayısı 45 ten 46 ya, son olarak Kazakistan'ın da sürece dahil olmasıyla 47'ye yükselmiştir) tarafından oluşturulan ve sürdürülen, alışılmışın dışında bir süreçtir. Sürece üyelik hükümetler/devletlerarası herhangi bir anlaşmaya dayanmamaktadır.

Bologna Deklarasyonu, Avrupa Yükseköğretim Bakanlarının, ülkelerindeki lisans programlarını ve kalite güvence standartlarını 2010 yılına kadar uyumlu ve karşılaştırılabilir hale getirmek amacıyla politikalarını koordine ederek Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanı kurmayı üstlendikleri bir anlaşmadır olup bu anlaşmanın amacı yükseköğretimde edinilen bilgi ve becerilerin istihdama ve rekabetçi araştırma ve yenilikçilik üretmeye uygun olmalarını sağlayarak Avrupa'yı, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve Asya ile başa baş rekabet edebilir kılmak ve bunun için gereken akademisyen, araştırmacı ve öğrenci kitlesini meydana getirmek için teşvik etmektir (Türk Sanayicileri ve İşadamları Derneği [TÜSİAD], 2008).

Bologna sürecinin öngördüğü hedefleri gerçekleştirme doğrultusunda çeşitli konferans ve toplantılar yapılmış ve çeşitli bildirgeler yayınlanmıştır. Bunlar sırasıyla Sorbonne (1998), Bologna (1999), Prag (2001), Berlin (2003), Bergen (2005), Londra (2007), Leuven (2009), Budapeşte Viyana (2010) Bükreş (2012) bildirgeleridir. Bu temel bildirgeler dışında Magna Charta Universitatum (1988), Salamanca Bildirgesi (2001), Graz Bildirgesi (2003), Glasgow Bildirgesi (2005), Göteborg Bildirgesi (2001) ve Lüksemburg Bildirgesi (2005) yükseköğretimdeki reform ve yenileşme hareketlerine dayanak olmuştur. Yine, Erasmus, Mundus, Marie Curie gibi programlar, Avrupa Kredi Transfer ve Biriktirme sistemi (ECTS), Diploma Eki Avrupa Kalite Çerçevesi (EQF) gibi programlar Avrupa'da yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşmasında önemli bir katkı sağlamışlardır (EU, 2013a). Bologna Süreci kapsamında yayımlanan bu bildirilerin yasal bir bağlayıcılığı bulunmamaktadır. Süreç tamamen her ülkenin özgür iradeleri ile katıldıkları bir oluşumdur ve ülkeler Bologna Süreci'nin öngördüğü hedefleri kabul edip etmeme hakkına sahiptirler.

Ancak uluslararasılaşma sadece Avrupa'da değil küresel boyutta yükselen bir olgudur. Artan rekabet ve yeni yüzyılda ortaya çıkan gelişmelerin ve güçlüklerin ülkelerin daha iyi ve donanımlı üniversitelere sahip olmasını zorunlu kıldığından hareketle Avrupa Birliği (AB) Avrupa 2020 (Europe 2020) vizyonu için oluşturulan bütün dokümanlarda ve hedeflerde ise yükseköğretime özel bir önem atfedilirken, ülkeler kendi eğitim sistemlerinden sorumlu olmakla birlikte, hatta üniversiteler kendi programlarını oluşturmakta özerk olmalarına vurgu yapılmakta, bununla birlikte ortak bir hedef ve program etrafında devam etmenin getireceği fayda bağlamında Komisyon üye ülkeleri desteklemektedir (Erdoğan, 2013). 2020 yılında AB'nin istihdam, ar-ge, iklim değişikliği ve sürdürülebilir enerji, yoksulluk ve sosyal dışlanma hedeflerinin yanında eğitimle ilgili hedefleri de bulunmaktadır.

Bilgi becerilerin artırılması, istihdam edilebilirlik ve eğitim ve gençlik sistemlerinin modernleşmesinin desteklenmesini amaçlayan AB program bütçesini % 40 arttırarak 14,7 milyar avroyu yedi yıl sürecek bu programa ayırmıştır. Bu kapsamda 2014-2020 yılları arasında 5 milyon insanın faydalanması planlanan, yeni eğitim, gençlik ve spor programı olan Erasmus+ (Erasmus for All)Avrupa Parlamentosu tarafından kabul edilmiştir. 2 milyonun üzerinde yükseköğretim öğrencisinin, 735 000 mesleki eğitim öğrencisinin, 1 milyon öğretmen, eğitimci, eğitim çalışanı ve genç işçinin, 330 000 lisansüstü öğrenim gören öğrencinin uluslararası deneyim elde etme, değişim ve gönüllü faaliyetler yapma fırsatı bulacağı bu program etkinliklerine 20 000'in üzerinde stratejik ortak ve 115 000 eğitim kurumu ve gençlik kuruluşu dahil olacaktır (EU, 2013b).

Türk Yükseköğretim Sisteminde Uluslararasılaşma Çalışmaları

Türk Yükseköğretim Sistemindeki uluslararasılaşma çalışmaları bakıldığında birçok çalışmada olduğu gibi uluslararasılaşmanın tanımı akademik hareketliliğe, küresel ya da çok kültürlü eğitime, saha çalışmalarına, yurtdışında öğrenime indirgenmiştir (İstanbul Üniversitesi [İÜ], 2012; Özer, 2012; Özoğlu, Gür ve Coşkun, 2012). Ancak kapsamlı bir uluslararasılaşma sadece kampüs yaşamını değil kurumların dış referanslarını, ortaklıklarını ve ilişkilerini etkiler (Hudzik ve McCarthy, 2012). Ulusal ve uluslararası

stratejiler geliştirilmesinin uluslararasılaşma etkinlikleri üzerinde olumlu etkileri olacaktır (TÜSİAD, 2008). Kapsamlı bir uluslararasılaşma stratejisi uluslararası öğrenci ve personel hareketliliği, müfredatın uluslararasılaşması ve geliştirilmesi ve stratejik işbirliği, ortaklık ve kapasite geliştirme gibi üç önemli alanı kapsamalıdır (EU,2013a).

Türkiye'nin Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanı'na katılımı sebebiyle yapılan bazı değişikliklerden bazıları Bologna sürecine dahil olma, Türkiye'nin Yükseköğretim Kanunu uyarınca sözleşmeli çalıştırılacak yabancı uyruklu öğretim elemanlarının yardımcı doçentliğe, doçentliğe ve profesörlüğe yükseltmelerini olanak tanıyan, "Öğretim Üyeliğine Yükseltme ve Atanma Yönetmeliğinde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Yönetmelik"le getirilen düzenleme, ECTS ve Diploma Eki ile ilgili yönetmelikler yürürlüğe konması, Yurtdışı Yükseköğretim Diplomaları Denklik Yönetmeliği, Ulusal Yeterlilikler Çerçevesinin Oluşturulması "Yükseköğretim Kurumlarının Yurtdışındaki Kapsama Dahil Yükseköğretim Kurumlarıyla Ortak Eğitim ve Öğretim Programları Tesisi Hakkında Yönetmelik" ile ortak program ve müfredat doğrultusunda mesleki programlardan lisans programlarına ve lisans programlarından doğrudan doktora programlarına erişim düzenlenmesi," Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Konseyleri ve Yükseköğretim Kurumları Ulusal Öğrenci Konseyi Yönetmeliği" ile öğrencilerin karar verme aşamalarında yer alması ile ilgili düzenlemenin yapılması, Avrupa Yükseköğretim Alanında Kalite Güvencesi Standartları ve İlkeleri (ESG) ile uyumlu ulusal düzeyde bir kalite güvencesi mekanizması uygulamaya konması, yükseköğretim kurumlarının Avrupa Birliği ülkeleri ile öğrenci ve akademik personel değişimine imkan tanıyan Erasmus ve Socrates programına katılmaları Türkiye'nin yükseköğretimin uluslararasılaşması ile ilgili yaptığı çalışmalardan bazılarıdır.

Türkiye'nin 81 ilinden 4800 öğrencinin katılımıyla hazırlanan "*The importance of international education: a perspective from Turkish students* rapora göre öğrencilerin % 95'i sınır ötesinde okumak istemesi Türkiye'de de uluslararası eğitime olan talebin arttığını göstermektedir (BC, 2013). 2010 yılında yurt dışında en azından dil eğitimi alan Türk öğrenci sayısı 46,116'dır. Türk öğrenciler daha iyi iş koşulları, daha iyi eğitim olanakları, farklı düşünme ve deneyim elde etme gibi sebeplerle yurt dışında eğitim görmek istemektedirler. Benzer şekilde Türkiye'nin de ABD, Almanya, İngiltere ve Kanada örneklerinde olduğu gibi yabancı öğrenciler tarafından tercih edilen bir ülke olması ve uluslararası rakipleri ile üçüncü kuşak üniversite olma yolunda rekabet edebilmesi ve kaynak ülke durumundan hedef ülke durumuna geçmesi için uluslararasılaşma çalışmalarına ağırlık vermesi gerekmektedir. Bazı Asya ve Ortadoğu ülkelerindeki gibi eğitim hizmetlerinin ithal edilmesi de bunların ihraç edilmesi kadar yararlı olabilmektedir (Vincent-Lancrin, 2006).

Yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşmanın yurt içi ve sınır ötesinde olmak üzere iki boyutu vardır (West, 2011). Ancak diğer ülkelerde olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de yurt içi kampüs etkinliklerindense sınır-ötesi eğitimi öncelik olarak görme eğilimi vardır ki bu eğilim daha fazla yabancı öğrenciye ulaşmayı engeller. Uluslararasılaşmanın en önemli göstergelerinden birisi olarak kabul edilen (Özer, 2012) uluslararası öğrenciler açısından Türkiye'de öğrenci sayıları son yıllarda artış gösterse de bu sayı, uluslararası eğitimde lider konumdaki ülkelere öğrenim gören uluslararası öğrenci sayısı ile kıyaslandığında oldukça düşüktür. 2007 yılından 2010 yılına kadar uluslararası öğrenci sayısında % 56'lık bir artışla 2011 yılı itibariyle yaklaşık 26 bin uluslararası öğrenci (Özoğlu vd.2012), 2012 yılı itibariyle 35 bin 308 öğrenci Türkiye'deki yükseköğretim kurumlarında eğitim görmüştür devam etmektedir.

Diğer taraftan "Yükseköğretim Kurumlarının Yurtdışındaki Kapsama Dahil Yükseköğretim Kurumlarıyla Ortak Eğitim ve Öğretim Programları Tesisi Hakkında Yönetmelik" in güncel ihtiyaçları karşılayamaması, denklik sorunları, ortak araştırma programların eksikliği, akreditasyon, mali sorunlar, uluslararası düzeyde ilgi çekebilecek araştırma programlarının eksikliği, yurt dışından gelen öğrencilerle uyumlu olmayan sistemler, uluslararası rekabete imkan tanımayan lisans ve lisansüstü program içerikleri (İÜ, 2012) gibi sorunlar Türk yükseköğretim sisteminin uluslararasılaşmasının önünde engel olarak görünmektedir. Bu bağlamda yabancı dil yeterliği konusuna değinmek gereklidir. EUA'nın Kurumsal Değerlendirme Programı (IEP) tarafından incelenen 17 üniversite arasında iki devlet ve bir özel üniversitede öğretim dili yalnızca İngilizce iken, 12 üniversitede yaygın kullanılan Avrupa dillerine yönelik dersler bulunduğu ve üniversitelerin personeli ve öğrencilerinin yabancı dil yeterliliği bakımından eksikliğine dikkat çekilmiştir (TÜSİAD, 2008).

TARTIŞMA

Sonuç olarak Türk Yükseköğretiminin uluslararasılaşması noktasında ilgili paydaşlar arasında son yıllarda bir farkındalık oluşmuştur. Üniversitelerin stratejik planlarında, ulusal politika dökümanlarında ve bilimsel çalışmalarda (Bostrom, 2009; Erdem,2012; Günay ve Günay, 2011; Günay,2011,İÜ, 2012; Özer vd, 2012) uluslararasılaşmaya atıflara rastlamak mümkündür. Uluslararasılaşma faaliyetlerinin bir sistemi baştan yaratmak değil mevcut yerel yapının tamamlanması, uyumlaştırılması ve yerel boyutun genişletilmesi olduğunu da unutmamak gerekir (Knight,2012).

Şüphesiz uluslararasılaşmanın faydalarının yanında riskleri de vardır. Yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşma bağlamında Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim, Bilim ve Kültür Örgütü (UNESCO, 2009) dünya çapındaki tüm yükseköğretim kurumlarının gelişmişlik uçurumunu kapatmada sosyal sorumlulukları olduğunu, bu kurumların bilginin sınırların ötesine taşınmasını, özellikle de gelişmekte olan ülkeler lehine artırıp, beyin dolaşımını artırmak için ortak çözümler bulmaya çalışarak ve beyin göçünün olumsuz etkilerini hafifletmeye çalışarak yapmaları gerektiğini vurgular. Beyin göçünün yanında kültürel kimliğin kaybı da uluslararasılaşmanın en büyük risklerinden biri olarak görülmektedir (Uluslararası Üniversiteler Birliği [IAU],2003; OECD, 2002).

Ticari kaygılarla yaşanan bozulmalarda uluslararasılaşmanın başka bir riskidir Amerika'da bilinen üniversitelerden birinin öğrencilerden harç ücreti alıp devam zorunluluğu istememesi, bazı üniversitelerin düşük nitelikte öğrenci kabul etmesi, benzer şekilde İngiltere'de yaşanan skandallar milyar dolarlar karların elde edildiği bu sektördeki bozulmanın işaretleridir. Diğer yandan değiştirilmiş ve sahte belgelerle üniversitelere yabancı öğrenci kabul edilmesi etik ve iyi uygulama noktasında sorunları ortaya çıkarmıştır(Altbach, 2012).

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Üniversite öğrencilerinin akademik başarılarını etkileyen sorunlar ve çözüm yolları

Effect of problems upon university students' and those solutions

Özlem Çakmak, İbrahim Kirbaç

Doç. Dr., Gazi Üniversitesi, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Ortaöğretim Fen ve Matematik Alanları Eğitimi Bölümü, Biyoloji Eğitimi A.B.D. Ankara, ozlemcakmak@gazi.edu.tr

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Gazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Entitüsü, Biyoloji Eğitimi A.B.D. Ankara, ibrahimkirbacfbo@gmail.com

ÖZET

Üniversite yaşamı insan hayatındaki en önemli süreçlerden biridir. Bunda insanın meslek sahibi olması için aldığı eğitimin yanı sıra kendi hayatını kurması öncesinde yarı bağımsız bir hayat sürdürmesinin, kendi arkadaş grubunu oluşturmasının ve kendisini hayata hazırlayacak bilgi, beceri ve kültürü elde etmesinin önemi büyüktür. Bu dönemde öğrenciler genel itibariyle ekonomik olarak ailelerine bağımlı olmakla beraber zamanını yönetme, arkadaş grubunu seçme/oluşturma, istediği sosyal ve kültürel aktiviteleri yapma bakımından özgürdürler ve belirli sorumluluklar almaktadırlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşadığı sorunlar açıklamak ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm yolları önermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: üniversite, üniversite öğrencilerinin sorunları, akademik başarı

ABSTRACT

University life is one of the most important periods of human life. Receiving education to have your own profession, having a semi-dependent life before founding your own life, forming your own group of friends and gaining the knowledge, skills and culture to become prepared for life have big share in this fact. Because in this period while the students are economically dependent on their families on overall, they are free in terms of time management, selection/forming of friend group, performing social and cultural activities and they take certain responsibilities. This study aimed to explain university students' problems and suggest solution of those problems in Turkey.

Key words: University, problems of university's students, academic achievement

GİRİŞ

Bilimin, bilimsel bilginin her gün geliştiği yenilendiği dünyamız; bilime dayalı bilginin oluşturulduğu, geliştirildiği ve bunları kullanabilecek bireylerin yetiştirildiği eğitim-öğretim kurumları olan üniversiteler, temel bilimsel ve uygulamalı araştırmalar ile yeni kavramların meydana gelmesine öncülük ederler. Bir ülkenin bilimsel ve teknolojik araştırma-geliştirme sistemi içinde en önemli yeri olan üniversiteler, ayrıca ülkenin ekonomik, sosyal yönden büyüme ve gelişmesine de doğrudan etki ederler. Üniversitelerin söz konusu etkileri; insan kaynağının geliştirilmesi, ekonomik politikaların analizi ve araştırılması, ekonomik gelişmelerin büyümesi, yenilenmesi, verimlilikleri için danışmanlık yapılması, sahip oldukları bilgi ağının sanayiye aktarılması, yeni bilgiler için sürekli bir araştırma geliştirme ortamına sahip bulunulması şeklindedir.

Toplumun ihtiyaç duyduğu insan gücünü yetiştirmek, toplumsal gelişmeye yön vermek, gelişmeyi engelleyen yanlış enformasyonu ortadan kaldırmak gibi amaçlar için kurulan üniversiteler (Karakoç, 1996: 3-4 ve Hatipoğlu, 1995: 11) çok farklı beklentilere sahip gruplarla etkili bir iletişimde bulunmak ve onların desteğini kazanmak zorunluluğu ile karşı karşıyadır. Üniversitenin büyüyüp gelişmesi, işlevlerini sağlıklı bir şekilde yerine getirmesi, içinde bulunduğu topluma ekonomik ve toplumsal katkı sağladığının algılanmasına, kendisinden beklenenleri karşılmasına, toplumun onay ve desteğini almasına bağlıdır. Üniversitenin, görevlerini etkili bir şekilde yerine getirmesi ve toplumsal kesimlerin desteğini kazanması olumlu kurum imajına sahip olmasıyla mümkündür.

Günümüzde uluslar arası düzeyde üniversiteler sahip oldukları olanaklar sebebiyle birbirleri içerisinde sürekli bir yarış halindedir. Yapılan faaliyetler, yayınlar sahip oldukları olanak ve imkânlarla birlikte kurumsal bir kimliğe sahiptirler.

Üniversite toplumsal kesimlerin her biri tarafından toplumsal mobilité aygıtı olarak görülmektedir. Özgür, özerk bireysel kimlik kazanmanın ve bir yaşam pratiği üretmenin temel referansı üniversitedir. Liseli gençliğin, üniversite öğrencilerini ve üniversite ortamını bu bağlamda düşünmeleri bunun bir göstergesidir. Üniversiteyi başka şehirde okuma isteği de öğrencilerin üniversiteyi sadece bir eğitim kurumu olarak görmediklerini anlatmaktadır. Adeta üniversite toplumsal baskıdan çıkış yolu olarak görülmektedir.

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ÜNİVERSİTE GENÇLİĞİ

Günümüzde bilginin en büyük güç olduğu karşı konulamaz bir gerçektir. Üniversiteler bilgiyi oluşturan ve sunan kurumlar içinde yer almaktadır. Sahip oldukları kritik önem nedeniyle üniversiteler sundukları hizmetleri kuşursuz bir şekilde yerine getirmelidir. Bu durum bilgi üretiminin devamı için inkar edilemez bir gerçektir. Üniversitelerin hizmet sundukları en önemli topluluk öğrencilerdir.

Öğrenciler toplumda söz sahibi olmak, bir meslek edinmek, kendilerini geliştirmek gibi birçok nedenlerden dolayı üniversite eğitimine yönelmektedir. Ülkemizde eğitim sistemi içerisinde lise eğitimi sonrasında öğrenciler sınav sistemi ile yüksek öğrenim kurumlarına yerleşmektedirler. Üniversite hazırlık aşamasında, üniversite tercih döneminde ve üniversite eğitimi esnasında birçok faktörün etkisinde kalmaktadır.

Üniversite hazırlık aşamasında; yaşanan kaygı, aile beklentileri, toplumun bireyden beklentileri, ders çalışma ortamları, kişinin yaşadığı bedeni ve ruhsal durumları gibi nedenler öğrenciyi etkilemektedir (Zeytinoğlu, 2012).

Üniversite seçim aşamasında; uzun bir hazırlık sürecinin sonrasında meslek seçimi, toplumun değer yargıları, okullarının hakkında bilgi sahibi olunup olunmaması, aile ve toplumun bireyden beklentileri, ekonomik koşullar, okulun bulunduğu kentin ve okulun sahip olduğu imkân ve koşullar, kişinin ilgi ve yetenekleri gibi faktörler etkili olmaktadır.

Üniversite eğitimine başlamış bireylerde; ortaöğretimi tamamlamış ve zorlu süreçler sonucu yükseköğretime başlamış öğrencilerin beklentileri büyük olmaktadır. Bu beklentilerin karşılanamaması öğrencilerin motivasyonunu ve dolayısıyla performansını düşürerek üniversite eğitimini tamamlayamama gibi büyük problemlere yol açabilmektedir.

Öğrenciler üniversiteyi yetenek ve bilgiyle değil sınav kazanmakla girilebilecek bir kurum olarak görmektedirler. Bu durum üniversitelerin bilgi üretme ve araştırma işlevini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir.

Ülkemizde üniversitelerin eğitim ve öğretim olanakları, vizyonları, misyonları, yönetilme biçimleri, araştırma-geliştirme, iletişim, bilişim ve ulaşım imkânları, veri toplama, işleme ve bilgi üretme olanak ve kapasiteleri, öğrencilerine tanıdıkları olanaklar, fırsatlar gibi birçok imkânlar açısından birbirleriyle farklılık gösterdiği görülmektedir. Bu durum, öğrencilerin gerek üniversiteyle ilgili gerekse gelecekle ilgili beklentilerinde farklılıklara yol açabilmektedir.

Üniversite okuyan öğrencilerin birçoğu, yılsonu itibariyle başarısızlığa uğrayabilmektedir. Öğrencilerin başarısızlığının önlenmesi, başarıyı etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesine bağlıdır. Başarıyı etkilemede önemli olan faktörler bilinirse başarısızlığı doğuran nedenlerin kontrol altına alınabileceği düşünülmektedir (Özgüven, 1974).

ÜNİVERSİTE GENÇLERİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARISINI ETKİLEYEN SORUNLAR

1. Psikolojik Sorunlar

Ergenlik Döneminin Getirdiği Sorunlar: Üniversite gençleri aynı zamanda ergenlik dönemini henüz tamamlamamış bireylerden oluşur. Üniversite öğrencisi, birey olarak kendi gelişimsel sorunları olan bir kişidir. Üniversite öğrencisi ne yetişkindir ne de çocuktur. Çocukluktan gençliğe ve yetişkinliğe geçme döneminin sıkıntılarını yaşayabilmektedir. Kendi kimliğini bulma, toplumsal yönden yerel ve çocukluk döneminin değerlerini, daha geniş toplumun ulusal ve evrensel değerlerini benimseme ve uzlaştırma, toplum değerlerine uyum sağlama, sosyal olgunluğa erişme durumundadır. Üniversite gençleri, sosyal olgunluğa erişmenin ilk önemli boyutu olan bağımsızlık ve cinsel kimliğe uygun olan davranışları kazanmak zorundadır (Çuhadaroğlu, 1989, s. 35).

İnsan yaşamının en önemli aşamalarından biri olan bu dönem dinamik, dinamik olduğu kadar da yeniliklere ve değişimlere çok açıktır. Bu nedenle de çok dikkatli olunması gereken bir dönemdir ve özellikle üniversite öğrenimini ailesinin yanında geçirmeyen öğrenciler için de daha bir önem kazanmaktadır. Çünkü öğrenciler bu dönemde ailelerinden ayrı yaşamakta, yalnızlık çekmekte, barınma ve beslenme gibi sorunlarla baş etmekte, boş zamanlarını değerlendirmekte kendi bütçesini yönetmekte, sorumluluklar almakta ve daha özgür hareket edebilmektedirler. Ayrıca öğrenciler yeni bir ortama girdiği için de kimlerle arkadaşlık edeceği ve boş zamanlarını kimlerle ve nerelerde değerlendireceği konularında zorlanmakta ve kendi arkadaş grubunu oluşturması ve bulması da zaman almaktadır (Kır 2007: 315).

Kişiler Arası İlişkilere İlişkin Problemler: Üniversite ortamı, farklı bir boyutta kişinin yeni bir sosyal çevrede ilişkilerini sürdürmesini gerektirmektedir. Yurt ortamı, sınıf atmosferi kişiye yeni sosyal çevre olabileceği nitelikteki etkileşim hedefleri, yeni sosyal becerileri ve çabalarını zorunlu kılmaktadır (Özbay, 1997). Aslında

bu sorunun çok daha geniş kapsamlı olduğunu ve öğrencilerin kurumları, bölümleri, yönetmelikler ve yararlanabilecekleri imkanları hakkında yeterince bilgi sahibi değillerdir.

Nevrotik Eğilimler: Yetişkinliğe bir adım olarak kabul edilen üniversite hayatında, ergenliğin bitişi ile tanımlanamayan bazı sonuçlar üniversite hayatında sürebilir. Geleneksel sosyal değerler, karşı cins arkadaş, yaşam biçimi konusundaki kaygılar devam edebilir. Özellikle üniversite birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin karşılaştıkları yeni bir ideoloji benimseme, değişik felsefi inançlar edinme gibi değişiklikler öğrencilerin yaşamını etkileyebilir. Pek çok öğrenci ailenin yargı alanından uzak kaldığından, onlara karşı isyancı davranışlar yerine, yeni belirsiz şeylerle ilgili davranışlara bırakabilir ve kişi, bu yeni değişik davranışlar karşısında karmaşa yaşayabileceğinden psikolojik yardıma ihtiyaç duyabilir (Özbay, 1997).

Üniversite ortamına giren genç, kendini yeni bir sosyal çevre içinde bulacaktır. Yeni arkadaşlar edinme, sosyal kabul görme ve beraberinde gelen yetersizlik duyguları, anksiyete ve benzeri özelliklerle kişilik özellikleri de yatkınsa alkolle tanışmada veya bağımlısı olmada bu dönem önemli rol oynar. Alkolle tanışma 18 yaşın altında yoğunlaşmasına rağmen, kimlik bunalımının sürmesiyle birlikte üniversite yılları alkol kullanımının yerleştiği dönem haline gelebilmektedir (Özbay, 1997).

Gençlerin tanımladığı kimlik sorunları içinde ayrıca meslek seçimi, kim olduğuna ilişkin sorunlar, bireyselleşme ve beden algısı bozuklukları sıklıkla yer almaktadır. Bu sorunlar gençlerin kimlik geliştirme sürecinde özellikle ayırıştırma-bireyselleştirme gücünü düşündürmektedir. Ülkemizde özellikle alt sosyo-ekonomik düzeyde, çocuğun bağımlı bir kişilik geliştirecek şekilde toplumsallaştığı dikkate alınır, gençliğin ayırıştırma-bireyselleştirme sancısı beklenebilir (İmamoğlu, 1993).

Depresyon: Özellikle depresyon, en çok rastlanan sendromlardan biri olup üniversite popülasyonunu olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Bu popülasyondan %17-23 arasının depresyona sahip olduğu ve özellikle üniversite danışma merkezlerine başvuran öğrencilerin %45'inin de yine depresyonda olduğu çeşitli araştırmalarda saptanmıştır (Özbay, 1997).

2. Eğitim-Öğretim Ortamından Kaynaklanan Sorunlar

Ortaöğretimde olduğu gibi üniversitelerde de öğretim elemanları ile öğrenciler arasında iyi bir iletişim şarttır. Her eğitim kademesinde iyi bir iletişim, iyi öğrenmeyi sağlamaktadır. Öğretmenin öğrencilerine herhangi bir konuda bir şey öğretebilmesi, kendisi ile öğrencileri arasında o konuda iletişim kurulmasına bağlıdır. Öğretim elemanları ile öğrenciler arasında iletişim, sınıfların kalabalık olması sebebiyle yeteri kadar kurulamamaktadır. Bu sınıflarda öğrenciyi tanıması, onlara gerekli ilgiyi göstermesi mümkün değildir. Öğrenci sayılarının az olması, hem öğrencilerin kendi arasında, hem de öğretim elemanı ile ilişkiyi artıracak, sınıf ortamında tartışmaya, araştırmaya ve yaratıcılığa yöneltecektir.

Sınıfların kalabalık oluşu, öğretim elemanının olumsuz davranışları, bilgi eksiklikleri, yeteri kadar nitelikli öğretim üyesi yetiştirilmemesi, öğrencilerine ve mesleğine karşı ilgisizlik, eğitimin kalitesini düşürmekte ve başarıyı olumsuz olarak etkilemektedir. Öğretim elemanı olumlu tutumuyla başarıyı artırır.

Yeterli laboratuvar ve teknolojik malzemenin olmaması, kütüphanelerin niteliksiz olması başarıyı etkileyen diğer faktörlerdir.

3. Akademik ve Mesleki Sorunlar

Akademik alanlarla ilgili sorunların birçoğu öğrenciyi üniversiteye girmeye iten nedenlerden kaynaklanmaktadır. Genellikle üniversiteye giriş nedeni olarak bir meslek sahibi olmak, kişilik geliştirmek, aileden ayrıлып bağımsız olmak, bir statü sahibi olmak ve bilimsel çalışma yapmak görünürdeki nedenler olarak sayılabilir. Bu doğrultuda üniversiteye giriş nedenlerini psikolojik, ekonomik ve toplumsal olmak üzere üç boyutlu olarak düşünülebilir (Özbay, 1997).

Çeşitli incelemelerde dersler ve başarı düzeyi ile ilgili sorunların öğrencilerce en önemli stres kaynağı olarak algılandığı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Örneğin (Aksu ve Paykoç, 1986; Özgüven ve Diğ. 1992; Özgüven, 1990). Öğrencilerin bu denli önemli olan akademik başarı istediği alanda eğitim, ekonomik durum, ailenin yanında kalmak, öğrencilerin ruhsal durumu, öğrencinin başarısızlık yaşantısına ilişkin yorumu ile ilgilidir. Gençlerin akademik yaşantıları ile ilgili sorunları üniversiteye giriş nedenleri, başarı, eğitim-öğretim sistemi ve üniversite içi iletişim-bilgi edinme sorunları başlıkları altında ele alınabilir (Akt: İmamoğlu, 1993). Ayrıca, akademik başarı ile depresyon ve açıklama biçiminin ilişkili olabileceği bu modelin temellendirildiği Weiner'in (1983), başarı-başarısızlık nedenlerinin algılanmasına ilişkin yükleme modelinde, dolaylı olarak ifade edilmiştir. Weiner'e göre bireyler başarı karşısında mutluluk, güven ve kişisel doyum, başarısızlık karşısında ise üzüntü, hayal kırıklığı ve depresyon gibi duyuşsal tepkiler geliştirmekte ve bu duygular başarı-başarısızlık nedenlerinin algılanma biçimine bağlı olarak değişmektedir (Akt: Aydın, 1988).

4.Zaman Yönetimi Sorunu

Bireylerin zamanı daha etkili ve verimli kullanma ihtiyacı zaman yönetimi kavramını ortaya çıkarmaktadır. İnsanların her alanda yaptığı aktivitelerin etkili olması temelde zamanı iyi kullanmaları ile ilişkili olduğu görüşü günümüzde yaygındır (Erdul, 2005). Çeşitli kaynaklarda yer alan değişik tanımlamalara göre zaman yönetimi; başlangıcı ve bitişi belirlenmiş ya da tanımlanmış bir zaman dilimi içerisinde, yapılması gereken iş ve eylemleri tanımlanmış amaçların realizasyonuna yönelik olarak tüm kaynakları etkin ve verimli kullanmaktır (Ardahan, 2003:18).

Üniversite iş öncesi yaşama hazırlık evresi olarak düşünüldüğünde üniversite hayatı zaman kullanımı açısından büyük öneme sahiptir. Geçen zaman sebebiyle öğrencilerin değerlendiremedikleri zaman için üzüntü duymaları hayatlarını olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Üniversite dönemini öğrencilerin sosyal kültürel faaliyetlerde zamanını iyi değerlendirmesi gerekmektedir. Zamanı iyi değerlendirmeleri yaşam doyumunu açısından oldukça önemlidir.

5.Üniversite Gençliğinin Yabancılaşması Sorunu

Üniversite ekseninde ortaya çıkan algı farklılaşmaları ve çatışmaları, toplumsal kurallara uyumu ve topluma aidiyet bilincini aşındırmakta; kendisiyle ve toplumla barışık olmayan mutsuz bireylerin artmasına, yabancılaşmasına yol açmakta; ulusal ve küresel ölçekte sosyal ve psikolojik kirlenme düzeyi artmaktadır.

Gençliğin yabancılaşması, onların toplumla psikolojik, toplumsal, ekonomik ve siyasal yönlerden bütünleşmemesi veya zayıf bütünleşmesidir. Gençler, özellikle kendilerini geleceğin öncüsü ve gerçek aydın temsilcileri olarak gören üniversite gençleri, toplumda yetişkinlerin sahip olduğu konumu elde etmek, kimliğini gerçekleştirmek ve sorumluluk sahibi olmak istemektedir.

Oysa üniversite gençliği, öğrenci kimliğini taşıdığından ve yeterince olgun görünmediğinden kendisine hak ettiği yetişkin statüsü verilmez. Zaten belli statülere önceden sahip olan yetişkinler, statülerini kaybetmemek için gençleri yeterli olgunlukta ve yetişkin olarak görmek istemezler. Kendi kimliği ve sorumluluğunu taşımak isteyen gençlerle yetişkin kuşaklar arasında bir çatışma başlar. Kuşaklar arası çatışma, bir anlamda gençliğin toplumla bütünleşmemesi, yabancılaşması ve uzaklaşmasıdır (Tezcan, 1984:24).

Üniversite Olgusu: Üniversitenin bizzat kendisi, yabancılaşmaya neden olabilecek etkenleri içinde barındırır. Üniversiteye giriş, üniversite algısı, yönetim yapısı, kampus yerleşimi, barınma sorunları öğrencilerin yabancılaşma eğilimlerini kuvvetlendirecek etkenlerdir.

Ayrıca üniversiteye gelen gençler, farklı bir müfredat ve sınav sistemleriyle karşılaşmaktadır. Üniversite de sınıf geçme sisteminin liseden farklı oluşu ve bu konularda öğrencilerin yeterince bilgilendirilmemesi, onların okuldan atılma korkusu yaşamalarına neden olmaktadır. Aralıksız yaşanan sınav gerilimi ve okuldan atılma korkusu gençleri bunalıma itmektir. Böylece gençler arasında tedirgin, huzursuz, korkak, kararsız kişilikler gelişmektedir (Tezcan, 1997:184).

Üniversiteyle ilgili olarak değinilmesi gereken bir başka nokta da uzmanlık alanlarıyla ilgilidir. Üniversitede uzmanlık alanlarının gittikçe öze indirgenmesi, geleceğin aydınları olan gençliğin dünyaya, olgu ve olaylara kendi uzmanlık alanlarından bakmasına; dolayısıyla hem diğer alanlara hem de dünyaya karşı yabancılaşmasına neden olmaktadır. Toplumların geleceği olan gençliğin yetiştirilmesinde onları, sadece uzmanlık alanları içine hapsetmek ve özel alanın dışında her şeyden habersiz kılmak son derece tehlikelidir (Erkal,1985:88).

Değer Boşluğu: Geleneksel değerlerle yeni üretilen değerler arasında bazen çelişki ve çatışma durumları söz konusu olabilmektedir. Bu gibi durumlarda toplumsal huzursuzluklar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Özellikle geleneksel aile çevresinden üniversiteye gelen gençlerde bu gibi durumlar daha belirgindir. Gençler, üniversite ortamında “değer boşluğu”na düşebilmektedir. “Değer boşluğu”, aynı zamanda toplumsal huzursuzlukların da kaynağıdır (Erkal, 1979:249).

Korku ve Güvensizlik: Üniversitede farklı bir ortama gelen gençler, üniversitenin yapısını ve işleyişini tam kavrayamadıkları için ürkek ve korkak davranırlar. Üniversitenin merkeziyetçi ve otoriter yapısı da, onların bu korkularını pekiştirici bir role sahiptir. Onun için öğrenciler, üniversite dışında kendilerini ifade edebilecekleri ve kendilerine daha yakın grup arayışları içine girebilir.

Teknoloji ve Küreselleşme: Teknoloji geliştikçe dünyamız küçülmekte ve toplumlar küreselleşmektedir. Küreselleşme, ülkeler arasındaki ilişkilerin yaygınlaşması ve gelişmesi, ideolojik ayrımlara dayalı kutupların çözümlenmesi, farklı toplumsal kültürlerin inanç ve manevi değerler çerçevesinde oluşmuş birikimlerin milli sınırları aşarak dünya çapında yayılması olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu anlamıyla küreselleşme, toplumlar için istenen bir olgudur. Ancak küreselleşmenin daha çok kimlere hizmet ettiği sorgulanmalıdır. Küreselleşme Batı kaynaklı bir kavramdır. Bu kavram, emperyalizm ve sömürü düzeninden yararlanarak gelişmiş ülkelerde üretilmiş ve daha çok bu ülkeler tarafından savunulmaktadır.

6. Ailevi Sorunlar

Kişiler arası iletişim, insanların birbirlerinin tutumlarını ve değerlerini tanımalarında başlıca araçtır. Bir ailede bireyler arasındaki iletişimin niteliği, o ailedeki bireylerin birbirlerini tanıma düzeylerini belirler. Yani iletişimin yoğun ve yeterli düzeyde olduğu ailelerde, kişilerde birbirlerini anlama ve dolayısıyla da aile içi sorunların çözme şansları artabilir. Konuya bu açıdan yaklaşan araştırmalarda aile içindeki kişilerin birbirleri ile farklı yoğunluklarda iletişimde buldukları, aralarında yoğun iletişim bulunanların ise birbirlerini daha iyi anladıkları ortaya çıkmıştır (Dökmen, 1989).

Aile içinde üyelerin yaş, cinsiyet gibi özelliklere bağlı olarak farklı rolleri ve bu rollere ilişkin farklı beklentileri olduğu açıktır. Yani ana-babanın, ergenlik dönemindeki geçlerin aile yaşamı stres kaynağı olarak değerlendirdikleri durumlar farklılık gösterebilir. Bu nedenle aile yaşamı ile ilgili streslerin belirlenmesinde kimin gözüyle değerlendirme yapılacağı önemlidir (Tuğrul, 1986).

7. Ekonomik Sorunlar

Öğrenciler genellikle ailelerinden aldıkları maddi desteklerle öğrenimlerini devam ettirmektedirler. Bu ailelerin meslek ve gelir düzeylerine bakıldığında, büyük bir kısmının emekli, işçi, memur ve çiftçi olması, gelirlerinin orta gelir düzeyinin altında bulunması öğrencilerin yeteri kadar ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamamaktadır. Bunun için çare arayan öğrenciler kredi ve bursluluk sistemini zorlamaktadır. Kredilerin katkı açısından öğrencilere problemleri çözmede kısmen yardımcı olmasına karşılık, bunun günün şartlarına göre ayarlanmaması istenilen faydayı sağlayamamaktadır. Harçların kaldırılması ise üniversite öğrencilerini ekonomik yönden kısmen de olsa rahatlatmıştır.

8. Barınma Sorunu

Barınma üniversite öğrencilerinin karşılaştığı temel sorunlarından biridir. Öğrenciler kamu ve özel sektöre ait yurtlarda, özel pansiyonlarda, apart otellerde, kiralık evlerde, ailesinin ya da akrabalarının yanında ve öğrenci evlerinde kalmaktadırlar. Barınma biçimlerinin seçilmesinde, öğrencinin kendisinin ve ailesinin sosyo-ekonomik durumu, üniversite öğrenimi için bulunduğu şehirde barınma amacıyla yapılan konut ve/veya binaların kapasitesi gibi birçok faktör etkili olmaktadır. Barınma için seçilen yer konusunda öğrencinin rahat edeceği, okuluna yakınlığı ve ulaşım kolaylığı da önem verilen diğer hususlar arasındadır. Öğrenciler barınmak için seçtikleri yerlerde kendilerini güvenli hissetme, rahat ders çalışma gibi durumları da göz önünde bulundurmaktadırlar. Öğrencinin barındığı yerde problem yaşamaması, onun akademik başarısını olumlu yönde etkilemektedir (Filiz ve Çemrek, 2007).

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARILARINI ETKİLEYEN SORUNLARA KARŞI ÇÖZÜM YOLLARI

Aile, ilköğretim ve ortaöğretimde öğrenciyi sıkı takip ederken, üniversite döneminde neredeyse hiç ilgilenmez hâlbuki öğrencinin veliye olan ihtiyacı henüz bitmemiştir. Bu durumun en önemli sebeplerinden biri velinin üniversiteye geldiğinde öğrencinin durumu hakkında kimden bilgi alacağını bilememesi ve öğrencinin ergenlik döneminde olduğu için velisi tarafından yoklanmasının hoşuna gitmemesidir. Aile, gencin durumunu çok sık olmamak kaydıyla gencin danışmanından sormalı ve gencin sıkıntısını büyümeden üniversite ile işbirliği içinde çözebilmelidir.

Eğitim örgütleriyle aileler arasında yapılan işbirliğinin, okulların amaçlarını gerçekleştirmede sağlıklı adımlar attığının bir göstergesi olduğunu belirten Martin, Tett ve Kay (1999), etkili okul-aile işbirliğinin gerçekleştirildiği toplumlarda ulaşılabilecek hedefleri şöyle sıralamaktadır:

- Okul ve toplum öğelerinin birbirlerini tamamladığı ve birbirleri için vazgeçilmez oldukları anlaşılır.
- Okulların, yeni bilgiler öğrenmeyi sağladığı gibi insanların hayata hazırlanmasında ve sosyalleşmesinde oldukça önemli olduğu inancı yerleşir.

- Okulda gerçekleştirilen başarılar sonucu öğrencilerin hayattan beklentileri yükselir ve yeni fırsatlar için çabaları artar.
- Eğitim yoluyla yerel bölge insanların ülkedeki karar sürecine katılmalarının ve kendi yaşamlarını şekillendirmelerinin önü açılır.
- Bilgi ve beceri düzeyi ne olursa olsun, eğitim aracılığıyla öğrencilerde ve ailelerde demokratik katılım ve etkin vatandaşlık bilinci gelişir.

Yukarıda sıraladığımız maddelere daha birçok madde eklemek mümkündür. Unutulmamalıdır ki aile, öğrenmede çocuğun motive olmasını, ilgi duymasını, özgüvenini geliştirmesini, olumlu davranış sergilemesini sağladığından dolayı aile, desteğini çocuğunun üzerinden asla çekmemelidir.

Türkiye’de öğrencilerin barınma sorunları sıklıkla karşılaşılan bir problemdir. Bu sorunu çözmek için devlet yurtları aracılığıyla öğrencilere hizmet veren Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurum’unun yurtların sayısını arttırması, böylece daha çok öğrencinin yurttaki kalma imkanına kavuşması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, var olan devlet yurtlarında öğrencilerin rahatlığı ve ders çalışmalarının sağlanması için odalardaki öğrenci sayısının azaltılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Böylece öğrencilerin rahat ders çalışmama konusundaki şikayetleri azalacak ve öğrencilerin akademik başarılarının artması sağlanacaktır. Özel firmalar tarafından işletilen özel yurt, apart yurdu ve pansiyonların da sayısının artırılması ve yurt fiyatlarının günün şartlarına göre uygun bir şekilde belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Böylece ekonomik durumları kısıtlı olan öğrencilere ve ailelerine kolaylık sağlanmış olacaktır.

Üniversite öğrencilerinin psikolojik sorunlarına yönelik olarak üniversitelerde sunulan psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik hizmetleri konusunda kampüs içinde yürütülecek bilgilendirme çalışmaları hem daha çok öğrencinin bu hizmetlerden yararlanmasına hem de öğrencilerin bu hizmetlerden daha fazla oranda yararlanmasına yol açabilir. Ekonomik sorunları yönelik ise burs miktarları artırılmalı ve şehir içi toplu ulaşım araçları ücretsiz olmalıdır.

Ülkemizin yarınlarının kurucusu olan üniversite gençliğine daha fazla sahip çıkmalıyız ve onları sorunlarıyla baş başa bırakma yerine çözüm yollarını hızla açmalıyız.

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Üniversitelerde çalışan idari personelin görevde yükselme ile ilgili karşılaştıkları sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri

Timuçin Doğan, Murat Dalmiş, Şener Akyıldız,
Gülhan Erenoğlu, Zeynep Koyun

Eskişehir

Özet

Amaç: Bu inceleme ikili personel yapısına sahip Üniversitelerde çalışan İdari personelin çalışma yaşamı içerisinde Örgütsel ve Yönetmel sorunların en önemlilerinden biri olan Görevde Yükselme açısından karşılaştıkları meslek sorunlarını irdelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Örgütsel adalet algısı noktasında özellikle Görevde Yükselme açısından hakkaniyet sorunları yaşandığı anlaşılmaktadır. Üniversitelerde görev yapan idari personellerde görevde yükselme açısından kurumsal desteğin tüm idari personele eşit biçimde sağlanmadığı görüşü genel kanı olarak algılanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda Görevde Yükselme sorununa ilişkin olarak Üniversitelerde örgütsel adalet ve destek algısı noktasından hareketle tüm idari personelin kurumun amaçlarını gerçekleştirme noktasında görevde yükselme prosedürünün adaletli işlediği kanısı uyandırılmalıdır.

Bulgular: Yapılan incelemede Üniversitelerde en büyük sorunun akademik ve idari personeli kapsayan üniversitelere yönelik bir personel veya üniversite kanununun olmaması, çeşitli kanunlardaki hükümlerin uygulanması sonucunu doğurmakta bu da boşluklara ve art niyete sebep olabilmektedir. Özellikle üniversiteler hem akademik hem de idari personel için bir görevde yükselme kanununa sahip olmalıdır. Böyle bir kanun üniversitelerin işlerliğini ve tüm personelin aidiyet duygusunu artıracığı kanaatine varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İdari Personel, Adalet, Liyakat, Görevde Yükselme

BÖLÜM 1. GÖREVDE YÜKSELME

1.1. YÜKSELME VE ÖZELLEKLERİ

1.1.1. Tanımı ve Amacı

Yükselme sözcüğü (terfi) Türkçe'de bir memurun yetki ve sorumluluklarında ya da ücretinde bir artışı tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır. Yükselme durumunda genellikle memurun aylığında bir artış olur, ancak yükselmenin ayırıcı özelliği, yetki ve sorumlulukları daha çok olan yeni bir göreve memurun getirilmesidir. Bu nedenle memurun yetki ve sorumluluklarında bir artış olmaksızın aylığında görülen bir artışın yükselme sayılmaması gerekir.

Personel yönetiminin en karmaşık ve en tartışmalı konularından birisi olan personeli değerlendirme, hem çalıştıran hem de personel açısından büyük önem taşımakta, örgüte de bir takım yararlar sağlamaktadır. Yükselme, değerlendirme kavramına sıkı sıkıya bağlı bir deyimdir. Olumlu değerlendirmenin sonucu genel olarak yükselmedir. Uygulamada değerlendirme sistemleri genellikle kişinin yükselmeğe ehil olup olmadığını saptamaya yönelmiştir. Yükselme, kişinin statüsündeki olumlu bir değişmeyi belirtir. Bu nedenle hem kişiyi hem de yönetimi yakından ilgilendirir.

1.1.2. Önemi

Bireyin görev, yetki, sorumluluk ve bunların yanında genellikle aylığında bir artışı belirten yükselme, hem kişiyi hem de örgütü yakından ilgilendirir. Bireyi yakından ilgilendirir, çünkü örgüt içindeki statüsünde önemli bir değişiklik olacak ve hiyerarşi içinde daha yüksek düzeyde bir göreve gelecektir. Bu, birey açısından olumlu bir gelişmedir ve her bireyin en büyük özlemi örgüt içinde yükselmektir. Çünkü birey yükseldiğinde örgüt içinde saygınlığı kullanma olanağı bulacaktır. Öte yandan yükselme, yönetimi de yakından ilgilendirir. Yönetim yetenekli elemanlarını örgüt içinde daha yararlı olabilecekleri yerde kullanma olanağını bulacaktır.

1.1.3. Özellikleri

Yükselme hem birey hem de örgüt açısından önemli sonuçları olan bir işlemdir. Bu nedenle yükselme sisteminin bir yandan memurlar arasında huzursuzluk yaratmayacak, öte yandan gerçekten yetenekli elemanların üst derecelere geçmesine olanak sağlayacak biçimde düzenlenmesi gerekir. İyi bir yükselme sisteminin özellikleri şöyle sıralanabilir:

BÖLÜM II. YASAL DURUM

657 sayılı Devlet Memurları Kanunu'nda yer alan temel ilkelerden biri "kariyer" ilkesidir (md.1) . Yasaya göre bu ilkenin anlamı, "Devlet memurlarına, yaptıkları hizmetler için lüzumlu bilgilere ve yetişme şartlarına uygun bir şekilde, sınıflar içinde en yüksek derecelere kadar ilerleme imkanı sağlamaktır." Bu hüküm açıkça yükselmeyi sistemleştiren bir düzeni öngörmektedir.

II.1. UYGULAMA DURUMU

Ülkemizde öteden beri uygulanmakta olan kariyer sistemi, devlet memurları için düzenli bir yükselmeyi öngörmüştür. Bu sistemde, öğrenim düzeyleri eşit olan kimseler, normal koşullar altında emeklilik tarihinde büyük bir olasılıkla aynı derecede bulunurlar. Bu, sistemin öngördüğü sürekli ve düzenli yükselme ilkesinin bir sonucudur. Öğrenim düzeyleri ve hizmet süreleri eşit iki kişi arasında bir farkın doğması, olumlu sicil alamama durumu bir yana bırakıldığında ancak birinin boş kadro bulamaması yüzünden olabilir. Yükselmelerde tek fren boş kadro bulma güçlüğüdür. Bu, özellikle alt düzeyde öğrenim görmüş olanlar için önemli bir sorundur. Yargı kararları boş kadro engelini büyük ölçüde ortadan kaldırmıştır.

II.2. KAMU KURUM VE KURULUŞLARINDA GÖREVDE YÜKSELME VE UNVAN DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ ESASLARINA DAİR GENEL YÖNETMELİK

Görevde yükselme esasları ile ilgili olarak 99/12647 karar sayılı "Devlet Memurlarının Görevde Yükselme Esaslarına Dair Genel Yönetmelik" in yürürlüğe konulması; Bakanlar Kurulu'nca 15/3/1999 tarihinde kararlaştırılmış, yayınlandığı tarihten itibaren yürürlüğe girmek üzere 18/4/1999 tarih ve 23670 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanmıştır. Görevde Yükselme Yönetmeliği zaman içinde siyasi erk tarafından defalarca değiştirilmiş son değişiklik 31.08.2013 tarihinde resmi gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe konulmuştur.

Bu değişikliğe göre:

- Muvazzaf askerlik süresinin fiili hizmet süresine dahil olduğu yönünde düzenleme yapılmıştır.
- Sicile verilen not kaldırılmıştır.

- Takdirname ve ödülü verilen puanlar yarı yarıya indirilmiş ancak, takdirname ve ödül için atamaya yetkili amir şartı kaldırılmıştır.
- Hizmet içi eğitime verilen puanlar kaldırılmıştır.
- KPDS'de A alana daha önce 8 puan veriliyordu, 6'ya düşürülmüştür. Ayrıca (E) alanlara da 1 puan verilmesi öngörülmüştür.
- Disiplin cezalarından dolayı puan kesilmesi uygulamasına devam edilecektir. Uyarma ve kınama ayrılmış, uyarma için 1 puan düşürülmesi hükme bağlanmıştır.
- Daha önce başarısız olduğu her sınav için -2 puan düşülmekteydi. Bu uygulama kaldırılmıştır. Mazeretsiz olarak katılmadığı ilk eğitim veya sınav için 2- puan; Mazeretsiz olarak katılmadığı sonraki her eğitim veya sınav için -3 puan düşülecektir.

BÖLÜM III. YÜKSELME TÜRLERİ

Üç türlü yükselmeden bahsedilebilir:

III.1. KADEME İLERLEMESİ

Memurun görev, yetki ve sorumluluklarında bir artış olmaksızın aylığındaki artışı belirtir. Bunun için kişinin olumlu sicil almış olması yeterlidir. Bu ilerleme normal koşullarda belli sürelerde otomatik olarak gerçekleşen bir işlemdir.

III.2.DERECE YÜKSELMESİ

Memurun görev, yetki ve sorumluluklarında bir artış anlamına gelir. Derece, yetki ve sorumluluk düzeyinin karşılığı bir kavramdır. Yetki ve sorumluluk düzeyindeki artışla birlikte kişinin aylığında da genellikle bir artış olur. Derece yükselmesi için kural olarak belli bir süre, iyi sicil ve sınav ya da seçme gibi koşulların yerine getirilmesi gerekir.

III.3.SINIF YÜKSELMESİ

Bir alt sınıftaki memurun bir üst sınıfa geçmesidir. Örneğin büro hizmetleri sınıfından yönetici sınıfa, bekçilikten polisliğe, yardımcı hizmetler sınıfından büro hizmetleri sınıfına yükselme gibi.

BÖLÜM IV. YÜKSELME YÖNTEMLERİ

Yükselmenin gerekli olduğu üzerinde bir kuşku yoktur. Ancak yükselmenin nasıl ve neye göre yapılacağı konusu tartışmalara yol açmaktadır. Bu konuda beş yöntem üzerinde durulur:

- Öğrenim ve tecrübe durumlarının karşılaştırılması,
- İşteki başarı durumlarının karşılaştırılması,
- Deneme,
- Beceri ve yeteneklerin nesnel bir biçimde ölçülmesi (görevde yükselme sınavı),
- Kıdem.

Bu yöntemlerden birine, bir kaçına, ya da tümüne dayanılarak yükselme yapılabilir.

IV.1.KARŞILAŞTIRMA YÖNTEMİ

Ölçütlerin ilk ikisi kayıt sistemine dayanır. Kayıt sisteminin özü, sicil raporları ve özlük işleri kayıtlarıdır. Sicil raporları kişinin işteki başarı durumunu belirtir. Memurun kişisel dosyası, sicil raporu dışında sınav kayıtları, özel yetenekleri, öğrenim ve eğitim durumu, ilgi duyduğu konular hakkında ayrıntılı bilgileri içine almalıdır. Bu kayıtların tümü, belli aralıklarla gözden geçirilmeli, yenilik ve değişiklikler işlenmelidir. Kayıt sistemi kurulduktan sonra bu kayıtların değerlendirilmesi önem kazanır. Bunun için genellikle üç aşamalı bir çalışma yapılır. Birinci aşamada personel müdürleri önemli rol oynarlar. Bu aşamada açık yer için uygun gözüken tüm adaylar ortaya çıkarılır. İkinci aşamada bir "kurul" işe karışır. Kurul, doldurulacak mevkiin özelliklerini, o güne kadar kullanılan yükselme ölçütleri ve adayların taşıdıkları nitelikleri göz önünde tutarak önüne gelecek adaylar arasında sıkı bir ayıklama yapar. Üçüncü aşamada ise kurul tarafından saptanan aday listesi atamaya yetkili amirin seçimine sunulur. Fakat bu yöntem suiistimale açık bir yöntemdir. Bu şekilde yapılan bir değerlendirme de ikili ilişkiler veya siyasi baskılar devreye girebilmektedir.

IV.2.DENEME

Bu yöntem, özellikle yüksek sorumluluk mevkileri için önerilen bir yöntemdir. Buna göre aday önce geçici olarak atanır ve belli bir süre o mevkide denir. Bu yöntemin kullanılma alanı ve olanağı bir hayli sınırlıdır. Birçok yüksek mevkiler uzun süre vekaletle idare edilmeğe elverişli değildir. Öte yandan bir mevki için uygun aday sayısı birden çok olabilir. Bu takdirde her birinin denemesi güçlükler doğurur. Bununla birlikte deneme

yönteminin kolaylıkla kullanılabilceği durumlar da vardır. Örneğin amirin izinli bulunduđu sırada astların sıra ile ona vekalet etmeleri uygun bir deneme fırsatı doğurur.

IV.3.GÖREVDE YÜKSELME SINAVI

Sınav genellikle nesnel bir yöntem olarak kabul edilir. Ancak sınavın yükselme amacı için kullanılma olanağı bir hayli sınırlıdır. Özel nitelikleri gerektirmeyen bazı amirlik mevkilerinin doldurulmasında ya da büyük örgütlerde özellikle büro ve mekanik işlerle ilgili mevkiler için ehil eleman sayısının çok fazla olması halinde yarışma yolu seçilebilir. Sınav tek başına ölçü olarak kabul edildiğinde, tecrübesiz, beşeri ilişkileri zayıf olmasına rağmen ezberlerinin kuvvetli olması sınavda başarılı olmalarına sağlamakta, bu da atandıkları görevde yetersiz kalmalarına yol açmaktadır.

IV.4.KIDEM

Yükselmenin kıdeme dayanması en çok tartışılan konulardan birisidir. Yöntemin en güçlü yönü kayırcılığı önlemesidir. Öte yandan yetenekli elemanlara hızlı yükselme olanağı vermediği için eleştiri konusudur. Kıdemin tek başına bir ölçü olamayacağı ortadadır.

Görevde yükselme uygulamasında yukarıda sayılan ölçütlerle birlikte kullanılmalıdır.

V. ÜNİVERSİTELERDEKİ DURUM:

Üniversitelerde görev yapan Akademik Personel, İdari Personele yardımcı personel gibi bakmakta bu durumda idari personel arasında huzursuzluğa neden olmaktadır. İdari personelin sorunlarına özellikle konumuz olan görevde yükselme ile ilgili sorunlar genellikle yukarıdaki sebepten ötürü hep ikinci planda tutulmuş bir çok üniversitede görevde yükselme sınavı uzun yıllar boyunca açılmamış kurumlardaki amir pozisyonundaki görevlerin vekaleten yürütülmesi sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca üniversite yönetimine veya siyasi erk'e yakın olan kişilere hülle yolu açılarak, atama için gerekli şartları taşıyanların görevde yükselme sınavı şartına bağlı olmayan unvanlara doğrudan ataması yapılabilmekle birlikte, bazen bu uygulamanın, görevde yükselme suretiyle atama yapılması gereken kadrolara sınavsız atama yolu olarak kullanıldığı da görülmektedir.

Örneğin;

-Şube Müdürü kadrosuna atanabilmek için görevde yükselme eğitimine girmek ve yapılacak sınavda duyurulan boş kadro sayısı ölçüsünde başarılı olmak gerekmektedir.

-Daire Başkanı kadrosuna atanabilmek için ise görevde yükselme eğitimi ve sınav şartı bulunmamaktadır. (Kurumların özel düzenlemelerinde aranan şartlar hariç olmak üzere) genel olarak lisans mezunu olan ve en az 10 hizmet yılı (önlisans mezunları için en az 12 yıl hizmet) bulunan memurlar, hangi unvanda bulunurlarsa bulunsunlar doğrudan Daire Başkanı olarak atanabilir daha sonrada bu görevden

alınarak (bu görevde belli bir süre çalışma şartı olmadığından, atama ve alma işlemi aynı gün de gerçekleştirilebilir) Şube Müdür kadrosuna atanabilmektedir.

Bu şekilde üst kadro almalarının sağlanması sık sık görülen bir uygulamadır. Bu da Adams'ın eşitlik kuramında bahsettiği motivasyon bozukluğu ve adalet çelişkisinin idari personel tarafından yaşanmasına sebep olmaktadır.

Yaşanan bir diğer sorun ise idari kadrolara 2547 sayılı YÖK Kanunu'nun 13/b-4 maddesine akademik personelin görevlendirilmesidir. Birçok üniversitede Genel Sekreter kadrosu başta olmak üzere daire başkanlıklarına ve hastane başmüdürlüklerine bahsi geçen maddeye göre akademik personel arasından görevlendirilme yapılmakta bu durumda asıl görevi bu kadroları doldurarak ilgili kadronun görevlerini yapmak olan idari personelin önünü tıkamaktadır. Tabii bu durum ilgili kadroyu alarak statü değişikliği ve ekonomik genişlik sağlanmasını engellemektedir. Yasal olarak görevden uzaklaştıramadıkları daire başkanlıklarına koordinatör olarak hiçbir yetkisi olmadığı halde akademisyen görevlendirilmekte, daire başkanlıkları bu koordinatöre bağlanıp yok sayılmakta, görevler koordinatör tarafından yürütüldüğü için, tüm memurların görevde yükselmede ideali olan daire başkanlığı makamı küçük düşürülmektedir.

VI. DEĞERLENDİRME

Çalıştıran, örgütün amaçlarının gerçekleştirilme boyutu ve bu amaçlara ulaşma çabalarında personelin katkı biçimi ve derecesi hakkında bilgilenmek, örgütü geliştirmek için gerekli kararları almak zorundadır. Çalışanlar çalışmalarının takdir edilmesini, başarılarının karşılığını görmeyi, çalışanla çalışmayan, verimli ile verimsiz, başarılı ile başarısız arasında bir ayırım gözetilmesini bekler. Çalışanlar bu tür ruhsal gereksinimleri karşılandığı ölçüde örgüte bağlanır, verimleri artar.

Görevde yükselme ile ilgili yönetmelik, bu alandaki boşluğun doldurulması açısından olumlu bir çalışmadır. Bu yönetmelik, uygulamadaki görevde yükselmeyle ilgili sıkıntıları giderebilmek, haksızlıkları önlemek, kayırcılığa son verebilmek açısından atılması gereken bir adımdır. Amaç, bu konuyla ilgili genel bir çerçeve çizmek, ayrıntıların belirlenmesi işini de kurumların kendilerine bırakmaktır. Çünkü her kurumun kendi alanıyla ilgili özel durumlarının olması doğaldır. Bu yönetmeliğin çıkarılması yerinde bir karar olmakla

birlikte Bakanlar Kurulu, tüm görevde yükselme yönetmeliklerinin genel çerçevesini belirleyen genel Görevde Yükselme Yönetmeliğini önemli şekilde değiştirdi.

31.08.2013 tarihinde yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren yönetmelik değişikliği uygulamada sıkıntılara sebep olabilecek bazı hususları da içermektedir.

Bu konuları maddeler halinde şöylece sıralayabiliriz:

- Seçim alanı olanaklar elverdiği ölçüde geniş tutulmalı,
- En yeterli elemanlar seçilip yükseltilmeli,
- İlerisi kapalı olan memurluklar, birer çıkmaz olmaktan kurtarılmalı ve her çeşit işte daha yukarı mevkilere yükselme olanakları sağlanmalı,
- Olanaklar elverdiği ölçüde memurlar yeteneklerini geliştirmeye özendirilmeli,
- Yükselmek için gerekli niteliklere sahip bütün memurlara eşit olanaklar sağlanmalıdır.
- Yönetmeliğin, "kapsam" başlıklı 2. maddesinde söz konusu yönetmeliğin nerelerde ve kimler için uygulanacağı belirlenmiştir. Maddenin 2. bendinde, yönetmelik hükümlerinden istisna tutulan kurumlar sayılmıştır. Bu şekildeki bir uygulama ile yönetmeliğin alanı epey daraltılmış olmaktadır. Ayrıca, aynı konumda olup da farklı kurumlarda çalışanlar arasında uygulama farklılığı olma olasılığı vardır ki bu da eşitlik ve adalet düşüncesine aykırı bir durumdur. Öte yandan, yönetmeliğin, müdür ve daha alt görevlere görevde yükselme suretiyle atanacaklar hakkında uygulanacağı hüküm altına alınmıştır. Halbuki atamalarda en büyük sıkıntı Üniversitelerde de Şube Müdürü üstünde sayılan kadrolarda yaşanmaktadır. Bu kadrolar, üniversitelerde ise yönetim değişikliği ile boş olan kadroların o günkü yönetime yakın kişiler tarafından doldurulmaktadır. Bu kadroların yönetmelik hükümleri dışında tutulması, söz konusu sıkıntılı durumların devam edeceği anlamına gelmektedir. Bahsi geçen neden ile görevde yükselme yönetmeliğinin tüm kadroları kapsayacak şekilde olması daha hakkaniyetli olacaktır.
- Yapılan bir diğer değişiklikte -Şube müdürü, müdür ve bunlarla aynı düzeydeki görevlere görevde yükselme suretiyle atanacak olanlar yazılı ve sözlü sınava girecek olmasıdır ki böyle bir uygulama kayırmacılığa sebep olabilir.

- Yönetmeliğin, "Öğrenim düzeyi" başlıklı 5. maddesinde hangi görevler için hangi düzeyde öğrenim gerektiği ile ilgili bilgiler vardır. Bu durum, yerinde bir uygulama olmakla birlikte, maddenin son fıkrasında getirilen istisnai durumlar maddenin işlerliğine darbe vurmaktadır. Çünkü müdür ve müdür yardımcısı olmak için istenen dört yıllık yüksek öğrenim şartı, bazı özel durumlarda aranmamaktadır ki bu hüküm, sıkıntı doğurabilecek bir istisnadır. Özellikle belediyelerde bulunan özel kalem kadrosuna atama yapmak için hiçbir şart aranmamakta, hatta memuriyet şartı bile gözetilmemekte ve atanan kişi belli süreyi tamamladıktan sonra kadrolu idarici olarak atanmaktadır. Milyonlarca kişi KPSS sınavında memur olmak için ter dökerken siyasi gücü arkasına alan kişi milyonlarca insanın önüne geçmektedir.
- Yukarıda bahsettiğimiz hülle yöntemi Üniversitelerde çok sık başvurulan bir yöntem olarak kullanıldığı için İdari Personel üzerinde olumsuz etki yapmakta idari personelin hayal kırıklığına ve motivasyon kaybına yol açarak, personelin aidiyet duygusunu ortadan kaldırarak çalışanın mutsuz olmasına sebep vermektedir.
- Son olarak konuya Üniversiteler açısından bakarsak en büyük sorun akademik ve idari personeli kapsayan üniversitelere yönelik bir personel veya üniversite kanunu'nun olmaması, çeşitli kanunlardaki hükümlerin uygulanması sonucunu doğurmakta bu da boşluklara ve art niyete sebep olabilmektedir. Özellikle üniversiteler hem akademik hem de idari personel için bir görevde yükselme kanununa sahip olmalıdır. Böyle bir kanun üniversitelerin işlerliğini ve tüm personelin aidiyet duygusunu artıracaktır

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Üniversitelerde protokol yönetimi, yaşanan problemler uygulama şekilleri ve çözüm önerileri

Elif Kılıç¹, Tuncay Varol², Filiz Ersen³

¹Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Eskişehir, elifkilig@ogu.edu.tr

²Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Eskişehir, tvarol@ogu.edu.tr

³Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Eskişehir, fersen@ogu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Protokol Yönetimi bütün kamu kurumlarında uygulanması gereken kurallar bütünüdür. Ancak Üniversitelerde yeterli düzeyde uygulanmamaktadır. Oysaki konferans, panel, tören gibi etkinliklerin en çok yapıldığı kamu kurumu üniversitelerdir. Bu etkinlikler yapılırken sadece protokol mensuplarının oturma düzeni değil sunucu metninin hazırlanması, salonda bulunan bayrakların bayrak yönetmeliğine uygun olup olmaması, sunucunun giyim kuşamına kadar birçok detaylı konuyu içermektedir. Protokol kuralları her ülkede önemlidir. Yurtdışında protokol enstitüleri kurulmuştur. Türkiye’de de protokol bilgisi kamu kurumunda olsun olmasın herkesin bilmesi gereken kurallardır. Konferans, seminer, panel gibi Ulusal ya da Uluslararası birçok tören ve etkinlik Üniversitelerde yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmamızda yer alan bilgilerin bilinmesi Üniversitenin kurumsallaşması ve diğer üniversiteler arasında saygın bir yer kazanması için çok önemlidir. Birçok akademisyenin ve öğrencinin katıldığı törenlerde bu bilgilerin uygulanmamasından dolayı karşılaşılan sorunlar problem olarak görülmektedir. Yöneticilerin kamusal yaşamda protokol kurallarını bilmesi kurumsal temsil niteliklerinin yasal bir gereği olmakla birlikte, kurumun dışa olan imajı içinde çok önemlidir. Bu çalışma Üniversitelerde protokol kurallarına uyulmasının kurumsallaşmak ve temsil niteliği açısından ne kadar önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Çalışmamız tören ve etkinliklerde yaşanan sorunlar ve bunların çözüm önerilerini içermektedir. Üniversitelerin Protokol kurallarına uymasının sağlanması ve bunun bütün üniversitelerde uygulanması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: protokol yönetimi, üniversitelerde protokol, tören düzeni, akademik protokol

1. GİRİŞ

Diplomatik alanda protokol kurallarının temeli, Yunanlılar tarafından atılmıştır. Elçilerin dokunulmazlığı gibi ilk diplomasi kuralı Yunanlılar tarafından yaratılmış; daha sonra Romalılar tarafından da uygulanmıştır. Romalılarda elçilere gösterilen saygı ve itibar bugünlere kadar gelmiştir. Romalılar elçilere bayramlarda, törenlerde ve festivallerde senatörler düzeyinde önem ve öncelik vermişlerdir (Ünlütürk, 2002:14). Diplomatik protokol 14. Yüzyılda Romalılar tarafından bir sanat olarak benimsenmiş ve ilk diplomasi okulu Venedik’te açılmıştır. Daha sonra Fransa’da da protokol çekici bir meslek haline gelmiştir (Ünlüsoy, 1999:3)XIV Louis protokolü, ‘Bir tür Din’ olarak tanımlamıştır.

Tarih boyunca Türk Devletlerinde protokol, devlet yönetiminin temel unsurlarından biri olmuştur. Mete Han’dan itibaren bütün Türk Devletleri törensel kurallardan oluşan belirli bir disiplin ve düzen içinde yönetilmişlerdir. Bu yüzden protokol kuralları Türk devlet yönetiminde tarih boyunca disiplin içinde titizlikle uygulanmıştır. Protokol kuralları (teşrifat) yazılı olarak ilk kez Fatih Sultan Mehmet döneminde Kanunname-i Ali Osman’da yer almış; Kanuni sultan Süleyman döneminde de Saray’da Tefrifatii Divan-ı Humayun

(protokol dairesi) kurulmuştur. Ayrıca, devlet yönetim okulu olan Mekteb-i Enderun'da yüzyıllarca Teşrifat Dersi olarak okutulmuştur. [1] Kanuni'nin ardından Avrupa'nın yedi devletinin saray nazırlarını göndererek Osmanlı'dan protokol kurallarını öğrenme yoluna gittiği ve "Bugün hala Türkiye, Dünyada protokol bilgisinin öncüsüdür. Arap ülkeleri ve Orta Asya devletlerine protokol dersleri Türkler tarafından verilmektedir, Avrupa'da protokol müdürlerinin çoğunluğu Türklerden oluşmaktadır. Türkiye'de devlet protokolü ilk kez 1926'da Mustafa Kemal Atatürk tarafından belirlendi, ikinci kez 1960 ihtilalinin ardından, üçüncü ve son kez de 1980 ihtilali sonrası düzenlenerek günümüze kadar gelmiştir.

Türkiye'de, bugüne kadar protokol konusunda yayımlanmış olan kitapların, genel olarak, devlet yaşamındaki diplomatik davranış kurallarıyla, sosyal yaşamdaki görgü ve nezaket kurallarını içerdiği görülmektedir. Oysa kamusal alanda memurdan bakana kadar her görevlinin yönetsel ve sosyal yaşamı *Protokol* denilen törensel ve biçimsel kurallar içinde geçmektedir. Buna karşın, askeri, mülki ve diplomatik protokoller dışında, sivil kamusal alanda protokol konusunda belirlenmiş kurallar bulunmamaktadır. Bu yüzden, kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarında uygulanan protokol kuralları, genellikle örgütsel geleneğe ve yöneticilerin bilgi, görgü ve deneyimlerine bağlı olarak her kurumda farklı olmaktadır. Türkiye'de sivil kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarında bütün görevlilerin ve yöneticilerin büyük bir gereksinimi olan kamusal protokol kuralları, ilk kez Nihat Aytürk'ün yazdığı Protokol Yönetimi adıyla yayımlanan kitapta belirlenmiştir. [1]

Üniversitelerde uygulanan akademik protokol yönetimiyle ilgili ülkemizde hazırlanmış bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Protokol kuralları sadece oturma düzeni değil, çok geniş bir kapsamda değerlendirilmektedir. Makam odalarında bulunan bayrakların, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlığı'nın bakanlar kurulu kararı ile yayımlanmış olduğu Türk Bayrağı Tüzüğüne uygun olması da protokol kurallarının bir parçasıdır. Bu çalışmada Üniversitelerde Protokol kurallarının ne kadar uygulandığı ve törenlerde yapılması gerekenler anlatılmıştır.

RESMİ TÖREN OTURMA DÜZENİ

Üniversitelerde yapılan resmi törenlerde oturma düzeni önemli bir noktadır. Törenlerde onur konuğu varsa daima 1 numaraya oturtulur, ev sahibi olan Rektör ya da öğretim üyesi 2. numaraya oturtulurken geri kalan zevat Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi'nin belirlediği devlet protokol sırasına göre sıralanarak oturma düzeni yapılır. Onur konuğu yoksa Rektör her zaman 1 numarada oturur. Oturma düzeni sağlıklı şekilde aşağıdaki gibi yapılır.

İlke Olarak;

Ev sahibi Konuğu

Ast Üst'ü

Erkek Hanımı Sağına Alır.

Davet ve Törenlerde Onur Konuğu Orta Merkezde

(1 Numarada) Oturur.

Ev sahibi Daima 2 Numaradır.

Onur Konuğu Ev sahibini Sağına Alır. 2. Konuk Onur Konuğunun Soluna; 3. Konuk Ev sahibinin Sağına Oturur.

8 - 6 - 4 - 2 - 1 - ES - 3 - 5 - 7

Onur konuğunun dışında ev sahibinden daha üst biri de olsa ev sahibinin yeri asla değişmez. Onur Konuğu geldiği zaman en ön protokolde Rektör haricinde kurumdan başkası oturamaz. Salonda Rektör yardımcıları, Genel Sekreter oturma düzeninde kurum personeline ayrılan sol tarafın en önüne otururlar. Sadece onur konuğunun önündeki sehpa da çiçek olur.

Resmi Törenlerde Oturma Planı (Protokol Listesine Göre)

9 7 5 3 1 2 4 6 8

Eşli Oturma

5-eşi 3-eşi 1-eşi 2-eşi 4-eşi

Davet / Tören Eşli İse,

Ulusal / Kurumsal Davette Ev sahibi Konuğunu Sağına Alır.

Eşleri Kendi Yanlarında Otururlar.

Diğer Davetli Erkekler Eşlerini Sağına Alırlar.

Onur / Yabancı Konuğu Olan Kurumsal Törenlerde Eşli Oturma

K=Konuk OK=Onur Konuğu Es=Ev Sahibi

K&Eşi-OK Eşi- OK-ES-ES Eşi-K&Eşi

K&Eşi-YK Eşi-ES-YK-ES Eşi-K&Eşi

Onur Konuğu Olan Kurumsal Törende Eşsiz Oturma

7 5 3 OK(1) ES(2) 4 6 8

Törenlerde eşler bulunduğu zaman, eşinin sahip olduğu önde gelme hakkını kullanırlar. Ancak makam sahibi katılmadığı zaman eşi de bu hakkı kaybeder. Kendi unvanı ne ise ona göre bir yere oturtulur.

Törenlerde Oturma Düzeni

KURUM PERSONELİ PROTOKOL ÖĞRENCİLER

Aniden veya davetsiz gelen protokol için öğrenci sıra düzeninin ilk sırası ayrılmalıdır.

SUNUŞ ve HİTAP

Konferans, panel gibi bilimsel törenlerde hazırlanan sunuş metni ve hitap konuları, plaket takdiminde yapılan sıralama konularına değineceğiz.

Düzenlenen tören eğer Uluslararası törense İstiklal Marşı okunmaz. İstiklal Marşı okunacaksa sunuş şu şekilde yapılır. Sizleri Cumhuriyetimizin Kurucusu Büyük Önder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, silah arkadaşları ile Aziz Şehitlerimizin ve hayatını kaybetmiş değerli bilim insanlarımızın manevi huzurlarında saygı duruşuna, akabinde İstiklal Marşı'nı okumaya davet ediyorum.

Törene başlamadan yapılan hitap;

Uluslararası, Kurumlararası Resmi Törenlerde ;

Onur Konuğu İle Tüm Konuklara Hitap Edilir:

“Sayın (Onur konuğunun unvanı), Değerli Konuklar” Denir.

Uluslararası Toplantı, Kongre, Konferans ve Törenlerde

Ülke Adı Da Söylenir: T.C. Maliye Bakanı Sayın...,

Ürdün Krallığı Ekonomi Bakanı Sayın...

Fransa Sorbonne Üniversitesi Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Sayın....

Kurumsal Bir Törende;

Sadece Kurum Amiri Zikredilir. Yardımcıları ve Birim Amirleri Zikredilmez.

Sayın Rektörüm

Sayın Rektör Yardımcılarım

Sayın Dekanlarım **Denmez.** *Hepsini Rektör Temsil Eder.*

Sayın Rektörüm, Değerli Konuklar, Sevgili Öğrenciler Denir.

Kurumsal Törenlerde

“Sayın Bakanım, Değerli Konuklar» Denir. Sayın kelimesi daima isimden önce gelir, ünvanından önce gelmez.

İlde Düzenlenen Törenlerde

«Sayın Valim, Değerli Konuklar” Denir.

Ya Da Varsa;

Beş Temel Organın Temsilcileri Varsa Zikredilir:

Sayın Valim

Sayın Garnizon Komutanım

Sayın Belediye Başkanım

Sayın C. Başsavcım

Sayın Rektörüm

Değerli Konuklar.

İllerde Yapılan Törenlerde Bakan Varsa,

Sadece Bakan Zikredilir:

«Sayın Bakanım, Değerli Konuklar» Denir.

Törenlerde Konuşma Sırası *Asttan Üste Doğrudur*. Önce ev sahibi, en son onur konuğu (varsa) konuşur. İl Protokolü'nün katıldığı törenlerde il protokol sıralamasına göre konuşma sırası asttan üstedir. Takdimde konuklar davet edilir, en üst konuğun daveti teşriflerini arz ederim şeklindedir.

Törenlerde plaket, armağan, ödül, diploma, sertifika vs verilecekse verecek kişiler *üstten asta doğru* davet edilir.

Törenlerde açılış konuşmalarından sonra gelen telgraflar okunur. Akademik açılış ve mezuniyet törenlerinde sadece Cumhurbaşkanı ve YÖK başkanının mesajı okunur. Bakanlar tarafından gelen mesajlar *okunmaz* sadece isimleri zikredilerek teşekkür edilir. YÖK başkanı ve Cumhurbaşkanı tarafından mesaj gelmediyse Bakan'dan gelen mesaj okunabilir.

Üniversite yönetiminin en üst düzeyi olan rektör ve rektör yardımcılara hitap ederken her zaman sayın rektörüm şeklinde ifade edilir. Hocam kelimesi kullanılmaz.

Diğer törenler

Eğitim-Öğretim yılı açılış ve kapanış törenlerinin dışında;

Üniversitede düzenlenen resmi devlet törenlerinde aynı protokol uygulanır.

Üniversitenin alt birimleri tarafından düzenlenen, sadece üniversite protokolüne davetiye gönderilen törenlerde İl Protokol listesinde yer alan Üniversitemiz protokol üyelerinin katılıp katılmayacakları teyit edilir ve koltuklar ayrılır.

Törenlerde sunuş yapacak konuşmacı koyu renk takım elbise giymelidir. Ceketin ön düğmesi iliklenmiş bakımlı, resmi ve temiz olmalıdır.

YAŞANAN SORUNLAR

Tören ya da etkinliklerde protokol mensupları için ayrılan yerlere ev sahibi Üniversite'nin öğretim üyelerinin oturmak istemesi, Profesör olmanın önde oturmak için yeterli olduğunun düşünülmesi karşılaşılan bir problemdir. Oysaki güncel hayatta bile ev sahibi iseniz misafirinizi en iyi yerde oturtmaya özen gösterirsiniz, ev sahibi üniversitenin öğretim üyelerinin önde oturmak için sorun çıkarması yaşanan sorunlardandır. Müdür, Dekan vs gibi makamların üniversite Protokolü'nün davetli olduğu il Protokolü'nün olmadığı etkinliklerde ön sırada oturmaları uygun görülmektedir. Rektör bütün üniversiteyi temsil ettiğinden ev sahibi Üniversitenin öğretim üyelerinin törenlerde önde oturması uygun değildir.

Dışarıdan misafir gelen konuk oturduğu yerle ilgili sorun çıkartmazken kendi üniversitenizin öğretim üyelerinin sorun çıkarması kurumun imajını zedeler. Örnek verecek olursak Törende önde oturmak isteyen bir Profesör tören başlamadan ön sıradaki emniyet müdürünün yerine oturarak "emniyet müdürü geldiğinde kalkar yerime geçerim" diyerek öne geçer ve Emniyet müdürünün içeri girmesiyle "Benim yerime başkası oturmuş" diyerek salonu terk etmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu üniversitenin diğer kurumlarla olan iletişimini ve imajını zedeler çünkü her yönetici kendi kurumunu temsil eder. Protokol bireyi değil kurumları temsil eder.

Düzenlenen törenlerde sunuş yapan kişinin kimleri zikredeceğini bilmemesi de başka bir sorundur. Sayın Rektörüm, Sayın Rektör Yardımcılarım, Sayın Dekanlar, Sayın Öğretim üyeleri diyerek neredeyse bütün Üniversite personelinin saymaya çalışması ve bunlardan birini atlaması durumunda öğretim üyelerinden "Bizi neden zikretmedi" gibi tepkiler almasına yol açarken Üniversite Rektörü'nün bütün Üniversiteyi temsil ettiğinin bilinmesi bu sorunun cevabı için yeterli olacaktır. Ayrıca sunuş yapacak kişinin kıyafetine dikkat etmesi, resmi giyim tarzını seçmesi ve ceket giymesi tercih edilmelidir.

Protokolün katılmasının istendiği etkinliklerde davetiye gönderilmesi ve bu amaçla katılımın çok olması amaçlanmaktadır. Ancak etkinliği düzenleyen birimin davetiyeleri gönderip LCV(Lütfen Cevap Veriniz) işlemini kullanmaması ya da hem düzenleyen birimin hem de Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler biriminin göndermesi etkinliğe katılımı ilgili sorunlara yol açmaktadır. İki biriminde LCV (Lütfen Cevap Veriniz) için kurumları araması kurum imajı için hoş bir görüntü olmamaktadır. Etkinlikten bir gün önce davet edilen protokol aranarak katılımın teyit edilmesi, katılacakların isimlerinin ve unvanlarının etiketlere yazılarak oturma düzeninin yapılması gerekmektedir.

Bakanlıklara bağlı kurumlara baktığımızda kurumlarda Türk Bayrağı yönetmeliği eksiksiz olarak uygulanırken Üniversitelerde buna dikkat edilmemektedir. Rektör odası ve yöneticilerin odasında bulunan bayrakların yönetmeliğe uygun olmamasının diğer bir sebebi de protokol kurallarının bilinmemesidir. Türk Bayrağı makam odasında Makam sahibinin sağına kurum bayrağı da soluna gelecek şekilde yerleştirilmelidir. Türk Bayrağı kanununun uygulanması gerekmektedir.

ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

Üniversitelerde protokol işlerinin düzenli işleyişi için bu işi yapan Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler biriminin protokol ile ilgilenen kişileri görevlendirmesi, ya da bu işi yapan ayrı birim kurulması sağlanmalıdır. Protokol işini yapan birim ile etkinlik yapan birimler arasında iletişimin sağlanması bu işlerin tek elden yürütülmesi gereklidir. Davetiye dağıtım, lev, sunuş metni, oturma düzeni, sunuş yapacak kişinin seçimi gibi kısacası etkinlikle ilgili bütün işlerin birimlerle iletişim halinde koordinasyonlu bir şekilde yürütülmesi gereklidir.

Türk Bayrağı kanununa uyulması ve bütün makamların bu yönetmeliğe göre düzenlenmesi gereklidir.

Türkiye'deki bütün üniversitelerde standart bir düzenin kurulması için, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı ya da Dış İşleri Bakanlığı tarafından düzenlenen yönetmeliğin hazırlanması, kitaplık broşür gibi materyallerin bütün üniversitelere dağıtımının sağlanması ve bunun uygulamaya geçirilmesi gerekir.

Üniversite akademik ve idari personeline protokolle ilgili eğitimlerin verilmesi, yeni işe başlayan memurlar için düzenlenen hizmet içi eğitimde bu konuyla ilgili bilgilerinde verilmesi gerekir.

Kişiler kendilerini değil kurumlarını temsil eder, kurum imajının en iyi şekilde olması için protokol bilgisinin olması şarttır. Protokol bilmeyen bir yönetici gittiği etkinlikte nerede oturacağını, ne zaman konuşma yapacağını bilmezse ikinci plana atılabileceği gibi, temsil ettiği kurumun imajını da zedelemesine yol açabilir. Yöneticilerin protokol eğitimlerini alması gerekmektedir.

Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müdürlüğü'nün esnek çalışma saatleri göz önüne alındığında bu birimlerde çalışan personelin mesai ücreti, ulaşım sorunu, gibi faktörlerin değerlendirilmesi, birimin daire başkanlığına dönüştürülmesi, nitelikli eleman çalıştırılması ve iş bölümünün çalışan elemanların niteliklerine göre yapılması gerekmektedir.

SONUÇ

Üniversiteler diğer kamu kurumlarının aksine protokol uygulamalarının en az uygulandığı kurumlardır. Protokol kuralları her ülkede önemlidir. Yurtdışında protokol enstitüleri kurulmuştur. Türkiye'de de protokol bilgisi kamu kurumunda olsun olmasın herkesin bilmesi gereken kurallardır. Konferans, seminer, panel gibi ulusal ya da Uluslararası birçok tören ve etkinlik Üniversitelerde her zaman kesinlikle olması gereken etkinliklerdir. Bu çalışmamızda yer alan bilgilerin bilinmesi Üniversitenin kurumsallaşması ve diğer üniversiteler arasında saygın bir yer kazanması için çok önemlidir. Bir çok akademisyenin ve öğrencinin katıldığı törenlerde bu bilgilerin uygulanmamasından dolayı karşılaşılan sorunlar ya da sorun çıkmaması kurumun imajı için büyük önem taşır. Yöneticilerin kamusal yaşamda protokol kurallarını bilmesi kurumsal temsil niteliklerinin yasal bir gereği olmakla birlikte, kurumun dışa olan imajı içinde çok önemlidir. Bu çalışma Üniversitelerde protokol kurallarına uyulmasının kurumsallaşmak ve temsil niteliği açısından ne kadar önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Üniversitelerde protokol işleri Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müdürlükleri tarafından yapılmaktadır. Bazı üniversiteler bu birimin adını Protokol-Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müdürlüğü olarak düzenlemekte bazıları ise Protokol Müdürlüğü adı altında ayrı bir birim kurmaktadır. Türkiye'de 179

Üniversite olduğunu ve bir Üniversite'nin senede en az 150 bilimsel etkinlik düzenlediğini varsaydığımızda törenlerde uygulanması gereken yukarıda bahsettiğimiz konuların önemini bir kez daha anlamış oluruz. Bu çalışma Üniversitelerdeki etkinlik ve törenlere belli bir standart getirilmesi, düzenin oluşturulması, bilimin yapıldığı kurumların kültürel anlamda da ilerlemesinin öneminin kavranması amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

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Üniversitelerde özel kalem çalışma yaşam alanında karşılaşılan problemler ve çözüm önerileri

Raşide Yörük*, Lale Çiçek*

**Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Yükseköğretimin Yönetimi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
ryoruk@ogu.edu.tr, laleb@ogu.edu.tr*

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı üniversite rektör, rektör yardımcıları ve rektör danışmanları yanında çalışan özel kalemlerinin, çalışma yaşam alanlarında karşılaştığı problemlere, yaşanan örneklerden yola çıkarak çözüm önerileri getirebilmektir.

Üniversitelerde üst düzey yöneticileri akademik yöneticilerdir. Üniversitelerde Özel kalemler idari personel gibi çalışıp, akademik personel gibi düşünmek zorunda kalabilirler. Yöneticiler çalışma zamanlarını, idari yönetim ve akademik çalışmaları ile birlikte yürütmektedirler. Çalışma yaşam alanındaki problemler, çözüm odaklı bakış açısı ve düşüncesi ile ve özel kalemin kendini, çalışılan ortamın niteliklerine uygun donanımına sahip olacak şekilde yetiştirmesiyle daha alt seviyeye indirilebilir. Kurum içindeki koordinasyonun sağlanmasında en önemli unsurlardan biri de iletişimidir. Etkili bir iletişimle kurum içerisindeki çatışmaların yaşanmasının, farklı görüşlerin oluşmasının önüne geçebilebileceği gibi kurum çalışanlarının motivasyonunun artmasına da neden olunabilir. Bu amaca bağlı olarak özel kalemlerde çalışan personelin yaşadıkları problemler üzerinde durularak bir çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bu çalışma üniversite yöneticileri ve özel kalemleriyle karşılıklı görüşme tekniğiyle açık uçlu soru sorularak hazırlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Kalem, Yönetici Sekreteri, Yönetici Asistanı.

GİRİŞ

Günümüzde yöneticilerin başarılı olabilmek için etkinlik ve verimlilik kavramına önem vermeleri ile özel kalem çalışanlarının da önemi artmaya başlamıştır. Üniversitelerde özel kalem çalışanları genel olarak sekreter unvanı ile çalışırlar, rektör, rektör yardımcısı ve danışmanların yanında çalışan yönetici yardımcılardır.

Özel kalem çalışma yaşam alanındaki problemlerden, 1. Üniversitelerde özel kalem çalışanın meslek tanımı olmayışı, 2. Özel kalem çalışanın niteliksel özelliklerinden kaynaklanan problemler, 3. Üniversite özel kalem çalışma yaşam alanında akademik personel ve idari personel çalışma saatlerinden kaynaklanan problemler, araştırılmıştır.

Özel kalem çalışma yaşam alanında yaşanan problemler yöneticilerin ve yönetilenlerin motivasyonunu doğrudan etkilemekte ve bu ortamda çalışan yönetici yardımcılarının önemini daha da artırmaktadır.

1. Üniversitelerde Özel Kalem Çalışanının Meslek Tanımı Olmaması

Üniversitelerde yönetici yardımcısı olarak çalışan sekreterler özel kalem ünvanını kullanmaktadırlar. Çalışma zamanlarının yarısı telefon görüşmeleriyle geçer. Güne genellikle bir telefon görüşmesiyle başlarlar, telefon çalar:

-Efendim

-Aydın Bey'in makamımı?

-Evet efendim.

-Özel kalemiyle görüşebilir miyim?

- Benim !! Cevabını verir ve görüşmesini yapar.

Görüşme yapılan kişi randevu saatinde görüşmeye gelir. Bir kapıda yazan "sekreter" yazısına bir de ofiste çalışana bakar.

-Buyurun, nasıl yardımcı olabilirim? Sorusunun cevabı,

-Ben Aydın Bey'in özel kalemini arıyorum, olur.

Üniversitelerde üst düzey yönetici yardımcılarını genellikle özel kalem çalışanı olarak adlandırılır. Özel kalem yöneticinin/kurumunun temsilcisidir. Özel kalemlerde, sekreterler veya farklı meslek gruplarından olan çalışanlar genel sekreterliğe bağlı olarak "görevlendirme" ile çalışırlar. Üniversitelerde özel kalem çalışanının meslek tanımı yoktur. Bilimsel uğraşlarda tanım yapmak önemlidir. Çünkü tanım; anlamı sınırlar ve standartlaştırır, anlatımı sistemleştirir, konuyu daha kolay anlaşılır hale getirir ve böylece de iletişimi kolaylaştırır. Ancak bunun, belirli ölçü ve ölçütlere dayalı olarak yapılması gerektiği de açıktır. (BAŞPINAR, ALTINÖZ, 2012: 6)

Konuya sekreterlik mesleğinden baktığımızda;

Uluslararası Profesyonel Sekreterler Birliği (IAAP), sekreteri, büro yeterliliklerinin kendine sağladığı üstünlüklerden yararlanarak, doğrudan emir almadan sorumluluk alabilen, tanımlanmış yetki sınırları içinde karar verip bunları uygulayabilen bir yönetici yardımcısı (BAŞPINAR, ALTINÖZ, 2012: 6) olarak tanımlamıştır.

1980 yılında Yaygın Yükseköğretim Kurumu (YAYKUR) bünyesinde Meslek Yüksek Okullarına bağlı Sekreterlik Programı açılmış, 1982 yılında Meslek Yüksek Okulları üniversitelere bağlanmış, Büro Yönetimi ve Sekreterlik Programı (önlisans) açılmıştır. Program 2009 yılından itibaren "Büro Yönetimi ve Yönetici Asistanlığı" olarak isim değiştirmiştir. Günümüzde sekreterin çalışma ortamında işlevinin artmasıyla kullanılan unvanında da değişiklikler yapılmaya başlanmıştır.

"Sekreter", ingilizceden dilimize geçmiş bir kelime olup "sır saklayan" manasındadır. "Asistan" yine ingilizce kelime olup "Assist" kökünden gelir. Yani asiste eden, destek veren, yardım eden anlamındadır.

Türk Dil Kurumu sözlüğünde sekreter (isim Fransızca secrétaire), 1. Özel ya da kamu kuruluşlarında

haberleşmeyi sağlayan, yazışma yapabilen görevli anlamında kullanılır. Bu klasik ve dar bir tanımdır.

Türk Dil Kurumu sözlüğünde asistan (isim, Fransızca assistant), 1. Yardımcı, 2. Araştırma Görevlisi tanımı yapılmaktadır. Üniversitelerde genellikle 2. tanım kullanılmaktadır. (TDK, Güncel Türkçe Sözlük).

Teoride yapılan bu tanımlar uygulamaya geçildiğinde iletişim problemi olarak yaşanabiliyor. Aşağıdaki şekilde bir konuşma, yaşanan örnektir.

Telefonunuz çalar; -Efendim,

-Aydın Hoca ile görüşebilmiyim?

-Burası Aydın Bey'in makamı buyurun,

-Ben Aydın Bey'in asistanı ile görüşmek istemiştim.

-Nasıl yardımcı olabilirim?

-Hocanızın akademik çalışma alanı ile ilgili, kendisiyle görüşmek veya asistanıyla görüşmek isterim, veya bir öğrenci;

-Hocamız ile görüşebilir miyim?

-Hocamız toplantıda ben yardımcı olabilirmiyim?

-Beni dersimizin asistanına yönlendirebilir misiniz? şeklinde iletişimler yaşanabilmektedir.

"Sekreter" büro ortamı çalışanı, "asistan" akademik çalışma alanındaki çalışanlar gibi algılanmaktadır.

Unvanların iş analizi ve tanımlamasıyla belirlendiğini düşünürsek, aynı iş pozisyonu için kullanılan unvanların farklı kurumlarda aynı karşılığı bulmasını bekleriz. Belirli standartlar içinde kalınması gerekmele birlikte kurumların uygulamalarında bir nebze farklılık olması normal kabul edilebilir. Özel kalem çalışanlarının, çalışma yaşam alanını iyi yönetebilecek bir unvana sahip olması, bu ortamlardaki çalışanların verimini ve çalışma kalitesini artıracaktır.

Çağdaş yönetim yaklaşımlarını, geleneksel yönetim yaklaşımlarından ayıran temel faktör, geleneksel yönetim yaklaşımlarında sahiplik esasına dayanan yönetim anlayışının yerini, çağdaş yönetim yaklaşımlarında profesyonel yönetim anlayışının almasıdır. Kurum ve kuruluşların yönetsel ve örgütsel alanda başarılı olmaları, görece olarak daha karmaşık olan çağdaş iş ve iş yapma yöntemlerini başarıyla yönetmelerine bağlıdır (ALTINÖZ, TUTAR, BAYRAKTAR, 2004).

Konuya bu açıdan baktığımızda özel kalem çalışma anlayışı "geleneksel yönetim yaklaşımlarında sahiplik esasına dayanan yönetim anlayışına" daha yakın gözükmektedir. Profesyonel bir yöneticinin uzman bir ekip ile çalışmak isteği düşünüldüğünde, yöneticinin yakın çalışanlarının da uzman olması beklenmektedir.

2. Özel Kalem Çalışanının Niteliksel Özelliklerinden Kaynaklanan Problemler

Özel kalem çalışanının, çalışma ortamındaki işlerin yürütülebilmesi ve ortamı yönetebilmesi için gerekli olan niteliklerle donatılmış olması gerekir.

Kişilik özelliği olarak, problem olan değil, problem çözen bir kişiliğe sahip olması gerekir. Asık bir

yüzle ve sert bir ses tonuyla güne başlanıldığında problem bu defa özel kalemdir. İletişimleri sonucu negatif etkileşimler oluşur ve oluşan bu negatifliklerle yine kendisi uğraşmak zorunda kalabilir. İşini yapmak için daha fazla enerjiye ihtiyacı olur.

Özel kalem, yöneticinin yönetim anlayışı doğrultusunda makamında günlük/haftalık çalışma programını düzenlemek, telefon ve görüşme iletişimini sağlamak ve bu bilgileri düzenlemek, evrak imza dosyalarını sunmakla sorumludur.

Özel kalem çalışanları, özel olarak yöneticiyi, genel olarak kurumu temsil ederler. Güç, bir işi yapabilmek için yeterlidir. Gücün temelini fikir sistemi ve prensipler oluşturur. Yönetici sekreterinin gücü, mesleğindeki uzmanlaşmasıyla belirginleşir, uzmanlaştıkça gereksiz hareketleri, yararsız çabaları elimine eder, böylece gerçek -verimli, somut işler çıkarır.

Profesyonel çalışabilmek; Gülümseyerek başlanılan bir günü gülümseyerek bitirebilmektir, yorgun görünüyor olsa bile. Olaylara ve herşeye rağmen gülümseyebiliyorsa her zaman güçlüdür. Bir özel kalem çalışanı yaşadığı bir olayı aşağıdaki şekilde anlatmıştır:

-Yemeğe geç kaldığı birgün, koşar adımlarla çalıştığı binasından çıkar ve öğrencilerin yanından geçer, o sırada kulağına bir ağlama sesi gelir ve döner. Ağlayan bir öğrencidir, yanına gider ve sorar,

-Ne oldu?

-Yurttan atılacağım, bursum kesilecek, ben nerede kalacağım şeklinde bir felaket senaryosu..

-Sebebi ne? Diye sorduğunda,

-Kargodan bilgi evrakım gelmedi, ya kaybolursa? Cevabı gelir. Öğrenciye yemek saati olduğunu hatırlatarak,

-Senin karnın aç mı? diye sorunca evet cevabını alır.

-Şimdi gözyaşlarını sil, yemeğini ye, sonra gel problemini çözeriz, diyerek öğrencinin yanından ayrılır.

-Yemekten sonra ofisine geldiğinde, kapısında gülümseyen bir öğrenci onu beklemektedir. (Bu biraz önce dışarıda gördüğü ağlayan öğrencidir.)

-Bu defa kendisi merakla sorar, evrakını buldu mu? Cevap olarak,

-Hayır(şaşıır). Siz biraz önce ben ağlarken, yanımdan geçtiniz sonra geri döndünüz, problemimi sordunuz ve gülümseyerek sen yemeğini ye gel, problemini çözeriz demiştiniz ya.

Görevlerinin en önemli kısmını üniversitenin iç ve dış çevresiyle iletişim kurmak oluşturmaktadır. İletişim kurabilmenin iki yönü vardır; bunlar düşünsel ve duygusal kanallardır. Her ikisinde bir denge mekanizmasıyla uygulanmalıdır. Yerinde gülümseme ve yumuşak bir yaklaşım, başkalarının haklarına saygı, medeni cesaret, dürüstlük ve açıklık, işbirliği ve güven faktörleri, iyi bir iletişim kurabilmek için gerekli çabalarlardır.

Özel kalemin insanlarla diyalog kapasitesinin olması gerekir. Bu özelliklerden bazıları büro arkadaşlarıyla ahenkli bir işbirliği içinde olmak, büro yönetimini düzenleyebilmek, insanlara ismen hitap etmek, insanlara moral vermek, insanları iyi dinlemek, kurumunu en iyi şekilde temsil etmek, insanlara sevgi ve saygıyı bir hayat felsefesi olarak geliştirmek, kıskançlık alay ve kendini beğenmişlik gibi ilkel duygulara kapılmamak, görgü kurallarına uymak, sabırlı ve hoşgörülü olmak, yardımsever olmak, dedikodulara

karışmamak, ziyaretçilerle ilgilenmek, randevuları düzenlemektir.

Yönetim Bilimleri mesleğin tarifini yaparken; Önemli bir bilimsel niteliği olan sistematik bir bilgi topluluğu, bu bilgilerin uygulamaya dayalı kişisel becerileri içeren, sorumluluk duygusu ve meslek ahlakı gerektiren bir olgu olduğuna dikkat çeker. (Göral, 1995: 7)

Özel kalem çalışanı yazılı ve sözlü iletişimin mesleki bilgilerine sahip olmalıdır. Bilindiği gibi insanların birbirleriyle bilgi alışverişinde bulunmaları yazılı veya sözlü olarak yapılır. Her ikisinde de amaç, karşıdaki kişi veya kişilere anlatılmak istenen mesajı tam ve doğru bir şekilde sunmaktır. Öncelikle ne söyleneceği ve nasıl söyleneceği belirlenmelidir. Bir konuyu yazı şeklinde hazırlayabilme bilgi ve becerisine sahip olmalı yazışma kurallarını iyi bilmelidir.

Fiziki görünüş ve çalışma ortamı düzenlenmesi önemlidir. Çalışma ortamına uygun rahat hareket edilebilen ve çalışma ortamına uygun stil, temiz, zevkli sade giyim tercih edilmelidir. Güzel ve nazik bir ses tonu, sözcüklerin iyi seçimi, jestler ve mimikler, gülyüz ve gülümseme.(Göral, vd.)

Özel kalem çalışma yaşam alanlarında çalışanların ayrıntılara dikkat edebilme yeteneği olan, güçlü görsel ve işitsel belleğe sahip, sır saklayabilen, sorumluluk sahibi, düzgün ve akıcı bir dille konuşabilen, nazik, güler yüzlü, problemler karşısında çabuk ve doğru karar verebilen kimseler olmaları gerekir.

Yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda, özel kalem çalışanın çalıştığı ortamın niteliklerine uygun bir donanımına sahip olması, yaşanan problemlerin daha alt seviyeye indiğini göstermektedir. Medeniyet ayrıntıdadır (Volter). Özel kalem çalışanın ayrıntısı gülümseyebilmektir.

3. Üniversite Özel Kalem Çalışma Yaşam Alanında Akademik Personel ve İdari Personel Çalışma Saatlerinden Kaynaklanan Problemler

Çalışma ofisinde tek kişi olarak çalışan özel kalemlerin çalışma saati problemleri oluşur. Öğle yemeği saatinde toplantı uzayıp, yemeğe geç gidildiği düşünülemezken, on beş dakika geç geldiğinde kapısında problemlerle karşılaşabilir.

Uluslararası İdari Profesyoneller Birliği (IAAP) tanımında sekreter; iş yaşamının gün geçtikçe karmaşıklaşan yönetiminde, yöneticinin en yakın ortağı şeklinde ortaya çıkan, iletişim gücü, aktivite kazanma ve çalışma süresinin tamamını daha etkin olarak kullanabilme olanağını kazandıran, çalışma ortamında en önemli büro görevlisi olarak tanımlanmıştır. (BAŞPINAR, ALTINÖZ, 2012: 6)

Tanımlara baktığımızda yöneticinin çalışma zamanının planlanması önemli yer tutar. Üniversitelerde özel kalem çalışanı yöneticinin çalışma süresinin tamamını daha etkin olarak kullanabilme olanağını kazandıramamaktadır. Çünkü üniversiteler işlerlik açısından üç paydaştan (akademik personel – idari personel – öğrenci) oluşmaktadır. Üniversite çalışma yaşam alanında öğrencilerin ders saatleri esnek, akademik çalışanların çalışma saatleri esnek olmasına karşılık idari personel çalışanlarının çalışma saatlerinde esneklik yoktur.

Üniversitelerde rektör ve yardımcıları akademik personeldirler. Akademik personel yöneticisinin yanında idari personel bir yardımcı çalışmaktadır. Yapılan görüşmelerde "idari personel gibi çalışıp, akademik personel gibi düşünceksin" düşüncesi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çalışma şartları idari personel, çalışma verimi ve kalitesine bakıldığında akademik bir bakış açısı beklenebilmektedir..

Yapılan görüşmelerde idari personelin çalışma saatlerinin esnek olmaması, yöneticinin çalışma temposunu düşürmekte olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. İdari personel ek çalışma ücreti almamaktadır. Özel kalemin çalışma saatleri idari personel çalışma saatleridir. Yönetici makamında mesai saatleri dışında da çalışabilmektedir. Yönetici akademik personel olduğu için üniversite çalışma yaşam alanı içinde derslere gitmekte, akademik çalışmalarını yürütmekte ve yönetme işlevini gerçekleştirmektedir. Çalışma zamanı olarak daha uzun süre çalışma alanında bulunmaktadır.

Yapılan görüşmelerde çalışma saatlerinin uyumsuzluğu yöneticinin ve özel kalem çalışanın çalışma motivasyonunu olumsuz etkilediği sonucuna varılmıştır.

SONUÇ

Üniversite rektör, rektör yardımcıları ve rektör danışmanları yanında çalışan özel kalemlerinin çalışma yaşam alanındaki problemler, çözüm odaklı bakış açısı ve düşüncesi ile ve özel kalemin kendini, çalışılan ortamın niteliklerine uygun donanıma sahip olacak şekilde yetiştirmesiyle daha alt seviyeye indirilebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Özel kalem çalışanlarının çalışma ortamının niteliklerine uygun bir donanımda olması için; üniversitelerde hizmetiçi eğitim veya sertifika programlarıyla özel kalem çalışanlarının yetiştirilmesi ve yetiştirme programlarının güncellenerek devam etmesi önerilebilir.

Özel kalem çalışanın meslek tanımı yapılarak bu alanda çalışanların uzmanlaşmasını sağlayacak alt yapı oluşturulabilir; genel sekreterliğe bağlı ofis çalışanı yerine, genel sekreterliğe bağlı iletişim ve etkileşimle ilgili ayrı bir birim çalışanı olabilir.

Özel kalem çalışanı, yöneticinin yönetim anlayışını iyi özümseyerek, düzenli bir çalışma ortamı oluşturabileceği ve özel kalem çalışanlarının çalışma saatlerinin yöneticinin çalışma saatleri dikkate alınarak biraz esnetilmesiyle daha verimli çalışma saatleri elde edilebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Üniversite kurum kültürünün oluşmasında yöneticiler, kurumsal kültürü değişen yöneticilere aktarmada da özel kalem çalışanları önem kazanmaktadır.

Bilinçli özel kalem çalışan meslek mensupları ile çalışma yaşam alanının daha verimli hale gelebileceği ve daha kaliteli çalışmalar yapılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

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University students' motivations towards the education system

Mónica Ibáñez Angulo

*Professor of Sociology
University of Burgos*

From my early childhood I had to interrupt my education to go to school³²

It has become common place to worry about the lack of motivations of students towards learning and to question how do we construct knowledge in a time where there is so much information available and, perhaps, not so much time to make it meaningful. The analysis of students' motivations towards learning and towards the educational institutions (school, college, university) has been addressed from different perspectives, although the psychological approach dominates, by far, the corpus of academic literature in this issue. In this paper, I will rather focus on the sociocultural, political and economic factors that contribute to improve and/or to weaken students' motivations towards knowledge and towards the learning process. I will be arguing that the traditional equation that identifies high motivations towards education and learning with success not only in school but also and more importantly in life, may be biased in so far as it reproduces the equation of classic economic theory, measuring success in terms of economic investment and benefits, and defining the goal of education also in terms of increasing those benefits. In this text I will start by, first, analyzing the process through which the formal education system has been identified with legitimate knowledge, and how this identification has meant the displacement of working class students from that legitimate knowledge. Second, I will focus on the ways in which the formal education system influences students' motivations towards the school as an institution and, thirdly, I will analyze how the broader sociocultural milieu (family, peers group, mass media), influences students' motivations towards the formal education system and towards knowledge.

1.- Introduction: Education viz-a-viz Knowledge

It is common to differentiate between three types of education: formal education, non-formal education and informal education. Formal education can be identified with the educational system and, in western capitalist states, it is the basis of meritocracy and credentialism in so far as the goal is to obtain a title, a credential that certifies one's success through the system; it is highly institutionalized and hierarchically structured following a given state project. Non-formal education can be identified with other learning processes outside the official education system (conferences, courses) that do not lead to obtaining a credential. Finally, informal education (a term introduced in the 1960s by Ph. Coombs) refers to broader process of socialization based

³² Sentence originally attributed to Bernard Shaw and popularized by Gabriel García Márquez.

upon everyday experiences and encouraged by the social milieu. It is by now widely recognized that education cannot be restricted to formal education but, rather, that there is a lifelong learning process which is not restricted by the spatial, temporal and social constraints of the formal education: education is a social process and as long as we socialize we are also educating ourselves.

In the second decade of the 21st century, these interrelationships between formal, non-formal and informal educational processes (e.g. the role of mass media in the classroom context), illustrate the extent to which our world is, as Bauman suggests, a 'liquid world' where the rational boundaries that had been defined and redefined since the Enlightenment are being erased and, most importantly, transgressed. The mutual influence among these three types of education, of actors and of contexts has been recognized by the national and supranational educational institutions. The so-called Bologna Process illustrates the interests of the EU bureaucrats in broadening the traditional scope of formal education by integrating competences, capacities and even contents that had been traditionally outside the official curriculum.

As regards to the relationship between (formal) education and knowledge, we observe that the identification of the formal education system with the acquisition and production of (scientific) knowledge arises from the distinction that enlightened philosophers established between practical and traditional knowledge, on the one hand, and scientific knowledge on the other; a distinction that reproduced the concerns of these philosophers over the opposition between nature and culture. Through the rationalist project, traditional knowledge was disregarded in favour of scientific knowledge which came to represent the only form of 'legitimate' knowledge. Traditional knowledge was, according to the rationalist mind, mixed with religious and magical beliefs, with customary laws and practices that had not a rational-scientific-empirical foundation and had, thereof, to be surpassed in the name of development and progress.

The double process of identification of formal education with scientific knowledge and with progress meant, in the end, that all other forms of knowledge and the means of acquiring it were regarded as a hindrance to development. In this way, the processes through which the state legitimated scientific knowledge as the only valid and useful form of knowledge also meant to legitimate its own role as holder and distributor of scientific knowledge. Once the state became the repository of legitimate knowledge and controlled the means of acquiring it through the formal education system, traditional knowledge and the holders of such knowledge were displaced to a position of subordination in favour of scientific knowledge and professional scientists.

The above equations (formal education system-scientific knowledge-legitimate knowledge) have been criticized and questioned from scientists themselves upon realizing that formal education is not *just* about science but also about sociocultural values. This, often subtle, inculcation of values constitutes what is usually known as 'hidden curriculum', a concept first used by Philip Jackson in the late 1960s and popularized by Benson Snyder and Ivan Illich in the 1970s. Hidden curriculum refers not only to the values

that are transmitted in education, but also to the ways in which the modus operandi of the system influences the way students learn³³.

The identification of the formal education system as the locus of legitimate knowledge has also been questioned upon realizing that the holders of traditional knowledge had been progressively displaced from scientific genuine knowledge, not only because their knowledge has not been taken into account, but also because their access to and success in the formal education system (the preferential locus of and for scientific knowledge) has been significantly more hazardous and difficult than it has been for the upper classes in relationship to both its economic costs and their 'adaptation' to the system.

Formal education is, thus, a state institution where students' success is also interpreted in relationship to the success of the (nation) state; indeed, the rate of graduate students in a given country constitutes a common criteria to determine (and to rank) a country's degree of development. As part of a broader state project, formal education demands a certain level of congruency and consistency with other cultural, social and economic policies; this longing for consistency is revealed in the ways in which the state, through a more or less large body of bureaucrats and professionals, defines what do students learn (facts, information, values), when do they learn it (first year, specialization), how they should prove their learning (tests, research papers), who teaches them (selection system) and, to a lesser or higher degree, who studies what and where (fellowships).

The formal education system is both a place for the production of new and challenging knowledge and it is also the place for the reproduction of the social structure and hegemonic values. Education can be a place for the production of new and challenging ideas in so far as there is not a mechanical predetermined dependence of culture to the social and economic structure, and that means that political and cultural hegemony can (and should) be contested and resisted towards the constitution of an alternative and/or a counter hegemony. On the other hand, as statistics show, education is a place for the reproduction of the social structure: the rate of success in the formal education system is significantly higher among upper and high middle classes than among middle and working classes. In the next sections, I will analyze how students' perceptions of these two dimensions (productive learning viz-a-viz reproductive teaching) influence their motivations towards the education system and towards knowledge.

2.- On Motivations towards the Formal Education System

³³ Thus, for instance, if we tell students that the examination will consist of a multiple-choice questionnaire, students will prepare it in a very different way than if we had told students that the examination will consist of two essay questions. In this case, as well as in many others, the institution is also teaching students how to act strategically; as Momsen et al. (2013) have argued, "students selectively study and learn the contents and skills they believe critical to passing an exam in a given subject".

The institutionalization of scientific (legitimate) knowledge has been criticized on the basis of its excessive formalization and control, its limitations in awakening students' capabilities and its disregard for other kinds of knowledge gained through experience. Formal education has also been contested through the creation of alternative systems (e.g. Montessori, Waldorf, Schumacher College) that reject the excessive regulation of the formal system. These alternative projects have much less formalized rules, with contents that open up new possibilities for alternative futures (e.g. Paulo Freire *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*), and a less hierarchical structure such that it facilitates the participation of the different social actors that intervene in the process.

In the formal education system, middle and working class students are motivated by the benefits that they may obtain from good grades, benefits that, as Bourdieu argues (1984), can be 'reconverted' into economic capital. This way of thinking implies that motivations towards the formal education system are framed within a capitalist logic: one invests in education in order to receive back the economic benefits of that investment. This logic, in turn, relates to the ways in which formal education has certified the merits obtained by students through tests and exams that can be graded (see Foucault on "The means of correct training" 1979), and to the ways in which students learn and, eventually, become more knowledgeable. The focus of traditional education in exams and tests has meant, among other things, that students often identify learning with passing an exam, and achieving knowledge with memorizing facts. This way of understanding the learning process as well as the great amount of time spent in the education system, translates to other social fields, in people's everyday life, in the ways in which they take decisions and construct arguments, in the power that most people ascribe to mass media and its influence in opinion formation. I wonder the extent to which many misunderstandings come precisely from the inability to develop solid arguments (regardless that they are correct or incorrect).

3.- On Motivations toward Learning and Knowledge

In a broad sense, learning may be defined it as the process through which we give meaning to the world in such a way that we can act upon it and, in the best case, take the adequate decisions to achieve one's goals. Psychological literature in the issue of how humans learn is usually understood in terms of the so-called DIKW pyramid proposed by Cleveland in 1982 and modified by Ackoff (1988), Bellinger (1997), Tuomi (1999) and, more recently by Carpenter & Cannady (2004); other versions of this pyramid include the KID model (Knowledge-Information-Data) developed by Brodie & Brodie (2009), maintain the DIKW hierarchical structure although their model is more dynamic as it also defines the interrelationship between these three concepts. According to the DIKW pyramid, learning is regarded as a linear process that starts from Data (raw facts), is followed by Information (giving meaning to data) and Knowledge (analyze and synthesize new information), and finishes in wisdom (use knowledge to achieve goals). This learning model has been criticized (Frické 2007, 2008; Rowley 2007) on the basis of its linearity and the difficulty to clearly identify and differentiate these steps (e.g. it is not always easy to differentiate, for instance, between data and

information). My own objection to this theory is that, in essence, is not too much different from rational choice theory in so far as the goal of the education system is to promote individual capacities and competences in order to ensure the achievement of one's goals (i.e. success in education and in life).

Within the field of education, students' motivations can be understood as their dispositions towards learning and towards the values embedded and (re)produced in the formal education system. Several authors (Intrich 2003), have suggested that in order to increase students' motivations, we should start by, first, analyzing what do students want and what motivates them in the classroom (given, as the author underlines, that students know what they want or what motivates them). Only after we have gained certain insights on these issues we can proceed, according to Intrich, to analyze how motivation leads to cognition and cognition to motivation, and to investigate the role of context and culture in the learning process. Other authors (Guay & Vallerand 1997), on the contrary, suggest that in order to analyze and improve students' motivations we should proceed the opposite way, analysing first how parents, teachers and school administration support for students' autonomy relates to students' perceptions of school competence, to self-determined school motivation and to academic achievement. Finally, other authors (Gagné & Deci 2005) have argued that in order to find the ways that effectively improve students' motivations we should start by differentiating and identifying extrinsic and intrinsic motivators and analyze their specific impact in students' success. I believe that the model proposed by Intrich may be the most interesting but, perhaps, the less realistic in so far as students do not always know what motivates them and usually they are not used to think in terms of alternative models; they know what does not motivate them, but when we ask students to think for alternative models they cannot provide significant alternative strategies.

Focusing on the Spanish formal education system and on public universities, I believe that, in a broad sense, the main factors that affect students' motivations towards the institution and towards knowledge have to do with crowded classrooms where it is almost impossible to have a personalized monitoring and to carry out debates where all students can participate, with the fact that many students are part-time students and have different interests than full time students, and with the lack of motivation among professors who find themselves trapped in a bureaucratic system that does not promote excellence in teaching and research. Private universities are a new phenomenon in Spain that emerged in the 1990s; previously, all private universities in Spain were linked to the Catholic Church, more specifically to the Jesuits (e.g. University of Deusto) and to Opus Dei (e.g. University of Navarra). After the 1990s there was an explosion of private universities that, contrary to what happens in the Anglo-Saxon world where private universities are identified as the best universities, in Spain these new private institutions are regarded as having inferior quality than public ones (only the Catholic universities mentioned above are considered among the best universities in Spain). Thus, we could ask how and why are students motivated in public universities viz-a-viz private ones. In the case of renowned universities, students' motivations arise not only in relationship to the learning process but also in relationship to the quality and prestige associated to these schools. In the case of newly created private universities (many of which are still linked to the Catholic Church), students' motivations are

related to their usually lower requirements and standards than in public institutions (indeed, these private universities recruit students from the nearby region who did not obtain the minimum required grade to enter into a public institution).

4.- On Social relations: on the Role of Social Class and the Peers' Group

Significant social relations, such as those developed among close family members and peers constitute a fundamental aspect that affects students' motivations towards education, either on a positive or a negative way and, usually, on both.

Low middle class and lower class students might be, in principle, positively motivated towards education in a pragmatic way as a means to upward mobility. As Bourdieu has shown, until the 1970s-1980s, university degrees (cultural capital) could be more or less easily reconverted into economic capital and constituted, thereof, a means to upwards mobility among working class students. Yet, as soon as working class students started to become university graduates, those degrees began to depreciate; this meant that in order to find a job according to one's formal accreditations, university graduates had to incorporate an added value (e.g. language proficiency), that was (and is) not easily attainable by most working class students (e.g. study abroad). With the current crisis, when 26% of the Spanish active population is registered as unemployed, working class students feel that their titles have very little value in the labour market and that they do not have the means to improve their position in the market neither by investing in more cultural capital (e.g. Master) nor in social capital (e.g. network of social relations). Indeed, according to the national statistics institute, almost a third of the currently unemployed Spanish citizens hold a university degree and/or a technical degree; what is more, this statistic shows that the number of unemployed women with university degrees almost doubles the number of men in the same situation.

What keeps motivating these working and low middle class students towards high education? In one sense, as Bourdieu suggests, there is the hope (perhaps the faith inherited from a Catholic context and, most probably, a delusion), that the university degree will be, one day in the near future, worth the effort and resources (human and economic capital) invested on it. Yet, according to students themselves, they keep working towards a university degree because, as they suggest, "we cannot find a job and, thus, we opted to improve our formation".

As several authors have shown (Martin & Dowson 2009), interpersonal relationships play a fundamental role in students' academic motivation, engagement, and achievement. These interpersonal relationships can be analyzed in a four-level framework that encompasses (i) student-level action (e.g. curricular and extracurricular activities and learning), (ii) teacher and classroom-level action (professional development, training, and classroom composition); (iii) school-level action (education as an institution) and (iv) social level-action (perceptions, motivations and functions of the formal education system). In this section I will

focus on the fourth level, that is, on the parent and peer influences on students' valuing of academics and on extrinsic academic motivation.

As I will show, as the traditional reconversion strategies no longer facilitate this translation of cultural capital into economic capital, working class students are growing more and more dissatisfied with the formal education system because it no longer provides the means to get a job according to one's accreditations and, for this reason, they are growing more critical with the system, realizing that it does not prepare them for the needs of the post-modern society and that their values and opinions are not integrated in the formal curriculum.

As regards as how families motivate their children towards the formal education system, we have, at least, three scenarios: upper class families that value education as part of their social status; middle and low class families who value education and encourage it as a means to upward mobility; and low class families who feel how far legitimate knowledge is from their everyday life and how difficult (if possible at all) it may be for them to succeed in the formal education system.

Education may also be valued *in* and *of* itself in so far as contributes to the completeness of the subject, to defend one's rights, to arrive to a better understanding of the world and, hopefully, to enjoy it. Yet, it does not follow that the formal education system constitutes the best means to achieve education in this holistic manner and, moreover, there is the ever present question of what kind of knowledge will best satisfied this quest for meaning. In this sense, it is interesting to see how the upper classes also encourage their children to attend other kinds of parallel non-formal education (music, art, sports, foreign languages) that contribute to their completeness as human beings, to their creativity and, last but not least, to improve their position in the labour market. In contrast, many working class families who ascribe a positive meaning to formal education often believe that this non-formal education (e.g. artistic or musical knowledge) does not pay off as much as formal education does and, therefore, subtly or openly discourage their children on these subjects, thinking that all their time should be devoted to succeed in the formal system and that music or art will not lead them anywhere. There may also be other practical reasons, such as the economic costs associated to non-formal knowledge (not only the price of the courses but also the costs of the associated paraphernalia: musical instruments, paint colours, sport equipment) as well as other issues related, for instance, to the geographical proximity of the educational settings where this non-formal education takes place (i.e. working class families live, for the most part, in working class neighbourhoods, usually far from these non-formal educational settings).

Thus, it seems that upper class families 'naturally' encourage their children towards higher education as a matter of family tradition (e.g. in a family where the last four-five generations have attended a prestigious university, it goes without saying that to fail this tradition is also to betray one's family), and as a matter of prestige (e.g. even though their position in the social structure might not experiment a sudden downward mobility if not succeeding in the formal education system, the merits gained through the system are an asset

for upper class students, especially if these merits have been achieved in a renown university). Indeed, the current (global) elite is made out of hard working, meritocratic executives who have attended the best universities and have obtained good grades and who are less connected to their nation-states and to their fellow countrymen than they are to global business and enterprises.

The lack of success of students from minority social groups, such as so-called 'ethnic minorities' is not related to their intellectual capabilities but rather to the ways in which the formal education system has excluded them regarding what kind of knowledge students learn, how they learn it and what kind of social relationships are established among the students and the institution. Focusing on the Spanish formal education system, we observe that as regards to what is taught in the formal education system, the values (language, culture) associated to what is considered the most numerous (and stigmatized) social minority in Spain, the Gypsy people, are totally absent from the school system, as well as they are excluded from any agency in the (official) historical (nationalist) narratives and discourse in which they are rarely, if ever, mentioned. As regards to the ways in which students are encouraged to learn, we see that the process of learning that gypsy families encourage in their children, based on one's own experience (e.g. the expression 'I learned myself', Giménez 2003), is not only not recognized in the formal system, but often it is also rejected. And, finally, as regards to the relationships established in the formal education system, Gypsy pupils are also confronted with a different kind of hierarchical relationships which, in contrast with the ways in which authority is constructed within their own families, are not based upon experience and age, but in credentials and proven merits.

Students from this minority social group experience a kind of cultural and emotional discontinuity between two worldviews: the worldview of what Marc Augé calls 'anthropological home', and the worldview of the social majority (*paya*). The anthropological home is the place where emotions and affections are born and nourished, where significant social relationships and references are produced, where people share their doubts and happiness, a place where the person becomes recognized as a member of the community and reassured of his/her place within it. On the contrary, the worldview of the social majority gives them very little room to share, to experience and to belong, without recognizing them as full members in the broader society. Under these circumstances of exclusion and displacement it is not strange, thus, that ethnic minorities, such as gypsy families, do not find in school the pragmatic values that are esteemed by working class families and that, therefore, do not encourage and motivate their children towards education; they know that to be successful is harder for them than it is for other social groups who share and/or who are appealed by the hegemonic knowledge taught in the formal education system because they do not see themselves being represented in the formal system; moreover, they also know that no matter their success in education, theirs will always be a position of subordination to the social majority (hence the political dimension of terms such as minorities or majorities, related not *only* to numbers but *also*, and more importantly, to the social and political power of the majority social groups). Paradoxically, we find that a similar logic operates among upper class students, only that it operates in two opposite ways: in both cases, elite and minority students feel that the formal education

system will not greatly threaten their social position and status; yet, while for minority students this means that they will always be in a position of subordination, elite students know that that theirs will always be a position of domination and know-how.

We may also argue that the influence of family and peers in motivating students towards education is related to the level of attachment of students to their family and to their friends: a family can be influential motivating their children towards a specific degree (e.g. possibilities for future employability) and/or towards a specific university (e.g. family tradition, economic resources); also, a high level of attachment to one's friends can motivate students to study in the same university in order to keep close contact with them. In this sense, I find a difference between earlier generations where students were eager to leave the family house and to be 'independent' (although their family kept supporting them), and today students who are not as ready as previous generations had been to abandon the comfort of family life.

5.- Final Remarks

In the above sections I have analyzed the extent to which students motivations towards education, including both the contents and the structure of the formal education system, are influenced by sociocultural factors, such as the way in which scientific knowledge is constructed as legitimate knowledge, the role of social class and ethnic background, and the ways in which post-modern culture is transforming the means and goals of the formal education system.

As regards to ethnicity I pointed out the ways through which students from minority (and often stigmatized) ethnic backgrounds (e.g. Gypsy students in the Spanish context) are excluded and displaced from the legitimate knowledge taught in the formal education system and how this exclusion constitute one way though which they interiorize and reproduce their subaltern position within the whole system. Minority students develop feelings of ambivalence towards the formal education system: they know the exchange value of formal education in promoting (at least theoretically) social integration, but at the same time they know that the limitations to their social integration cannot be solved, or not only, through education.

In this sense, I explored the difference between being (e.g. a student in the formal school system) and belonging (e.g. benefiting from membership in the institution) and argued that despite the goals of education in creating a more integrated society and diminishing the negative effects of being from a minority group and/or from a working class family, the formal school system has done just the opposite in so far as the system works better for upper class students than it does for lower class, who often feel displaced and alienated by a system that does not include them and that, consequently does not address their problems and does not provide any good reason to identify with and to be motivated by it. In this sense, I have shown how the perceptions developed by low class families and ethnic minorities towards the formal education system influence how and to what extent their children are motivated towards learning and knowledge.

According to the new social structure that is emerging in this postmodern world that I had advanced in the introduction, most university students and recently graduates would fill in either one of two new classes: either they will add to the ‘emergent service workers’ in so far as they are relatively poor (usually counting only with their families’ support) but have high levels of social and cultural capital, or to the class of ‘new affluent workers’ made up of young people socially and culturally active but with low levels of economic capital.

I would like to finish this chapter by underlining that whatever our relationship with the education institution might be, to succeed in the formal education system it is necessary a certain degree of congruency between (intrinsic and extrinsic) motivations, individual effort, capacity to get over stressful situations, as well as an *adequate* academic and social performance.

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Using web-blended learning in Ukraine to facilitate engagement and globalize horizons: A pilot study

David V. Powell, Svitlana Kuzmina, Yevheniy Kuzmin, Tamara Yamchynska,
Oleksandr Shestopalyuk

Southeast Missouri State University, dpowell@semo.edu
Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University, svitlanakuzmina@gmail.com
Vinnytsia National Technical University, kuzmine@yahoo.com
Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University, tamyam555@yahoo.com
Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University, shestopalyuk@list.ru

ABSTRACT

After two decades, Ukraine still struggles to establish consistent expectations and a research base of classroom applications to modernize distance education technology and pedagogies aligned with international standards. This report analyzes student feedback from a web-blended pilot class in the foreign languages teacher education program at Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University to identify factors that contributed toward student engagement and learning. The class used Skype technology to present guest lecture/discussion sessions hosted by international speakers. A free Google Education Application was used to provide access to instructional materials and conduct biweekly asynchronous forums moderated by local and guest faculty. Student feedback indicated increased engagement and interest in course content through ease of access, flexibility in scheduling, increased opportunity for self-expression and development of ideas, and exposure to varied perspectives. Students also noted issues with reliability of internet service, message load and time management, and made recommendations for improvement.

INTRODUCTION

Distance Education in Ukraine

Since achieving independence in 1991, the Ukrainian government has engaged in a continuing struggle to modernize education and align with international standards in technological delivery and pedagogies. In 2000, the Ukrainian President endorsed support for Internet access in Decree #928 (Alekseychick, 2001). Order No 293 of the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) in July 2000 created the Ukrainian Distance Learning Center at the National Technical University, Kyiv Polytechnic Institute “to create a viable system of post-secondary educational options throughout the country.” (Shunevych, 2002; EdNU, 2010). This initiative was expanded on April 17, 2002 by Presidential Decree No. 347 “On the National Doctrine for Education Development,” which “established a pedagogical experiment in distance learning,” via a consortium of six universities. On January 21, 2004, MES issued Order #40 “On approval of distance education” formalizing distance education policies.

Ukraine joined the Bologna Process on May 19, 2005 (Education Portal, 2013), pledging to align the national system of education with the goals of the European Higher Education Area by 2010. One of the requirements was “the further development of distance learning,” (MES, April 19, 2013). In 2005, the state program “Informational and Communicative Technologies in Education and Science in 2006-2010” was approved with the vision of “providing all Ukrainian schools and colleges with modern computer equipment ... establishing special regional centers of distance education and local internet networks in universities,” (Government Portal, August 12, 2005).

This flurry of initial government sponsorship appeared to dwindle for several years. Interest re-emerged in 2011, when “development of distance learning in-service training, [and] optimization of work plans by reducing obsolete forms of work and themes” was among ten priority areas for the coming year. “Training of teachers for informatics” was of particular interest (Government Portal, September 12, 2011). In 2012 and 2013, there was a significant surge in renewed government support for distance learning in Ukraine (Ministry of Education and Science: October 17, 2012; January 18, 2013; April 19, 2013; April 23, 2013; June 12, 2013; June 17, 2013). On April 25, 2013, Order No. 466 “On approval of distance education,” updated and superseded the 2004 law with extensive definitional and logistical support.

It is difficult to arrive at a definitive portrayal of the status of distance learning in Ukraine. Despite a solid foundation of official government support, implementation has been sporadic and uncoordinated. Even the MES press release of June 17, 2013, acknowledged that “For many years in Ukraine there was not a clear idea of distance learning” and “different approaches to its organization in different schools,” resulted in negative and low-grade examples that adversely affected public perception for this form of learning.

An Internet search yields as many as 30 claimants to research or practice in distance education, but this can be misleading. Many “hits” lead to sites with references that are outdated or without substance. Almost half of the sites listed on the MES Distance Education site (2013) are dead links, duplicates, or links to commercial software and news sites. Many courses or programs that are functional appear little different from correspondence courses or remote lectures and tutorials using broadcast television or Skype technology. Nevertheless, there are as many as eight to ten institutions significantly involved in exploring and implementing innovations in distance education. However, an online literature search yielded very few case study research reports on implementation.

Lack of funding remains a significant barrier, especially for smaller districts and institutions, spurring partnerships with foreign universities and even individual donors to develop distance education courseware and purchase equipment (Shunevych, 2002; Yamchynska, personal communication, March 2013). Other barriers include lack of faculty experience compiling distance education courses (Shunevych, 2002), as well as the psychological unpreparedness for technology-driven self-education (Klokar, Benderets & Borbit, 2011; MES, January 18, 2013). Lack of computer literacy, especially for older teachers, and a continuing shortage of adequate computer access limit implementation, especially in “remote rural districts” (Klokar, Benderets & Borbit, 2001, p. 94). Lack of standards contradictory expectations, and juridical issues pose additional impediments (Valiliev, Lavrik, & Lyubchak, 2007; Klokar, Benderets & Borbit, 2011; MES, January 18, 2013).

Distance Education at Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University

According to Oleksandr Shestopalyuk, Rector of Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University (VSPU) “Introducing technology into teaching is one of the most noticeable traits of great change that will take place in the future of Ukraine through today’s changes in education” (Personal communication, 2013). As of January, 2013, VSPU had installed 900 computers, 50 of which were equipped with SMART Boards. The Department of Foreign Languages alone has three computer laboratories and five SMART Boards, all with access to the Internet. In AY 2012, the university launched the “Dean’s Office” program for administration and record keeping. In accordance with MES Order No. 466 (2013), professors are now required to have an electronic variant of their handouts and tests, electronic manuals are being developed for student use, and professors and students have access to the Internet in the university library, as well as computer labs/centers.

According to Tamara Yamchynska, Dean of the Institute of Foreign Languages (Personal communication, 2013), “Instructors [at VSPU] are required to use technology, but not all are eager to quickly change their attitudes to teaching with technology.” On the other hand, “many of them don’t need to be required as they understand the potential of technology and its benefits for making the educational process more effective. It’s getting difficult to be assigned to [a] room equipped with [a] SMART Board to conduct class because they are in demand among the university instructors.”

On May 29, 2013, Protocol No. 11 of The Meeting of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Foreign Languages at VSPU formalized the strategic commitment to further implementations of technology in the educational process. However, economic constraints limit the pace and scope of this implementation as does the need to build a critical mass of support among faculty. According to Rector Shestopalyuk, “We would like [to focus] on integrating online teaching, developing all possible formats through international collaboration, which would become the leverage toward growth in the use of technology in our university.” The web-blended class Teacher Preparation in U.S. Universities was “the first step on the way to enlarging the opportunity of international collaboration and integrating online teaching into the syllabi of our university” (Personal communication, 2013)

Using Technology as a Lever to Transform the Learning Experience

The use of communication and information technology presents a challenge to use “technology as a lever” to transform higher education through innovative techniques and engaging pedagogies unique to the opportunities (and demands) inherent to the technological environment (Chickering & Ehrmann, 1996).

Following the *Seven Principles for Good Practice in Undergraduate Education* (Chickering & Gamson, 1987), these elements are:

- *Interactive contact*: Asynchronous communication technology offers immediate and flexible access for out-of-class contact, interactions, communication, and reflection, encouraging participation, especially among shy students. This can be particularly important when one or both parties is not a native speaker of English.
- *Collaboration*: The flexibility of electronic communication opens new avenues for distributing tasks to engage and manage student collaboration.
- *Active learning*: Technological support can promote active learning through hands-on application in practice to simulate real-life tasks and the use of primary research links to enrich discussions.
- *Feedback*: Electronic communication, with built-in access to in-text editing and rubrics and templates, simplifying the provision of feedback and interactive tutoring through the development of multiple drafts.
- *Time on task*: Online learning allows students and teachers to schedule work at personally convenient times with reduced time spent physically locating resources, and more time to focus attention on critical tasks.
- *Communication of high expectations*: Technology makes it easy to post and access assignment directions, rubrics and scoring guides, as well as an extensive library of exemplars, so students can use them to gauge proficiency before submitting work.
- *Diverse talents and ways of learning*: Students who are progressing rapidly can move ahead; those who need remediation can receive it as needed. The wide variety of media and formats increase the ability to meet varied learning styles and preferences, which can increase engagement and comprehension.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

For our pilot class, “Teacher Preparation in U.S. Universities,” we chose a web-blended model to combine face-to-face instruction with a parallel sequence of online activities. We used Skype to add multiple guest sessions with four American university professors as co-teachers and a collaborative class session with U.S. teacher candidates, providing diverse first-hand input on various course topics (Friend, M., 2008). Skype sessions were accompanied by asynchronous forum discussions, with the guest speakers acting as co-moderators to continue the discussion beyond class, thus encouraging students to relate course topics to personal experience. Such cross-cultural exchanges opened new horizons contributing to a better understanding of educational issues and practices. It was equally important to create an English language environment as a venue for teaching English through oral and written communication with native English speakers. The authentic application of conversational and written English in class discussions served to reinforce the authenticity of subject matter presented by the invited co-teachers as pedagogical experts or teacher candidates actually involved in teacher preparation in U.S. universities.

The pilot class was comprised of 78 students divided into three sections. This conforms to usual course structures at VSPU, with a large lecture course and smaller recitation groups. Originally each section was meant to have its own questions, with the overall discussion record visible to the entire class. However, in practice, the students treated the schedule of questions as an open menu to which they responded cafeteria-style, choosing and participating in the questions that most interested them. Participation in lectures and forum discussion was valued at 65% of the course grade with a minimum expectation of three posts per forum topic. The remainder of the final grade was divided between a mid-term test and various written assignments.

The class was set up using Google App engine with Java runtime. This is a free program with a message and broadband quota that is reset daily. The daily limit was only reached three times in the entire semester. A freelance computer technician was recruited to set up the class, which took about two months of “spare time,” including Java development. This technician continued through the semester as web administrator, which required little ongoing commitment, since no additional design features were required.

Student perceptions regarding the format and effectiveness of the pilot class were collected using five open-ended student evaluation questions posted in the class forum:

Q1 - What did you like most about the online discussion format (the discussion itself, not issues of access or scheduling)?

Q2 - What did you like least about the online discussion format (the discussion itself, not issues of access or scheduling)?

Q3 - What did you find convenient about using web-blended learning techniques? Did this process enhance your understanding of class topics?

Q4 - What was awkward or difficult about using web-blended learning techniques? Did this process hinder your participation in class discussions?

Q5 - What would you add, subtract, or change in future applications of web-blended learning at VSPU?

RESULTS

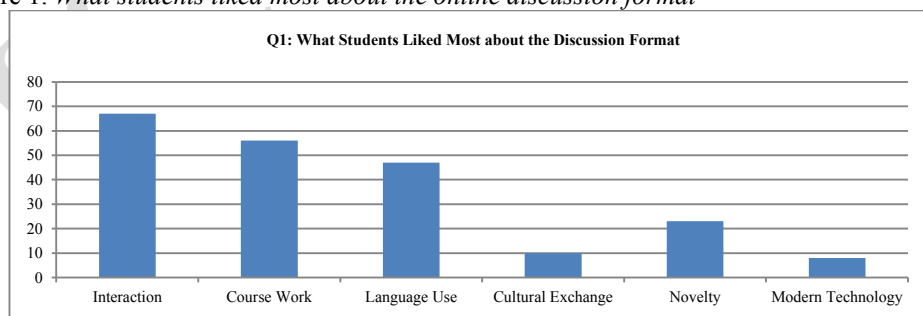
Responses were analyzed using the constant comparative techniques of grounded theory as described by Creswell (2009) and Strauss and Corbin (1998). Verbatim responses were copied into a Word file and non-substantive posts (duplicates, corrections, thanks, etc.) eliminated. This resulted in 59 valid respondents for at least one question, resulting in a gross response rate of 76%. Each response was analyzed to determine irreducible content units, which were open-coded and sorted to re-group content units and eliminate repetition for any one respondent within a given prompt. This resulted in 660 total content units. For the valid respondent portion of the class, the number of responses per student ranged from zero to 26, with a mean frequency per student of 11.2.

During initial coding, it became obvious that some units were posted under a question to which they did not apply. These were re-grouped under the appropriate prompts and set aside for later analysis. Axial coding was used to group the original 660 units of analysis by similar content, collapsing the number of discrete response types to 153. Selective coding was used to collapse the axial codes into a small number of conceptual blocks per question. Once again, some blocks were moved to better align responses with the prompts and after consolidation of content units by prompt another nine redundant entries were eliminated. The final grouping included 6 categories each for Q1 and Q3, 5 categories for Q2, 9 categories for Q4, and 8 categories for Q5.

Positive Factors (Q1 and Q3)

Figure 1 shows a graphic comparison of the number of content units identifying elements of the web-blended experience that they "liked the most. The factor students cited most frequently was interaction with students and faculty (67 responses) especially the opportunity to interact with American professors (25) and several aspects of web-blended discussion as a platform for expression (26). The second-most frequently identified element that students liked most was related to course work (56 responses), with an almost equal split between elements of format that facilitated learning (29) and favorite content topics (27). Students mentioned in particular that they liked the online lectures (6) and they especially liked the fact that they were lectures by American professors (5). Half of the content-related comments focused on general utility and interest of course content.

Figure 1. *What students liked most about the online discussion format*



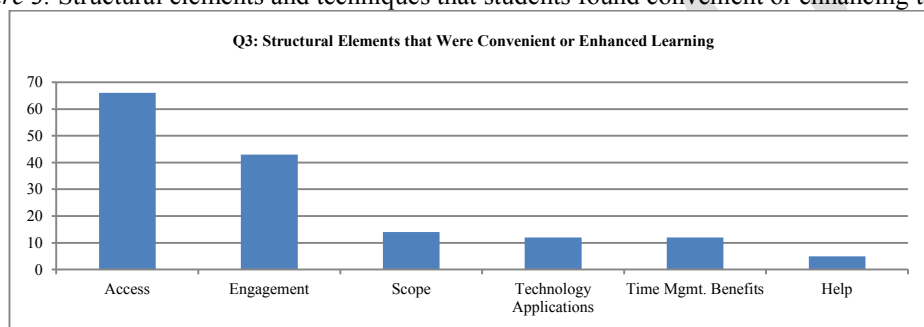
Students also identified the potential of web-blended discussion and Skype lectures to practice language skills through first-hand use (47 responses) and participate in cultural exchange (10) in ways not possible in a traditional face-to-face environment. The importance of such interaction is probably underrepresented in this analysis, since many elements attributed to other categories could probably just as well fit here. The last two

elements that students identified as ones they especially liked focused on novelty (23 responses) and the use of modern technology (8).

A graphic summary of positive comments attributed to the web platform or pedagogical structure of web-assisted learning is presented in Figure 3. Almost half emphasized ease of access (67 responses), in particular “anytime convenience” (31) and the ability to “work at home” (17). Access to course materials was also considered a major asset (14). The most commonly cited benefits to time management were “saved time” (9), and the ability to work at home (4). Twelve students cited the opportunity to practice technology applications and model technology for future use. Another major group of responses targeted the ability of students to engage with learning (43) and broaden its scope (14) beyond the confines of a traditional classroom. This broadening was attributed to more time to think (13) and express oneself fully (4), integrating learning with in-class lectures (3), stimulate thinking and learning (6), exercise choice (6), and express oneself freely (7).

Fourteen respondents emphasized the ability of an online platform to open horizons and increase the scope of what was available for learning. Web-bended learning was credited with the inclusion of more points of view (7), in particular, through online lectures with American professors and the opportunity to talk with American students.. Five students mentioned that the availability of timely and continuing assistance from the co-instructors of this course was convenient or an enhancement to learning.

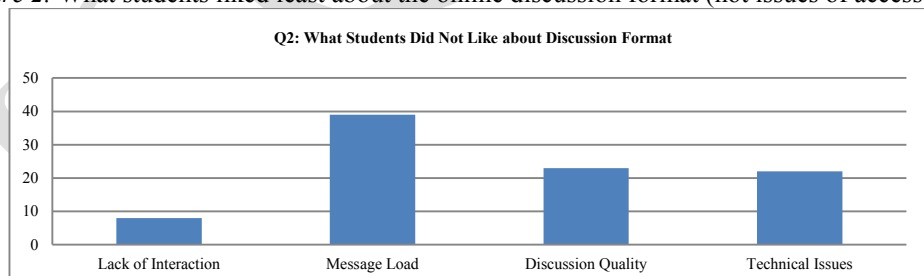
Figure 3. Structural elements and techniques that students found convenient or enhancing to learning.



Negative Factors (Q2 and Q4)

Negative responses addressing class interactions and the discussion process format were consolidated under Q2 (see Figure 2). What students least liked about the online discussion format was the message load (39 responses), with complaints about too many messages (8), repetition (20), and the challenge to think of new things to say (11).

Figure 2. What students liked least about the online discussion format (not issues of access or scheduling)



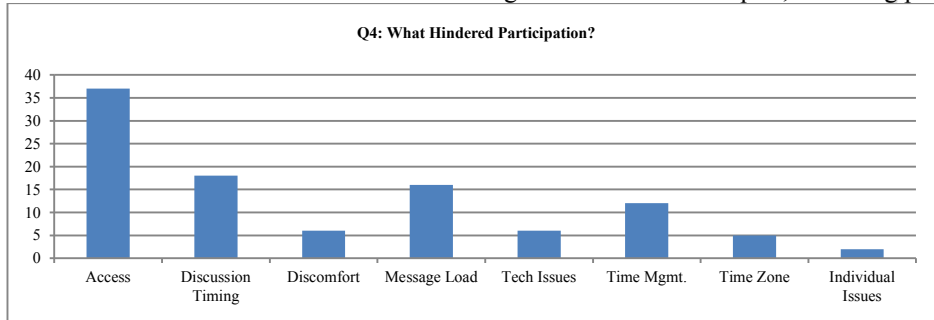
(Note: One student indicated that there were “no drawbacks.”)

The second largest group of negative responses referred to the quality of discussion, including disdain for using the Internet as a ready resource for information (7), which was regarded as “cheating” or “unoriginal.” Others cited lack of substantive content in student posts (5) or copying from other students (1). Five comments blamed the grading system, which was perceived to favor quantity over quality and one student linked poor discussion quality to group size. Two comments declared discussion questions were “too concrete” or involved “too little preparation.” Other technical issues (22) included the inability to edit posts

(8), character limits (2), lost messages (5), and inadvertent duplication of messages (3). Two student comments cited inability to organize and direct replies.

Responses that identified negative experiences with access or scheduling were consolidated under Q4 (See Figure 4). Most of these were related to time management (12 responses) and access (37). Access included poor connection quality (16) lack of Internet access at home (10), and intermittent problems with the course site (7). Eighteen responses focused on technical issues with forum discussions, personal responsibility, and the inconvenience of scheduling Skype across eight time zones (5). The most common comments about discussion access were the perceived insufficiency of two weeks per forum (13) and time lag in asynchronous discussions (4).

Figure 4. What was awkward or difficult about using web-blended techniques, hindering participation?



(Note: Two students indicated that there was nothing they would recommend changing.)

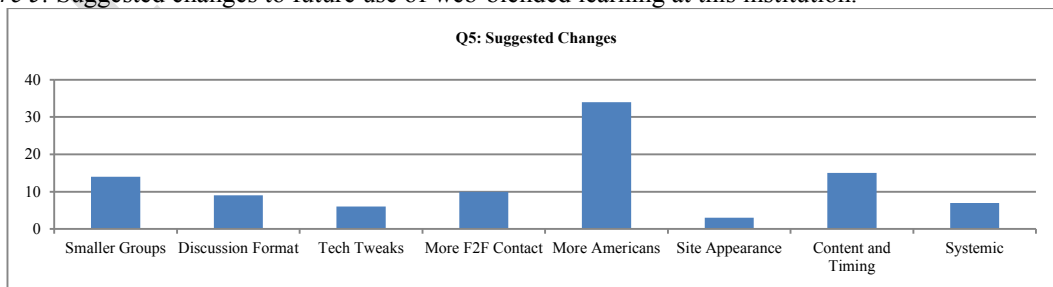
Some aspects of the discussion format were addressed both as pedagogical concerns under Q2 and as platform issues under Q4, such as message load (6) leading to challenges to originality (8). One student commented on difficulties posed by excessive off-task posts. Message duplication (3) and frustration with character limits (1) were cited as well. Repetition of messages, loss of messages, and the inability to edit were not mentioned as technical issues.

A small number of respondents simply found the online format uncomfortable (5). Some of the discomfort was due to unfamiliarity (3), and two students were reluctant to take part due to shyness. One commented that “it was really hard to be active in front of teachers from America and another declared that it was “quite uncomfortable to do 90% of work on-line.”

Changes Suggested by Students

Figure 5 presents a graphic summary of changes suggested by students to improve the use of web-blended applications in this course or in general across the university. The largest group of comments was directed toward the inclusion of more contact with Americans (34 responses), both with professors (12) and fellow students (22). Fourteen respondents specifically wanted to add American students to online discussions. Suggestions to improve discussion forums included reduction in group size (14), more time per discussion (3) and limitations or rules to regulate frivolous or copycat posts (6). Several technology tweaks were suggested, including expanding the character limit (5) enabling editing of posts (2) and threading of topics with the addition of a “reply” function (2).

Figure 5. Suggested changes to future use of web-blended learning at this institution.



A minority of students suggested more face-to-face contact (10), though not necessarily at the expense of online interactions. Some of these included the incorporation of more face-to-face discussion via Skype with American professors and students, in particular as a way to practice and improve oral language skills. It was also suggested that this class would have more relevance and impact if it were scheduled after field practice rather than before (2). Several content changes were requested (10), including more online lectures, lectures that were “more informal,” and more cross-cultural topics with more focus on U.S. universities and “activism.” One student requested training in time management. The last block of suggestions transcended the scope of this course to general application of web-blended experience in other contexts and recommended changes in the program of study at VSPU.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Student feedback from this pilot study was very encouraging regarding the popularity and potential for web-blended learning. Positive comments outweighed negative ones by nearly two to one (1.85:1). Some of the feedback from students provided surprisingly insightful guidance on improvements to the basic structure. We concur that it would be productive to adjust group size for forum discussions to reduce message load and establish rubrics to improve quality and professionalism in message posting. Increasing character count, improving uploading protocols, and the incorporation of message threading, would make forums more user-friendly and flexible. However, major changes to class infrastructure would require a commitment to a more robust delivery system. Many freeware options, such as Moodle, are commonly available in Ukraine, but any move to a larger-scale learning management system would require an institutional commitment to maintain a dedicated technical support staff.

The students highlighted inconsistencies in quality of forum prompts, both in their feedback and in practice. Because they were allowed to choose which forum prompts to address, they responded to those that interested them and largely ignored some others. This “natural selection” pressure had the fortuitous effect of highlighting and effectively eliminating several questions that were generally ineffective for open forum discussion because they were too closed-ended. Forum prompts must be carefully crafted to make them open-ended and engaging.

Traditional academic culture at VSPU is very teacher directed, relying heavily on formal lectures and close instructor supervision. The web-blended format allowed a (perhaps false) illusion of independence, which was not always conducive to self-discipline and responsibility. Time management and motivation became serious issues for a few students. It would be worthwhile to invest some time and attention to training students and faculty in time management strategies to improve efficiency and self-discipline in online work. Students should also be trained and encouraged to use the connectivity of the Internet to illustrate, footnote, and otherwise enrich their discussion responses; it is not “cheating” to use hypertext and creative web references to create more authoritative responses.

We are very grateful to our American partners for their time in helping to develop this course and to volunteer their time as guest lecturers and discussion moderators. While we recognize the undoubted value of increasing the number and frequency of such interactions, there are many practical limitations that make that difficult. None the less, it would be valuable to find and utilize every opportunity to foster cross-cultural communication between our countries and educational systems.

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ICQH 2013

Uzaktan eğitimde kalite ve eğitim-öğretim süreçleri

Arş. Gör. Nazire Burçin Hamutoğlu, Prof. Dr. Aytekin Işman

bhamutoglu@sakarya.edu.tr
isman@sakarya.edu.tr

Özet

Bilginin hızlı bir şekilde artması ve paylaşılması; teknolojiadaki akıl almaz gelişmeleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu gelişmeler sanayi, endüstri, sağlık, ekonomi .. vb. alanlarda olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da hızla etkisini göstermektedir. Geleneksel sınıf ortamları bu gelişmeler doğrultusunda her geçen gün etkisini kaybetmektedir. Eğitim-öğretimin yapısı geleneksel sınıf ortamlarından daha esnek ve daha kaliteli olan uzaktan eğitim ortamlarına doğru yönelmektedir. Bu çalışmada uzaktan eğitim ortamlarının eğitim-öğretim süreçlerindeki kalitesinin açıklanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, kalite, eğitim-öğretim.

Abstract

Information to be shared quickly and increase; unimaginable developments in technology have brought about. These developments business, industry, health, economy ...etc. and so on. As in the field rapidly shows the effect in the field of education. Traditional classroom environments, these developments are in line with each passing day loses its effect. The structure of traditional classroom education more flexible and better quality ones are directed towards distance education environment. In this study, distance education environment quality in the teaching-learning process is intended to explain.

Keywords: Distance education, quality, education.

Giriş

Uzaktan eğitim geleneksel eğitim-öğretim sistemindeki aksaklıkları ortadan kaldırmak ve daha esnek bir öğrenme sağlamak amacıyla çok hızlı bir şekilde gelişmeler kaydetmektedir. Teknolojik alt yapıdaki artan ivme elbette ki uzaktan eğitim ortamlarını da etkilemektedir. Özellikle internet alt yapısındaki gelişmeler, bilginin bir yerden başka bir yere çok hızlı bir şekilde aktarılması, iletişim kaynaklarının iyileştirilmesi, eş zamanlı görüşme imkânları, bilgiye erişim ihtiyacının her yerden sağlanması gibi sunulan özellikler uzaktan eğitim ortamları bileşenlerinin de kalitesini arttırmaktadır.

Uzaktan Eğitim ve Kalite

Uzaktan eğitim, öğretmen ve öğrenciler arasındaki eğitimsel sürecin desteklenmesi ve yapılandırılması amacıyla öğretmen ve öğrencilerin çift yönlü iletişiminin teknoloji aracılığı ile uzaktan sağlandığı eğitimdir (Yeniad, 2006: 37). Uzaktan eğitim bir yaşam tarzı haline gelmektedir. Uzaktan eğitim ile bireyler, evlerinden veya işyerlerinden ayrılmadan eğitim ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmekte ve kullanılan teknolojiler ile fırsat eşitliğini yakalayabilmektedir (Işman, 2011). Amerika’da Uzaktan eğitim bir öğrencinin coğrafik olarak kampüse erişememesi ve kendi öğrenme materyalleri ile öğrenimini gerçekleştirmesi üzere “bağımsız öğrenme” kavramı olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bağımsız öğrenmede bireyler içeriği uzaktan eğitim ve yeni türevleri olan e-öğrenme, bilgisayar tabanlı öğrenme gibi programlar ile senkron veya asenkron olarak alırlar (Frydenberg, 2002). Uzaktan eğitimi bağımsız öğrenme ve eğitim olarak nitelendiren Moore’a göre uzaktan eğitimin üç alt bileşeni vardır: Öğrenen, öğretici ve iletişim metodu (Moore, 1973: 663, Akt. Çakmak, 2013).

Bağımsız öğrenmede üniversiteler, standart üniversitelerde olduğu gibi içeriği aynı ortamda yüz-yüze veya sınıf ortamında sunmamaktadır. Ayrıca bireyler yüz-yüze eğitimin aksine, kendilerini öğrenmeye hazır hissettikleri zaman, web üzerinden sunulan bilgisayar öğretici programları veya bilgisayar destekli programlar ile yer ve zaman sınırlaması olmadan öğrenirler. Bu nedenle uzaktan eğitimde kalite anlamı, farklı paydaşları olan öğrenciler, öğreticiler, öğretim üyeleri ve yöneticiler tarafından farklı şekillerde anlamlandırılır (Fresen, 2002).

Uzaktan Eğitimde Eğitim-Öğretim Süreçleri Standartları

Literatürde uzaktan eğitimde kalite göstergeleri “öğretmen-öğrenci etkileşimi, anında dönüt, öğrenci destek servisleri, program değerlendirme, teknoloji planı, kurum desteği ve kurum kaynakları, kurs rehberi, aktif öğrenme teknikleri, farklı öğrenme yollarını gözetme, fakülte destek servisleri, kurumların geçerli uzaktan eğitim misyonları, uygun araçlar ve ortam, güvenilirlik ve teknoloji, kursun geliştirilmesi ve öğretim materyallerinin gözden geçirilmesi için rehber uygulamalar” başlıkları altında ortak bir şekilde incelenmiştir (Chaney ve diğerleri, 2007). Bu çalışmada uzaktan eğitimde eğitim-öğretim standartları kalitesi öğrenenler, öğreticiler, içerik, teknoloji ve dönüt ve etkileşim faaliyetleri açısından incelenecektir.

1. Öğrenenler

Uzaktan eğitim sisteminin müşterisi olan ve kendisine konu içeriği sunulan kişiler öğrenen olarak tanımlanabilir. Öğrenen kavramı, otonom olarak, özerk bir şekilde gerçekleşen öğrenmeyi anlatmak için kullanılır. Uzaktan eğitimde öğrenenler öğrenmenin merkezindedir. Geleneksel eğitim-öğretim anlayışının tersine uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında öğrenenler aktiftir. Bilgiyi öğreticiden tek yönlü almak yerine, bilişim teknolojileri ile zenginleştirilmiş ortamlarda içerikten, diğer öğrenenlerden ve öğreticiden farklı etkileşimler sonucu aktif bir şekilde almaktadır. Bu sayede öğrenenler bilgileri resim, ses, video, animasyonlar vb. etkileşim ortamlarında önceki bilgileri ile ilişki kurarak alırlar. Böylece daha kalıcı öğrenmeler uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında sunulan kaliteli içerik ve zengin teknolojilerle gerçekleşir.

Bir öğrencinin öğretmeniyle arasındaki uzaklık km ile veya dakika ile ölçülmez (Çakmak, 2013). Bu nedenle öğrenci ile öğretmeni arasındaki etkileşimin kalitesi de bu mesafelerle ölçülemez. Uzaktan eğitimde öğrenenlerin, öğretmenleriyle olan etkileşimi kaliteyi arttıran faktörlerden birisidir. Kalite, müşterilerin satın alma davranışını etkiler (Altan ve diğerleri, 2003). Uzaktan eğitimin sunduğu hizmet kalitesi, öğrenenler tarafından daha çok tercih edilmesini sağlar. Uzaktan eğitimin bilişim teknolojileriyle öğrenenlerine sunmuş olduğu hizmet, kalitesini etkileyen bir önemli faktördür.

2. Öğreticiler

Uzaktan eğitim ders içeriğini word, pdf, powerpoint belgeleri ve çoklu ortam bileşenleri kullanarak sunan; öğrencileri yönlendiren ve öğrenmelerinden sorumlu kişi öğretici olarak adlandırılır. Uzaktan eğitim programlarının tasarımı, yapılandırılması ve materyallerin ulaştırılmasından sorumlu eğitimciler, programın kalitesini sağlamalıdır (AACSB, 1999). Uzaktan eğitimdeki gelişmeler birçok yöntem ve stratejide olduğu gibi, öğretici rollerinde de değişiklik oluşturmuştur. Geleneksel eğitim anlayışında merkez olan ve aktif rol oynayan öğreticiler, uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında öğrencileri yönlendiren, araştırmalarına kaynaklık eden ve işbirlikçi çalışmalarını destekleyen rolleriyle eğitimin kalitesini arttırmaktadır.

3. İçerik

Uzaktan eğitimde öğrenenlerin en çok etkileşimde bulunduğu kavram içerik kavramıdır. İçeriğin kalitesi uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde eğitim kalitesini belirleyen faktörlerin başında gelmektedir. Bunun için kendi öğrenmelerinden sorumlu bireyler için uzaktan eğitim içeriğinin en iyi şekilde hazırlanması gerekir. Çünkü öğrenciler kendilerine senkron veya asenkron olarak hazırlanmış bir içerikte anlamadıkları bir konuyu yine o içerik üzerinde işbirlikçi, grup veya bireysel öğrenme aktiviteleri ile öğrenebilmelidir.

E öğrenme ortamlarının yaygınlaşması içerik üretim ihtiyacını beraberinde getirmiştir. Çoğu çevrimiçi projede içerik öğrencilerin ulaşabileceği pdf veya HTML formatındaki dökümanlarla sunulmuştur. Fakat bu çevrimiçi öğrenme değildir Uzaktan eğitimde içerik işbirlikçi, katılımcı, grup ve bireysel öğrenme aktivite ve görevlerini destekleyici olmalıdır (Sims ve diğerleri, 2002). Uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında etkin bir öğrenmenin sağlanması için bir uzaktan eğitim içeriği; metin, ses basit grafiksel sunumlar, video sunumlar, animasyonlar, benzetimler, test sistemleri, geri bildirimlerle desteklenmiş etkileşimler gibi bileşenlere sahip olmalıdır. Bu nedenle içeriğin uygun çoklu ortam öğelerinin kullanılarak oluşturulması uzaktan eğitimin kalitesi açısından önemli görülmektedir.

4. Teknoloji

Uzaktan eğitim ortamlarının gelişimi teknolojik gelişime paralel bir şekilde ilerlemektedir. Teknolojik alt yapıdaki sürekli ilerlemeler uzaktan eğitim ortamlarına da pozitif bir şekilde yansımaktadır. Bu ilerleyiş uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında sunulan içeriğin, kurulan iletişimin, sağlanan etkileşimin kalitesini arttırmıştır. Frydenberg (2002)'e göre teknoloji, uzaktan eğitim içeriklerinin kaliteli bir şekilde iletilmesi için önemli bir standart olarak görülmektedir. Amerikan Yüksek Eğitim Derneğine göre; “iyi uygulama, öğrenci ve öğretim üyeleri arasındaki ilişkiyi güçlendirir.”(AAHE, 2000). Buna göre teknoloji ile kurulan iletişim kalitesi de güçlü olmaktadır. Öğrenme ve öğretme raporuna göre, öğrencilerin öğretim üyeleri ve diğer öğrenciler ile kurdukları etkileşim önemli bir özellik olup, sesli ve yazılı mesaj içerikleri teknoloji ile birlikte kolaylaşmıştır (IHE, 2000). Teknoloji, uzaktan eğitimle birlikte kullanıldığında, uzaklıkları küçültmüş ve geleneksel eğitim anlayışının olmazsa olmaz sınıf duvarlarını ortadan kaldırmıştır. Teknolojideki hız ile birlikte bilgi küresel bir düzeyde paylaşılmaktadır. Bu hızlı ilerleyiş uzaktan eğitim ortamlarının kalitesini de her geçen gün arttırmaya devam edecektir.

5.Dönüt ve Etkileşim Faaliyetleri

Öğrencilerin sorularına cevap alması dönüt faaliyetleri olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu faaliyetler uzaktan eğitime nazaran yüz-yüze iletişimde daha kolay yapılmaktadır. Uzaktan eğitimin esnek yapısı öğrenen ve öğreticilere farklı zamanlarda eğitim ortamında bulunmaya müsaade etmektedir. Bu durum çoğu zaman öğrenenlerin sorularına yanıt alamamasına veya geç yanıt almasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu sebeple, sorularına yanıt alamayan öğrencilerde bir süre sonra sıkılmalar meydana gelmektedir. Uzaktan eğitim ile birlikte sağlanan çevrim içi yardım ile öğrenenlerin sorularına anında dönüt verilebilmektedir. Mobil teknolojilerin hızlı bir şekilde gelişmesi ve sağladığı kolaylıklar sorularına yanıt bulan öğrenenlerin motivasyonunu ve öğretmen-öğrenci etkileşimini arttırmaktadır. Pearson ürün ilişkisi adımı gösteriyor ki öğretici tarafından sağlanan dönüt faaliyetleri, öğretmen-öğrenci etkileşimini fazlasıyla etkilemektedir (Chaney ve diğerleri, 2007). Owlia ve Aspinwal (1996) öğrenen ve öğrenci arasındaki kişisel iletişimin yükseköğretimde önemli bir rol oynadığını ileri sürmektedir. Moore (1997)'de yaptığı bir çalışmada öğretici ile olan kişisel etkileşimlerin kitabın içeriği ile ilgili bazı durumlara yardımcı olduğunu söylemektedir. Ve öğrenciler sorularına yanıt alamadıkları ve diğer öğrencilerle etkileşimde bulunmadıklarını zaman kendilerini ortamdan izole edilmiş hissetmektedir. Uzaktan eğitim ile sunulan bu hizmetler, uzaktan eğitim ortamlarının da kalitesini arttırmaktadır.

Sonuç ve Tartışma

Görüldüğü gibi bilgi miktarındaki artış ve beraberindeki gelişen teknolojiler ile birlikte uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında da gelişmeler söz konusu olmuştur. Gelişen teknoloji sadece eğitim-öğretim ortamlarının yapısını değiştirmekle kalmayıp; öğrenen ve öğreticilere de yeni roller e sorumluluklar yüklemiştir. Bu durum, etkileşim türlerinden öğrenen-içerik etkileşiminin önemini ortaya çıkarmıştır. İçerik sunumu, kullanılan teknolojiler ve dönüt faaliyetleri öğrenenlerin öğrenmeleriyle ilişkilidir. Chaney ve diğerlerinin (2007) yaptıkları bir çalışmada öğrenci-öğretmen etkileşimi, öğrenci-destek servisleri, öğretim için öğrenci teknik asistanları ve ölçme değerlendirme kalite standartları açısından önemli olduğu bulgularına ulaşmıştır. Moore (2009) uzaktan eğitimin kalitesinin yalnızca sunulan içeriğin yüksek kalitesiyle ilgili olmadığını, aynı zamanda öğrencilerin kendi bilgilerine öğretmenleri aracılığıyla ulaşmalarını ve içerikle etkileşimlerini sağlayan, kişisel deneyimleri de sağlamalıdır. Bu sebeple uzaktan eğitim ortamlarının standartları eğitim-öğretimin kalitesini de etkilemektedir.

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Uzaktan eğitimde kalite ve teknoloji yeterlikleri

Technology competencies and quality in distance education

Prof. Dr. Aytekin Işman, Arş. Gör. Murat Topal

Sakarya Üniversitesi, isman@sakarya.edu.tr
Sakarya Üniversitesi, mtopal@sakarya.edu.tr

Özet

Bu çalışma uzaktan eğitim için geliştirilen kalite politikalarını, günümüzde bireylerin sahip olması gereken teknoloji yeterliklerini ve bu konuların birbiriyle ilişkisini araştırmaktadır. Araştırma yapılırken uzaktan eğitim için dünya genelinde geliştirilen kalite anlayışları incelenmiş ve uzaktan eğitimde kalite anlayışları ile ilgili literatüre dayalı olarak genel bir çerçeve ortaya konmuştur. Buna ilave olarak uluslararası düzeyde teknoloji yeterlikleri ve bu yeterliklerle ilgili olabilecek konular incelenmiştir. Son olarak teknoloji yeterliklerinin uzaktan eğitimde kalite için neden önemli olduğu açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Abstract

This study is to investigate quality models that is developed for distance education, technology proficiencies that individuals must be had nowadays and relationship between them. Quality models for distance education that accepted around the world were investigated. Also, a general framework for quality in distance education is expressed. Moreover, technology proficiency that accepted and related subjects are discussed.

Giriş

Kalite anlayışı birçok alanda önemli olduğu gibi eğitim alanında da önemli konulardan biri olarak görülmektedir. Eğitimde kalite kavramı hakkında farklı görüşler vardır bunlar;

- Juran (1998) tanımına göre eğitimde kalite öğrenenlerin ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda amaçların düzenlenmesidir (Akt: Endean, Bai ve Du, 2010).
 - Van Vught ve Westerheijden (1993) tanımına göre eğitimde kalite öğrencilerin, paydaşların ve diğer önemli toplulukların ihtiyaçları ile uyum olarak tanımlanmıştır.

Eğitimde kalite anlayışı ile ilgili çalışmalar ülkelere ve bölgelere göre farklılık göstermektedir ve bu farklılıkların farklı ihtiyaçlardan ileri geldiği düşünülmektedir.

Toplumların eğitim ihtiyacının artması ve teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte yaygınlaşan uzaktan eğitime (Işman, 2011) yönelik uluslararası ve yerel düzeyde kalite standartları ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu kalite standartları uzaktan eğitimin genel olarak verimliliği ve etkililiğini artırmaya yönelmiş model önerileridir. Önerilen bu modeller ortaya atıldığı coğrafi konulara göre değişmekle birlikte genellikle yükseköğretimde kalite anlayışlarının bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmışlardır (Endean, Bai ve Du, 2010).

US Institute for Higher Education Policy Standards:

US Institute for Higher Education Policy (IHEP) kurumu tarafından internet tabanlı uzaktan eğitim için 7 kategoride toplanabilecek bazı kriterler öneri sürmüştür;

- Kurumsal destek
- Kurs/ders geliştirme
- Öğretme/öğrenme
- Kurs/ders yapısı
- Öğrenci desteği
- Fakülte desteği
- Değerlendirme

IHEP bu yayın ile uzaktan eğitimde kalite anlayışlarını katkı sağlandığını düşünmektedir (Phipps ve Merisotis, 2000).

Southern Regional Education Board Standards:

Southern Regional Education Board Kurumu tarafından çevrimiçi kurslarda kalite standartları olarak ortaya atılmıştır. Bu standartların amacı daha çok öğrenciye ders materyali ulaştırmak, fırsat eşitliği sağlamak, dijital ortamda hazırlanmış öğrenme materyalleri havuzu oluşturmaktır (Southern Regional Education Board, 2006). 5 standart önerilmiştir bunlar kısaca:

- Kurs içeriği: Yerel ve ulusal içerikler ile ilgili öğrencilerin uzmanlıklarını artırmak.
- Öğretim tasarımı: Öğrenenlerin farklı ihtiyaçlarını ve öğrenme stillerini göz önüne alarak; aktif öğrenme sağlamak, farklı kültürleri ve engelleri öğrencileri dikkate almak, öğrencilerin kendi aralarında ve öğretici ile iletişimlerini sağlayarak içerikle etkileşimi artırmayı amaçlar.
- Öğrencilerin değerlendirilmesi: Farklı strateji ve aktiviteler kullanarak öğrencileri değerlendirmek ve nitelikli dönütler vermek.
- Teknoloji: İçerikler birçok teknolojik aracın kullanılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu standardın amacı bu teknolojik araçların; engelli öğrenciler için erişim ve kullanma kolaylığı, birlikte çalışabilme, kullanıcı dostu ara yüzler, gibi avantajlarından maksimum seviyede faydalanmaktır.
- Kurs/Ders değerlendirme ve yönetimi: Verilen kurslar/dersler farklı değerlendirme yöntemleri ile düzenli olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Bu değerlendirmeler ait bulgular temel alınmalıdır.

National Standards for Quality Online Programs:

iNACOL International Association for K-12 Online Learning kurumu tarafından 2009 yılında yayınlanan çevrimiçi eğitim programlarında ulusal kalite standartları bir diğer kalite standardıdır. Belirlenen standartlar dört ana kategoride toplanmıştır.

- Kurumsal: Yönetim, liderlik, kaynaklar vb.
- Öğrenme ve öğretme: Kurs/ders tasarımı, öğretim tasarımı ve değerlendirme vb.
- Destek: öğrenci desteği, personel desteği vb.
- Değerlendirme: Program değerlendirme ve geliştirme mekanizması (Pape ve Wicks, 2009).

UNIQUe E-Quality Label:

EFQUEL (European Foundation for Quality in E-Learning) tarafından oluşturulan, UNIQUe E-Quality Label , yani kalite etiketi; Avrupa'daki yükseköğretim kurumlarının bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanmadaki mükemmellik düzeylerine göre kurumlara sertifika vermektedir (EFQUEL, 2013). Bu kalite sertifikası kurumların kendi kendilerini değerlendirmelerini ve bu sayede kendi kalite süreçlerini geliştirmelerini içermektedir. Ayrıca Avrupa genelindeki kurumlara ortak bir kalite vizyonu katması açısından da önem arz etmektedir.

E-xcellence:

European Association of Distance Teaching Universities tarafından E-xcellence adıyla yayınlanan kalite standartları en yaygın ve önemli kalite girişimlerinden biridir. Bu kalite standartları genel olarak 6 başlık altında kategorilendirilmiştir. Bunlar;

- Stratejik yönetim,
- Müfredat ve eğitim programı tasarımı
- Kurs/ders tasarımı
- Kurs/ders iletimi
- Personel destek hizmetleri
- Öğrenci destek hizmetleridir.

Wang'a (2006) göre e-öğrenme ve uzaktan eğitimle ilgili uluslararası nitelikte kurumların yayınladığı standartlar şu beş önemli nokta üzerinde durmaktadır;

- Öğrenme Çıktılarının Değerlendirilmesi: Öğrenme çıktılarının değerlendirilmesi derslerin/kursların değerlendirilmesi ve öğrencilerin değerlendirilmesini içermektedir.
- Öğretim Programlarının ve Öğretimin Geliştirilmesi: Uzaktan eğitimde planlanan öğretim programı ve müfredat için uygun materyallerin, öğretim tasarımının ve öğretimin iletilmesini sağlayan öğretim veya içerik yönetim sistemlerinin seçilmesi oldukça önemlidir.
- Kurumsal Yeterlikler: Bir uzaktan eğitim kurumu, gerçekleştirdiği uzaktan eğitim faaliyetlerini karşılayabilecek ekonomik, siyasi ve hukuksal imkanlara sahip olmalıdır.
- Öğrenci Destek Hizmetleri: Uzaktan eğitim kurumları için en önemli unsurlardan biri öğrencilere verilen akademik, teknik ve diğer konulardaki destek hizmetleridir. Kurumların bu

hizmetleri sağlaması gerekir.

- Personel Destek Hizmetleri: Uzaktan eğitim kurumları çalışan personelleri için teknik konularda, öğretimsel konularda, profesyonel gelişim imkanları konusunda destek hizmetleri sağlamalıdır.

National Educational Technology Standards: ISTE (The International Society for Technology in Education) kurumu tarafından yayınlanan en yaygın uluslararası düzeydeki teknoloji yeterlikleri standartlarıdır. NETs standartlarının farklı alt boyutları vardır. Bunlar;

- NETs-S: Öğrenciler için yayınlanan uluslararası teknoloji standartlarıdır. Basitçe öğrencilerin kullanması gereken teknolojileri değil, bu teknolojileri kullanarak analiz etme, öğrenme ve keşfetme becerilerini etkin kullanmalarını sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.
- NETs-T: Teknoloji kullanımının ve teknoloji entegrasyonunun gittikçe arttığı günümüzde öğretmenlerin bu teknolojileri kullanarak öğrenmeyi, işbirliğini, yaratıcılığı, keşfetmeyi ve eleştirel düşünmeyi teşvik etmeleri beklenmektedir. NETs-T bu yeterliklere yönelik uluslararası standartları ifade eder.
- NETs-A: Okul yöneticileri ve liderlerinin teknoloji entegrasyonundaki, teknoloji liderliği ve yöneticiliği rollerine yönelik standartları ifade eder.
- NETs-C: Bu standartlar öğretmenlerin NETs-T standartlarına sahip olmasına, sınıf içi teknoloji entegrasyonu çalışmalarına yönelik çalışan teknoloji entegrasyonu uzmanlarına ve diğer kişilere yönelik standartları ifade eder.
- NETs-CSE: Bu standartlar bilgisayar bilimleri alanında eğitim veren öğretmenlere yönelik standartları ifade eder.

NETs standartları teknolojinin eğitim için etkin kullanılmasını sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. NETs bu amaçlarına yönelik çeşitli eğitim programları hazırlanmıştır. Bu eğitim programları NETs standartlarının yaygınlaşmasına ve uluslararası platformlarda kabul edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu eğitimlerden bazıları aşağıdaki gibidir;

- NETs-Students
 - Adobe's Digital Design, Video Design and Digital Video Curriculum
 - Autodesk Digital STEAM Workshop
 - Certiport's Internet and Computing Core Certification (IC3)
- NETs-Teachers
 - Intel's Teach Essentials Course
 - Adobe Youth Voices Program Training Course

Digital Natives: Digital Natives, yani dijital yerliler kavramı ilk olarak Prensky (2001) tarafından ortaya atılmış bir kavramdır ve kısaca dijital dünyada doğup büyüyen nesillerin dijital dünyanın dili ile konuştuklarını, bu teknolojileri kullanmada önceki nesillere göre daha fazla beceriye sahip olduklarını belirtmektedir. Dijital yerliler dijital araçları kullanarak aşağıdaki becerileri rahatlıkla yerine getirebilirler;

- Bilgisayar ve interneti günlük yaşamının bir parçası olarak kullanabilen,
- Aynı anda birden fazla görevi dijital araçların yardımıyla yürütebilen,
- Grafikler ile iletişim kurma becerisine sahip ve bu konuda kendine güvenen,
- İstedikleri bilgiye, istedikleri anda ulaşabilme eğiliminde olan (Teo, 2013).

Digital Empowerment kavramı dijital yetkinlik anlamına gelmektedir. Sayısal yetkinlik olarak da ifade edilen bu kavram, “ Sayısal teknolojilerin büyük miktarlarda üretilmekte olan bilginin içinden ihtiyaç duyulan bilgiye erişme aracı olarak kullanılması, ulaşılan bilgiyi anlama, değerlendirme ve bilgi üretme becerileridir. ” (Akkoyunlu, Soylu ve Çağlar, 2010). Bu yetkinlikler şu dört alt grupta toplanmaktadır:

- Farkındalık: Yeni teknolojileri kullanmanın ortaya çıkardığı potansiyel fırsatların anlaşılması anlamına gelmektedir.
- Motivasyon: Kişilerin belirli bir amacı gerçekleştirmek üzere kendi arzu ve istekleriyle davranmaları ve çaba göstermeleridir, başka bir deyişle, kendi arzu ve istekleriyle sayısal teknolojileri kullanma çabası içinde olmalarıdır.
- Teknik Erişim: İnternet erişimi için gerekli olan donanım ve yazılıma işaret etmektedir. Yeterli teknoloji mevcut değilse, ihtiyaç ve talep yok ise teknik erişime sahip olmak her zaman teknolojinin kullanıldığı anlamına gelmemektedir (Akkoyunlu, Soylu ve Çağlar, 2010: 16).

- Yetkinlik: Bir işi gerçekleştirmeyi sağlayan özel bilgi, beceri, yeterlik olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Püsküllüoğlu, 2010; Akt. Akkoyunlu, Soylu ve Çağlar, 2010). Sayısal teknolojilerin kullanımı için gerekli olan bilgi, beceri ve yeterliklere işaret etmektedir. Ayrıca, sayısal teknolojilerin mesajlarını anlamak için gerekli olan sayısal okuryazarlığını da kapsamaktadır. (Akkoyunlu, Soylu ve Çağlar, 2010: 16)

Wang'a (2006) Öğrenenlerin uzaktan eğitim etkinliklerine katılabilmesi için gerekli teknolojileri optimum düzeyde kullanabilmesini önemli görülmeyle birlikte, etkili teknoloji kullanımının günümüzde uzaktan eğitim çalışmaları için olmazsa olmaz bir nitelik olarak görmektedir. Diğer yandan Uzaktan Eğitim kalite anlayışları içerisinde yer alan destek hizmetleri ve kurs/ders gelişimi alt boyutları büyük ölçüde teknolojik ve dijital araçların etkin kullanılmasına bağlıdır (Akkoyunlu, Soylu ve Çağlar, 2010: 14). Özellikle NETs standartları kurumsal bir yaklaşımdır. Uzaktan eğitim kurumları için kalitenin sağlanmasında önemli bir teknoloji yeterliği alt boyutu sağlayabilir niteliktedir.

Özellikle destek hizmetleri, kurs/ders gelişimi, kurs/ders iletilmesi, uzaktan eğitim kurumlarında görevli bireylerin profesyonel gelişimleri ve uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin teknolojik yeterliklerinin sağlanmasında kurumsal bir yaklaşım sağlayabilir.

- NETs-Students
- NETs-Teachers
- NETs-Administrators
- NETs-Coaches
- NETs-Computer Science Educators

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Uzaktan eğitimde kaliteli içerik

Ezgi Pelin Yıldız, Aytekin Işman

yildizezgi@icq.net

aytekinisman@icq.net

Sakarya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Sakarya, Türkiye

Özet

Günümüz dünyasındaki teknolojik gelişmelere paralel olarak eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleri, zaman ve mekan kısıtlaması olmadan sürdürülebilmektedir. Bu faaliyetlerin en önemlilerinden biri de uzaktan eğitimidir. Uzaktan eğitimin başarısı kaliteli içerikle mümkündür. E-öğrenme ortamlarının yaygınlaşması beraberinde içerik üretim ihtiyacını getirmiştir. Eğitim sürecindeki en önemli konulardan birisi öğrenme içeriğidir. Öğrenme içeriği, bütünüyle bir ders, ders malzemeleri, içerik modülleri, derse ilişkin öğrenme nesnelere, bilgi kaynakları ve süreli yayınları ifade etmektedir. İçeriğin kalitesi uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde eğitim kalitesini belirleyen etkenlerin başında gelmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Uzaktan eğitim, e öğrenme, kalite, içerik.

Abstract

In parallel with technological advances in today's world of education activities can be conducted without the constraints of time and space. One of the most important of these activities are distance education. The success of the distance education is possible with content quality. The proliferation of e-learning environment has brought a need for content production. In educational process one of the most important subject is learning content. Learning content represents an entire course, subject materials, content modules, learning objects about courses, information resources and periodicals. Quality of the content in distance education systems come before the factors that determine the quality of education.

Keywords: distance education, e learning, quality, content

Giriş

Eğitimde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı ile birlikte pek çok yeni kavram ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu kavramlardan biri de uzaktan eğitim kavramıdır. Uzaktan eğitim; farklı mekanlardaki öğrenci, öğretmen ve öğretim materyallerinin iletişim teknolojileri aracılığıyla bir araya getirildiği kurumsal bir eğitim faaliyetidir. Uzaktan eğitim dünyada hızla gelişen eğitim alanlarından birini oluşturmaktadır (Boas, Andrade, Hamtini, Sousa 2011). Uzaktan eğitimi özellikle gençlerin ve yetişkinlerin öğrenme ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için önemli bir araç olarak düşünmek mümkündür. Uzaktan eğitim çeşitli seviyelerde büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir.

Modern bilgi teknolojilerinin gelişimi uzaktan yüksek öğretimi hızlı bir şekilde ilerlemeye teşvik etmiştir (Zhao ve Li, 2009). Uzaktan yüksek öğretimin kalitesini arttırmak adına kalite güvence sistemleri oluşturulmuştur. Bu bağlamda akreditasyon ile uzaktan eğitim kalite güvence sistemleri oluşturulmaktadır. Eğitimde akreditasyon, birey, grup ya da eğitime ihtiyacı olan halka sunulan akademik kalite onayı ile belli

bir kurumun eğitim kalitesini sağlamanın bir yoludur. Akreditasyon kavramı eğitimde belirli standartlar üzerinde anlaşmak için geliştirilmiş bir kavramdır. Dünyada uzaktan eğitim veren kuruluşların akredite edilmesini sağlayan en önemli kuruluşlardan biri The Distance Education and Training Council (DETC)'in 1998 verilerine göre İnternet Tabanlı Uzaktan Eğitim Uygulamalarına katılan öğrencilerin ortalama yaşlarının 31 olduğu ifade edilmiş ve sık sorulan sorular bölümünde ise en önemli sorun bu eğitimi veren kuruluşlardan aldıkları sertifika ya da diplomaların başka ülkelerdeki geçerlilik düzeyleri olmuştur. Halen akreditasyon konusunda çalışmalar devam ederken bu tip sorular eğitim kurumlarının sorunlar kısmındaki yerini korumaktadır. Akredite kurumlarının sağlamış olduğu standartların, İnternet Tabanlı Uzaktan Eğitim programı veren eğitim kurumları tarafından uygulanması bu soruna çözüm yolu sunmuştur (Gürol ve Sevindik, 2004).

Eğitimde yenilikçi formların kullanımıyla dünyada uzaktan eğitim uygulanan üniversitelerin sayısında artışlar gözlemlenmiştir. Uzaktan eğitimde bilgi, öğrencilere iletişim teknolojileriyle aktarılmaktadır ve bu noktada uzaktan eğitimde kalite kontrol sistemleri ön plana çıkmaktadır (Batura, Krasovski, Tavgen, 2008). Kalite kontrol sisteminde 4 adım döngüsünün tekrar tekrar yerine getirilmesi öngörülür; planlama, izleme, organize ve sistemin tüm unsurlarını ayarlama olmak üzere.

Aktif, sosyal odaklı, yaratıcı ve kendi kendine yeterli bir eğitim niteliği uzaktan eğitim kalitesinin temel kriterleridir. Yardımcı faktörleri ise eğitim motivasyonu, öz örgütlenme, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile pratik deneyim, uzaktan eğitimin psikolojik ve teknolojik adaptasyon yeteneği, kullanılabilirlik şeklinde sıralamak mümkündür. Batura, Krasovski ve Tavgen (2008)'e göre uzaktan eğitimde kalite üç unsur ile karakterize edilebilir: personel, eğitim ve metodolojik malzemeler, malzeme ve teknik altyapı olmak üzere. Ayrıca uzaktan eğitimde kalite kontrolü koşulların kalitesi, süreç kalitesi ve sonuç kalitesi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Koşulların kalitesi; eğitim ve sistemli besleme, malzeme ve teknik altyapı ve personel olarak, süreç kalitesi; eğitim, bilim-araştırma ve yönetim olarak, sonuç kalitesi ise; iki boyutlu ele alınmaktadır. Öğrencilerin kalitesi, mezunların dış değerlendirmesi olmak üzere. Öğrencilerin kalitesi; bilgi, beceri ve deneyim olarak, mezunların dış değerlendirmesi ise; istihdam oranı, işsizlik oranı ve sorunları açısından incelenmektedir.

Texas Pan Amerikan Üniversitesi ise uzaktan eğitimin kalitesi üç açıdan ele alınmıştır; içerik kalitesi, sunum kalitesi ve öğrenci hizmetlerinin kalitesi olmak üzere (Davies, Cover, Fowler, Guzdial, 2001). Tanımlanan bu faktörler üzerinden öğrenme deneyimlerinin sonuçlarını ele alınarak uzaktan eğitimde kaliteyi değerlendirmek mümkün olabilir. Özellikle içerik kalitesi için içerik uzmanı, öğretim tasarımcısı, medya uzmanı, grafik tasarımcısı ve bir veya daha fazla ders teknoloji görevlisi olmak üzere ekip halinde çalışmaya ve senkronize olmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında etkin bir öğrenmenin sağlanması için bir uzaktan eğitim içeriği; metin, ses basit grafiksel sunumlar, video sunumlar, animasyonlar, benzetimler, test sistemleri, geri bildirimlerle desteklenmiş etkileşimler gibi bileşenlere sahip olmalıdır. E öğrenme ortamlarının yaygınlaşması beraberinde içerik üretim ihtiyacını getirmiştir. Eğitim sürecinde dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli noktalardan birisi öğrenme içeriğidir. İçeriğin kalitesi uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde eğitim kalitesini belirleyen faktörlerin başında gelmektedir. Uzaktan eğitime yönelik çok sayıda içerik geliştirme aracı mevcuttur. Bu araçların kullanımı, pratik ve hızlı bir şekilde çok farklı içerikler hazırlanmasını beraberinde getirmektedir. Eğitim içeriğinin tasarlanmasında en önemli amaç; kullanıcıları için kolay anlaşılır, kolay öğrenilebilir, etkileşimli bir yapıda olabilmesidir. İçerik kalitesini etkileyen ilgili özellikler; etkileşimli olması, ses, görüntü, animasyon vb. çoklu ortam desteği, simülasyon ile dersi canlandırması ve öğrenme etkinliği kazandırması, çalışma soruları ve testleri içermesidir. İçerik kalitesinde diğer bir husus içerik standartlarını sağlayabilmesidir (Balaban, 2012). Dolayısı ile seçilecek Öğretim Yönetim Sistemi (ÖYS) ve İçerik Yönetim Sistemi (İYS) yazılımlarının bu standartları kullanıp kullanmadıklarını araştırmak önemlidir.

Uzaktan veya harmanlanmış eğitimde öğrencilerin ders seçimi ve derse kaydı, içeriklerin sunumu, ölçme ve değerlendirme, kullanıcı bilgilerinin izlenmesine olanak sağlayan yönetim yazılımlarına Öğretim Yönetim Sistemi denir. Öğretim Yönetim Sistemleri “ÖYS” (Learning Management System, LMS) öğrenme aktivitelerinin yönetimini sağlayan yazılımlardır. Öğrenme materyali sunma, sunulan öğrenme materyalini paylaşma ve tartışma, kurs kataloglarını yönetme, ödevler alma, sınavlara girme, bu ödev ve sınavlara ilişkin geribildirim sağlama, öğrenme materyallerini düzenleme, öğrenci, öğretmen ve sistem kayıtlarını tutma, raporlar alma gibi işlevleri sağlarlar (Özaslan, 2008). Öğretim yönetim sistemlerinin kullanıcılara tam bir hizmet verebilmesi için belli özelliklere sahip olmalıdır. Başta diğer sistemlerle çalışabilirlik ve uyumu arşivleme ve dosya yönetim yetenekleri, yeniden kullanılabilirlik, öğrenme nesnelerinin tutarlı düzenlenmesi, hızlı erişilebilirlik içerik oluştururken kullanılan diğer araçları desteklemesi (word, powerpoint, flash, pdf) sahip olması gereken başlıca özelliklerdir (Altıparmak, Kurt ve Kapidere, 2011).

İçerik yönetim sistemleri ise, site sahibinin ve yetki verilmiş diğer kullanıcıların özel hesap bilgileri(kullanıcı adı, parola ...) ile ulaşabildiği Site Yönetim Panelini kullanarak web sitesinde yer alan içeriği (yazı, resim, müzik, dosyalar vs..) değiştirebildiği, yenilerini ekleyebildiği programlardır. Web tabanlı yani internet üzerinde çalışan bu programlar dünyanın herhangi bir yerindeki herhangi bir bilgisayardan kolayca ulaşılabilir ve bilgisayarınıza özel bir program vs. kurmanıza gerek kalmadan kolayca çalıştırılıp kullanılabilirler. İçerik üretiminde öne çıkan yazılımlar şunlardır:

- Adobe Captivate,
 - Adobe Presenter,
 - Adobe Flash
 - Adobe X pro
 - Raptivity,
 - Camtasia,
 - Articulate,
 - Articulate Engage
 - Articulate Presenter,
 - Authoware,
 - Lectora, Elicitus,
 - Rapid Intake,
 - Toolbook
 - Keynote
 - Webex presentation studio
 - Articulate studio 09

Bunların dışında hiçbir yazılım kurulumuna gerek kalmadan kullanılacak hızlı içerik geliştirme hizmeti veren web sitelerine birkaç örnek vermek gerekirse :

- **e-Learning Brothers:** İstenen içeriği hazır şablonlar üzerinde değiştirerek bir flash çıktısı olan SWF olarak alabilmek mümkündür. (www.elearningbrothers.com)
- **Panopto:** Çevrimdışı olarak içerikler hazırlanabilir, hızlı hazırlanabilen bu içerikler yayınlanır hale getirilebilir. (www.panopta.com)
- **Presentations 2Go:** Program, anlatılan bir dersi, bir konferansta paylaşılan bilgileri kişinin görüntüsü ve sunumuyla kayıt ederek webten ulaşılabilir bir içeriğe çevirebilir. (http://www.presentations2go.eu)

Uzaktan eğitim içeriği geliştirme noktasında açık kaynak kodlu yazılımlar kendilerini göstermektedir. Açık kaynak kod, ürünün kaynağına rahatça erişebilme imkanı sunan bir uygulama geliştirme yöntemidir. Açık kaynak kodlu içerik geliştirme araçları maliyet açısından önemli bir avantaj sağlarken; bu araçlarla profesyonel sevide olmayan kişiler bile rahatlıkla etkileşimli ders içerikleri oluşturabilmektedir. Kullanılacak yazılım geliştirme araçlarının neredeyse tamamı grafiksel bir arayüze sahiptir. Ayrıca bu yazılımların birçoğu Türkçe dil desteğine de sahiptir. Tüm bu özellikler uzaktan eğitim veren kurumlarda yer alan içerik geliştirme ekipleri, öğretim görevlileri ve içerik geliştirmeden sorumlu diğer bireylerin hızlı ve kolay bir biçimde içerik hazırlamasını sağlamaktadır. Uzaktan eğitim için içerik geliştirme konusunda açık kaynak kodlu araçlar ticari yazılımlara karşı alternatif olarak yer almaktadır. Günümüzde farklı işlevler sunan çok sayıda açık kaynak içerik geliştirme aracı mevcuttur. Bulduğumuz çağda sayı olarak oldukça fazla açık kaynak kodlu öğrenme yönetim sistemi olmakla birlikte “tüm ihtiyaçlara cevap verebilen” tek bir çözüm mevcut değildir. Amaca uygun olarak seçilecek öğrenim yönetim sistemleri genel özellikleri ile incelenmeli, birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmalı ve uygulamayı kullanacak kurumun ihtiyaçlarına en iyi şekilde cevap verebilecek nitelikte olmalıdır. Ön plana çıkanlar ve temel özellikleri;

- **Moodle :**

E öğrenme platformlarından Moodle Dünyada en çok kullanılan açık kaynaklı öğrenme yönetim sistemi yazılımıdır. Her ay yeni kayıt olanların sayısı ortalama 2000 olup 219 ülkede kullanıcısı mevcuttur. Moodle yazılımın Türkçe dil desteğini vermesi Türkiye’de kullanımını yaygınlaştırmıştır. Özellikle lisans seviyesinde çevrimiçi web destekli derslerin açılmasında öğretim yönetim sistemi (ÖYS) olarak Moodle ile başlanması düşük maliyetli bir çözümdür. Açık kaynaklı yazılımın ücretsiz olmasına karşın üniversiteye uyarlanması ve yazılımın desteğinin verilmesi ile ilgili maliyetler getirecektir. Ticari yazılımların maliyetleri ile karşılaştırıldığında çok daha düşük maliyet olarak tercih nedenidir.

Moodle açık kaynak kodlu ve geliştirilmeye açık, eğitimcilerin çevrim içi kurslar oluşturmalarına yardım etmek üzere tasarlanmış bir öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. Yazılım, MySQL ve PostgreSQL veri tabanı sistemleri altında ve PHP dilini destekleyen herhangi bir ortamda (Linux, Windows vs) çalışmaktadır. Moodle, bir uzaktan eğitim sitesinde ihtiyaç duyulabilecek etkinliklerin çoğunu fazlasıyla yerine getirebilecek özelliklere sahiptir. En önemli özelliği, öğretmen ve öğrenciler tarafından kolay bir şekilde kullanılabilmesidir (Altıparmak, Kurt ve Kapıdere, 2011).

- **BlackBoard :**

1997 yılında eğitim alanındaki yenilikleri her yere ulaştırmak ve yayılımının yanında verimliliğini de arttırmak amacı ile kurulan Blackboard, şu an dünyada e-learning yazılımı, uygulamaları ve servisleri alanında lider konumda yer almaktadır. Blackboard’un dünya genelindeki kullanıcı portföyünü, ilk ve orta dereceli okullar, yüksek öğrenim kurumları, kamu ve ticari kurumlar oluşturmaktadır. Blackboard ve kullanıcıları e-öğrenim alanında dünya öncüleri olarak görülmekte ve Blackboard’un online eğitim

uygulaması, Amerika’da en yaygın kullanılan ve en başarılı şekilde adapte edilmiş sistem olarak göze çarpmaktadır.

Blackboard, misyon olarak, insanlarla teknolojiyi birleştirerek eğitim yeniliklerini her yerde yaygınlaştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Blackboard yazılımı 'Academic Suite' (akademik paket) ve 'Commerce Suite' (ticari paket)olarak iki paket olarak piyasaya sunulmuştur. Yaygın olarak kullanılan 'Blackboard Academic Suite' 3 ayrı modülden oluşur (Wikipedia).

1.Blackboard Learning System

- Eğitim içeriği hazırlanması ve yönetilmesini sağlar.

2.Blackboard Community System

- Eğitim kuruluşlarının canlı çevrimiçi topluluklar kurmasını sağlar ve veri akışını geliştirir.
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3. Blackboard Content System

- Dijital içeriklerin depolanması, paylaşılması ve organize edilmesi için kullanılır. Öğrenci gelişimini değerlendirmek için elektronik portfolyolar hazırlanabilir.

- **Sakai :**

Sakai Indiana Üniversitesi, Stanford Üniversitesi, Michigan Üniversitesi ve Valencia Polytechnic Üniversitesi önderliğin de oluşturulan “Sakai Foundation” organizasyon yapısı altında akademik, ticari ve bireysel katılımlarla geliştirilen işbirliği ve öğrenme ortamıdır (Collaboration and Learning Environment (CLE)). 160’ın üzerinde eğitim kurumunun kullandığı birçok kullanıcıya hitap eden ücretsiz, açık kaynak kodlu ve eğitimi destekleyen birçok özelliği ile web tabanlı, platform bağımsız bir uygulamadır. Sakai uygulaması ders yönetim sistemlerinin sahip olduğu birçok ortak özelliğin yanında bilgi\ belge dağıtımı, ödev aktarma, çevrimiçi ölçme değerlendirme, not defteri ve canlı sohbet modüllerini de içermektedir. Sakai işbirlikçi çalışma ortamı sunan araçları ile araştırmacıların ve proje gruplarının kullanımına da uygundur. Uygulamanın geliştirilmesi Sakai Foundation yapısı altında üyelik esasına dayalı olarak kar amacı gütmeyen bireysel, eğitim kurumları ve üniversiteler tarafından yapılmaktadır. Ayrıca bu topluluk eğitim ve araştırma toplulukları için açık standartların belirlenmesi, yazılım çözümleri ve bunların entegrasyonu konusunda çalışmalar yapmaktadır.

Moodle ve Sakai karşılaştırıldığında dünyada ve ülkemizde her ne kadar Moodle’un daha yaygın kullanıldığı görülse de geleceğe yönelik Sakai’ye yapılan yatırımlar ve verilen destekler Sakai’nin gelecekte pazardan önemli pay alacağını göstermektedir. Mellon Yatırım 2,2 milyon USD ve Hewlett Yatırım ortaklarının 4,6 milyon USD’lik fon destekleri Sakai’nin geleceğini daha parlak göstermektedir.

- **ATutor :**

ATutor açık kaynak kodlu web tabanlı öğrenme içerik yönetim sistemidir (LCMS). The American Society for Training and Development (ASTD) tarafından belirlenen, engelliler için istenilen özellikleri içeren bir yazılımdır. Platform bağımsız olarak Microsoft, Linux, UNIX, ya da Mac sunucu ortamlarında çalışmaktadır. Toronto Üniversitesi, Atutor başta olmak üzere bu alanda birçok proje geliştirilmeye devam etmekte ve standartların oluşturulması konusunda çalışmalar yürütülmektedir. Atutor, birçok üniversite, kurum, araştırma merkezi ve eğitim kurumlarınca kullanılmaktadır.

- **Dokeos :**

Dokeos başta üniversiteler olmak üzere birçok uluslararası kurum ve kuruluşların desteğinin yanında bireysel katkılarla açık kaynak iş modeline dayalı geliştirilen bir öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. Akademik amaçlı kullanım dışında birçok şirket tarafından e-öğrenme ve harmanlanmış öğrenme programlarında kullanılmaktadır. MySQL veritabanına dayalı ve PHP dilinde yazılan web tabanlı bir uygulamadır.

Dokeos web tabanlı E-egitim, Ders yönetim sistemi ve işbirliği aracıdır. Eğitimi ve Öğrenci için içerik yönetim hizmeti de sunmaktadır. Ders yönetimi ile ilgili kısımları konu dağıtımları, takvimleme, ilerleme takibi, yazı/ses ve video ile chat, test yönetimi ve kayıt alma olayları gerçekleştirebilmektedir. Şu anda 31 dili içeren araç binlerce organizasyon tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Dokeos'un esas avantajı ise kullanım kolaylığı ve esnek sistemidir. Kolay kullanılabilir yapısı ile iyi öğretim için temel araç olmayı hedeflemektedir. Böylece kullanıcılara araçla daha az uğraşarak öğrenmeye daha çok zaman ayırabilme fırsatı sunulabilir.

- **Efront :**

Efront kolay kullanımı, görsel özellikleri, SCORM uyumluluğu ile e-öğrenme ve insan kaynakları yönetimi ve gelişimi için açık kaynak kodlu şirketler ve eğitim kurumlarının kullanımına uygun sistemleri bünyesinde modüler olarak barındıran bir içerik ve öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. Platform bağımsız olarak web temelli çalışan uygulama; yazılım mimarisi itibarıyla PHP ve veritabanı olarak MySQL üzerinde çalışmaktadır. Farklı dil destekleri, LDAP yetkilendirme seçeneği ve pedagojik içerik sunumları ile açık kaynak kodlu olarak sunulan eğitsel paketinin yanında ticari olarak sunulan insan kaynakları yönetimi açısından zenginleştirilmiş bir sürümü de yer almaktadır. Bunun dışında Dim Dim açık kaynak kodlu uygulaması modül olarak yapılandırılarak sanal toplantı ve eşzamanlı eğitim sunulabileceği sanal sınıf ve dersler için çevrimiçi sertifika oluşturabilme imkanı vardır.

- **Docebo :**

Docebo SCORM uyumluluğu ile e-öğrenme ve insan kaynakları yönetimi ve gelişimi için açık kaynak kodlu şirketler ve eğitim kurumlarının kullanımına uygun sistemleri bünyesinde modüler olarak barındıran eFront benzeri bir içerik ve öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. PHP ve veritabanı olarak MySQL üzerinde çalışmaktadır. Video konferans, sanal görüşme ve toplantının yanında toplu bilgilendirmeler için e-bülten imkanı vardır.

- **Estudy :**

eStudy özellikle üniversitelerin olağan ders idare sistemlerine ek olarak bilgisayar bilimlerinde simülasyon özel desteği veren bir açık kaynak kodlu öğrenme yönetim sistemidir.

- **Claroline :**

Claroline pedagojik eğitim prensipleri temel alınarak geliştirilmiştir. Sınıfın geleneksel yapısı eğitim temellerine dayanarak işbirlikçi web uygulamalarına taşınmaya çalışılmıştır. PHP dili ile yazılmış MySQL üzerinde çalışan açık kaynak kodlu bir öğrenme yönetim sistemidir.

- **Drupal :**

Drupal açık kaynak kodlu olarak geliştirilmiş içerik yönetim sistemi olmasının yanında kişiselleştirilebilir, yetkilendirilebilir içerik ve kullanıcı yönetimi ve arama kabiliyetlerinin yanında birçok geniş özellikleri ve servisleri ile sosyal etkileşimli öğrenme ortamları oluşturmak için esnek bir platformdur. Web tabanlı olan uygulama platform bağımsız olarak PHP dilinde MySQL yada PostgreSQL veritabanı üzerine yapılandırılabilir. Birçok eğitim kurumu ve üniversite içerik yönetim sistemi olarak Drupal'ı tercih etmektedir.

- **DotLRN :**

DotLRN öğrencilerin ödev ve proje konusunda kullandığı ofis gereçlerini kendi içinde barındıran açık kaynak kodlu öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. Kurs yönetimi, öğrenim yönetimi, içerik yönetimi ve çevrimiçi topluluk yönetimi yapılarından oluşmaktadır. Unix/Linux tabanlı sistemlerde AOLServer web uygulama sunucusu destekli çalışır. Veritabanı olarak PostgreSQL, Oracle uyumludur.

- **Olat :**

Olat, İsviçre'de kullanılmakta olan ve Zurich Üniversitesinde geliştirilmeye başlamış açık kaynak kodlu öğrenme yönetim sistemidir. Uygulama java tabanlı olup java destekli bir sunucu gerektirir. Veritabanı olarak MySQL, Postgres ve HSQL ile test edilmiş olup herhangi biriyle kullanılabilir. Ders sisteminin kurulumu ve yapısı kolaydır. Kendi içinde dosya paylaşımı, chat, tartışma formu, gruplaşma desteği sunar. Güçlü bir üyelik sistemi vardır. Grup içi üyelikler ve üyelik durumları mevcuttur. Ders sistemleri puanlama mekanizmasını içinde taşır. Online testler ve puanlama desteği verir. Kullanıcı sayfaları portal özelliği taşır. Sorguya dayalı raporlama ve anket özellikleri vardır.

Sonuç

Uzaktan eğitim kavramı gelişen bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri ile birlikte büyük bir öneme sahip olmuştur. Artık ilköğretimden üniversiteye kadar hemen hemen her alanda uzaktan eğitim kavramı bazen örgün eğitim ile birlikte bazen de örgün eğitimden bağımsız hatta örgün eğitime alternatif olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Uzaktan eğitim kavramı içerisinde içerik geliştirme büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Hazırlanan içerikler eğitimin kalitesini belirleyen başlıca öğelerdendir. Eğitim içeriğinin tasarlanmasında en önemli amaç; kullanıcıları için kolay anlaşılır, kolay öğrenilebilir, etkileşimli bir yapıda olabilmesidir. İçerik kalitesini etkileyen ilgili özellikler; etkileşimli olması, ses, görüntü, animasyon vb. çoklu ortam desteği, simülasyon ile dersi canlandırması ve öğrenme etkinliği kazandırması, çalışma soruları ve testleri içermesidir. İçerik kalitesinde diğer bir husus ise içerik standartlarını sağlayabilmesidir. Dolayısı ile seçilecek Öğretim Yönetim Sistemi (ÖYS) ve İçerik Yönetim Sistemi (İYS) yazılımlarının bu standartları kullanıp kullanmadıklarını araştırmak

bu noktada önem taşımaktadır. Amaca uygun olarak seçilecek öğrenim yönetim sistemleri ve içerik yönetim sistemlerinin genel özellikleri ile incelenmesine, birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmasına ve uygulamayı kullanacak kurumun ihtiyaçlarına en iyi şekilde cevap verebilir olabilesine dikkat edilmelidir .

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Açık Kaynak Kodlu Öğrenme Yönetim Sistemleri hakkında detaylı bilgi için;

- Moodle: <https://moodle.org/>
- Atutor : <http://atutor.org/>
- Dokeos: <http://www.dokeos.com/> Bodington: <http://bodington.org/>
- Fle3: <http://fle3.uiah.fi/> Claroline: <http://www.claroline.net/>
- Docebo: <http://www.docebo.org/> eStudy: <http://estudy.sourceforge.net/>
- Drupal: <http://drupal.org/> DotLRN: <http://dotlrn.org/>
- eFront: <http://www.efront.gr/> Sakai: <http://www.sakaiproject.org/>
- OLAT: <http://www.olat.org/>

Uzaktan eğitimde motivasyon

Ahmet Polat³⁴, Prof. Dr. Aytekin İşman³⁵

ahmetplt@gmail.com
isman@sakarya.edu.tr

Özet

Uzaktan eğitim sunduğu avantajlar ve sağladığı fırsatlar açısından yükseköğretim kurumları tarafından benimsenmektedir. Avantajlarına rağmen uzaktan eğitimde hala terk ve kurs tamamlama oranları, memnuniyetin sağlanması, akademik başarı ve kalitenin artırılması gibi çözülmeyi bekleyen sorunlar bulunmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalar öğrencilerin devam, memnuniyet ve akademik başarılarında rol oynayan en önemli faktörlerin başında öğrencilerin motivasyonlarının geldiğini göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada kaliteli uzaktan eğitimde motivasyonun önemi ve motivasyonu artırmaya yönelik yapılması gerekenler ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, motivasyon, uzaktan eğitimde motivasyon.

Abstract

Distance education is adopted by higher education institutions due to its benefits and opportunities. Although distance education have many advantages, there are also significant problems such as; course completion rates, ensuring satisfaction, academic achievement and quality. Researches represent that motivation is one of the most important factors which has a crucial role on satisfaction, academic achievement and drop out rates in distance education. This paper aims to discuss the role of motivation and the needs which can improve motivation in distance education.

Keywords: distance education, motivation, motivation in distance education.

Giriş

Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin günümüzde geldiği nokta eğitim başta olmak üzere birçok sistemi derinden etkilemiştir. Uzaktan eğitim de iletişim teknolojilerine paralel olarak gelişmiş ve yaygınlaşmıştır. Bu teknolojiler zamanla uzaktan eğitimde sınırlılık olarak görülen bazı durumları da artık ortadan kaldırmıştır. Fakat eğitim ortamlarında motivasyon ve memnuniyet gibi bazı süreçler hala önemini korumakta ve teknolojilerin gelişmesinden bağımsız olarak üzerinde düşünülmesi ve çalışılması gerekmektedir.

Uzaktan eğitim, farklı ortamlarda bulunan öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin, öğrenme-öğretme faaliyetlerini, iletişim teknolojileri ve posta hizmetleri ile gerçekleştirdikleri bir eğitim sistemi modelini ifade etmektedir (İşman, 2011). Moore (2012) uzaktan eğitimi, öğretimin, öğrenmeden farklı bir yerde olduğu, teknoloji ve kurumsal organizasyon aracılığıyla iletişim gerektiren öğretim ve planlı öğrenme şekli olarak tanımlamıştır.

Uzaktan eğitim insanlara bir çok fayda ve fırsat sunmaktadır. Bunları Kaya (2002, s. 19-20) şu şekilde sıralamıştır:

³⁴ Doktora Öğrencisi, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Eğitimi ABD.

³⁵ Sakarya Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi.

- İnsanlara değişik eğitim seçeneği sunma,
 - Fırsat eşitsizliğini en aza indirme,
 - Kitle eğitimini kolaylaştırma,
 - Eğitim programlarında standart sağlama,
 - Eğitimde maliyeti düşürme,
 - Eğitimde niteliği arttırma,
 - Öğrenciye serbesti sağlama,
 - Öğrenciye zengin bir eğitim ortamı sunma,
 - Öğrenciyi sınıf ortamında öğrenim görmeye zorlamama,
 - Bireysel ve bağımsız öğrenmeyi sağlama,
 - Bireye öğrenme sorumluluğu kazandırma,
 - İlk kaynaktan bilgi sağlama,
 - Uzmanlardan daha fazla kişinin yararlanmasını sağlama,
 - Başarının aynı koşullarda belirlenmesini sağlama,
 - Eğitimi bir taraftan kitleselleştirebilirken, diğer taraftan bireyselleştirebilme,
 - Belli bir zamanda ve belli bir kapalı alanda bulunma zorunluluğunu ortadan kaldırma.

Dünyada ve Türkiye’de Uzaktan Eğitim

Dünya genelinde, özellikle Amerika’da uzaktan eğitime olan talebin gittikçe arttığı görülmektedir. Allen ve Seaman’ın (2011) hazırladıkları rapora göre, 2002 yılında toplam ders kayıtlarının %9.6’sını oluşturan uzaktan eğitim yoluyla verilen çevrimiçi derslerin oranı 2010 yılında %31.3’e ulaşmıştır. Bir önceki yıla göre çevrimiçi derslere kayıt oranı %10 artış gösterirken toplam kayıt olunan ders sayısındaki artış sadece %0.6 olmuştur. 6.142.280 öğrenci ise en az bir çevrimiçi derse kayıtlı bulunmaktadır.

Ülkemizde de ilk olarak 1956 yılında Ankara Üniversitesinde mektupla öğretim uygulamaları ile başlayan uzaktan eğitim faaliyetleri (Kaya, 2006), günümüzde açık öğretim ortaokulu, açık öğretim lisesi, açık öğretim fakültesi olmak üzere her seviyede eğitim öğretim uygulamalarıyla devam etmektedir. Öğrenci sayılarına bakıldığında açık öğretim ortaokulunda 2011 verilerine göre (URL1) 1.209.480’i pasif ve 663.494 aktif kayıtlı öğrenci bulunmaktadır. Açık öğretim lisesinde 2003-2004 öğretim yılında 267.235 aktif öğrenci bulunmaktayken 2012-2013 öğretim yılında aktif öğrenci sayısı 804.523’e ulaşmıştır (URL2). Açık öğretim fakültesinde ise 1.363.571 öğrenci eğitim almaktadır (URL3). Bunların yanı sıra 13’ü vakıf toplam 64 üniversitede ön lisans, lisans ve yüksek lisans düzeyinde eğitim öğretim faaliyetleri gerçekleştirilmektedir (ÖSYM, 2012).

Uzaktan Eğitimde Algılanan Sorunlar

Uzaktan eğitimde değerlendirme faaliyetleri kapsamında uygulanan programı, başarıyı, memnuniyeti ve kaliteyi arttırmaya yönelik birçok araştırma yapılmakta ve bu durumları etkileyen faktörler tespit edilmektedir. Thompson (1990) yaptığı çalışmada, uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin aldıkları eğitim biçimiyle ilgili algıladıkları en önemli sorunların neler olduğu ve bu eğitim şeklini onlara daha çekici hale getirmek için ne gibi öğretimsel stratejilerin dikkate alınması gerektiği sorularına cevap aramıştır. Bu çalışmada öğrencilerinin algılarının çoğu, öğretici ile yeterli etkileşimin olmaması, daha fazla motivasyon gerektirmesi, öğreticilerden geribildirim ve yönlendirmeler almak için yeterli fırsat bulamamaları, bireysel çalışırken kendini sürekli motive olmuş halde tutmanın zor olduğu, kendilerini yalnız hissetmeleri ve diğer öğrencilerle yeterince etkileşime girememeleri şeklinde belirlenmiştir.

İbicioğlu ve Antalyalı’nın (2005) yaptıkları deneysel çalışmada elde ettikleri bulgular, bilgisayar kullanma imkanı, motivasyon ve uzaktan eğitim algısı, uzaktan eğitimdeki başarıda birincil öneme sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Bunlar sağlanmadığı takdirde, eğitim açısından, uzaktan eğitim başarılı sonuçlar verememektedir.

Birçok araştırma, uzaktan eğitime katılan öğrencilerin programı terk etme oranlarının geleneksel eğitime oranla daha yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir (Rovai, 2001). Uzaktan eğitimin birçok avantajının olması, bireylerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yönelik olmasına rağmen terk oranlarındaki fazlalığın araştırılması gerekli bir hale gelmiştir. Araştırmalar sonunda etkileşim yetersizliği, motivasyon kaybı, beklentilerin karşılanamaması, memnuniyet oranlarının düşük olması gibi faktörlerin terk oranlarını etkiledikleri tespit edilmiştir (Wolcott ve Burnham, 1991; Visser, Plomp ve Kuiper, 1999; Horzum, 2007; Ilgaz ve Aşkar, 2009).

Motivasyon ve Uzaktan Eğitimde Motivasyonu Artırma Yolları

Motivasyon, öğrenciyi harekete geçiren güç, hedefe ulaşmak için çalışmaya istekli olma durumu olarak ele alınmaktadır (Ilgaz, 2004). Akademik motivasyon farklı teorik bakış açılarıyla işlevselleştirilmiş olsa da genellikle öğrencilerin öğrenme aktivitelerine karşı hareketini ve katılımını ifade etmektedir (Artino ve Stephens, 2009).

Uzaktan eğitim öğrencileri çok çeşitli yaş gruplarından ve farklı özelliklere sahip öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Bu durum öğrencileri motive etmede farklı motivasyon yöntemleri kullanılması gerektiğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Alan yazında, motivasyonun demografik özelliklere göre değişimini inceleyen birçok çalışma bulunmakta birlikte sonuçların farklılıklar gösterdiği görülmektedir (Senecal, Koestner ve Vallerand, 1995; Rovai ve diğerleri, 2007; Demir, 2008; Kao, Wu ve Tsai, 2005; Polat, 2013).

Moore (1993) öğrenen motivasyonunun desteklenmesini tüm uzaktan eğitim programlarında mutlaka yapılandırılması gereken bir süreç olduğunu belirtmiştir ve uzaktan eğitimde öğrenen motivasyonu sürecinin, öğretilecek içeriğin planlaması ve öğrencilere verilmesi, öğretim tasarımcılarının veya öğreticilerin içerik üzerinde ilgi uyandırma ve bu ilginin sürdürülmesi, öğrencilerin öğrenmeye isteklendirilmesi, öğrencilerin ilgilerinin ve kişisel motivasyonlarının artırılması gibi öğeleri içerdiğini bunların ise çeşitli ortamlarla, öğretici geribildirimleri ve öğrenen-öğretici diyaloguyla sağlanabileceğini belirtmiştir.

Kim (2005) tarafından yapılan çalışmada web temelli uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin motivasyonlarındaki değişimi önemli ölçüde yordayan beş faktör şöyle bulunmuştur; 1) Öğrenme yönteminin öğrenci için uygunluğu, 2) Öğrenme deneyiminden tatmin olma, 3) Öğretici veya teknik destek personeli ile etkileşim, 4) Yaş, 5) Öğrenme türü (formal veya informal).

Simonson, Schlosser ve Hanson (1999) uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında öğrencilerin öğrenme deneyimlerinin yüz yüze öğrenen öğrencilerinkine ne kadar benzer olursa, öğrenme sonuçlarının da o kadar benzer olacağını savunmaktadırlar. Bu kuramla uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerine sunulabilecek eğitim yaşantılarıyla yüz yüze eğitim ortamındaki gibi yaşantı ve çıktıların elde edilebileceği vurgulanmaktadır (Karataş, 2006). Dolayısıyla yüz yüze eğitimde öğrenciyi motive etmek için kullanılan stratejiler uzaktan eğitimde de kullanılabilir.

Nitekim öğrenme görevine uygun yöntem ve teknoloji kullanıldığında, öğrenci-öğrenci etkileşim ortamı oluşturulabildiğinde ve öğrenciye zamanında geribildirim verilebildiğinde uzaktan eğitimin en az yüz yüze eğitim kadar etkili olabildiğini ve motivasyonun sağlanabildiğini gösteren araştırmalar bu varsayımı desteklemektedir (Moore ve Thompson, 1990; Karataş, 2003).

Sonuç

Araştırmalar uzaktan eğitimde motivasyonu etkileyen en önemli faktörün öğrencilerle diğer öğrenciler ve öğreticiler arasındaki etkileşim olduğunu göstermektedir. Günümüz iletişim teknolojilerinin, özellikle sosyal medya ve web 2.0 araçlarının öğrenme yönetim sistemlerine entegrasyonu ile etkileşim seviyesi dolayısıyla motivasyon artırılabilir.

Uzaktan eğitim öğrenci profillerinin farklı olması öğrencilerin güdülenme özelliklerinin de farklı olması sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Öğrencilerin daha önce bir uzaktan eğitim programına kayıt olup olmaması,

uzaktan eğitim programında kullanılan iletişim teknolojilerini kullanım yeterlikleri öğrencilerin motivasyonunu da etkilemektedir. Öğretim faaliyetlerinden önce öğrenci özelliklerini ve beklentilerini belirlemek ve gerekli oryantasyon çalışmaları yapmak uzaktan eğitimde motivasyonu artırabilir.

Uzaktan eğitim programlarında öğrenci-öğrenci ve öğrenci-öğretici etkileşimini temele alan, yapılandırmacı eğitim modellerinin kullanılması öğrenci motivasyonunun sağlanmasını ve yüksek tutulmasını sağlayacaktır.

Uzaktan eğitime olan rağbetin önümüzdeki yıllarda dünyada ve ülkemizde giderek artacağı düşünülmektedir. Öğrenci sayısının artmasıyla alandaki çalışmaların da artması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmalarla uzaktan eğitim ve motivasyonu artırmaya yönelik daha geçerli ve güvenilir bulgular elde edilebilir.

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Uzaktan eğitimde öğrenen memnuniyeti

Prof.Dr. Aytekin Işman, Bayram Ümit Kocaoğlu

isman@sakarya.edu.tr, bayramkocaoglu@hotmail.com

ÖZET

Uzaktan eğitimde teknolojik imkanların kullanılmasını sağlamak ve verimliliği artırmak amacıyla çeşitli araştırmalar yapılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte uzaktan eğitim katılımcılarının, aldıkları eğitime devam etmelerini sağlamak, öğrenenlerin motivasyonlarını ve öğretme aktivitelerinde verimliliği artırmak gibi amaçlarla uzaktan eğitim katılımcılarına e-rehberlik sunulmaktadır. Ayrıca katılımcılar aldıkları kurslardan memnun kalmadıklarında veya kurs hakkında olumsuz düşüncelere sahip olmaları gibi nedenler ile kurslardan ayrılabilen ve uzaktan eğitime mesafeli durmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada uzaktan eğitim katılımcılarının memnuniyetlerine yönelik çalışmalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan Eğitim, Öğrenen Memnuniyeti,

ABSTRACT

Many various researches are carried out in order to increase the efficiency and to ensure the use of technological facilities in distance education system. Furthermore, for the participants of distance education system, e-guiding is offered with the goals of increasing their motivation and the efficiency in learning activities and also to obtain attendance in the training they are joining. On the other hand, when the participants are not satisfied with the courses they get or with the deprecating thoughts on it, they may leave the course or may keep themselves away from the distance education system. In this workout, content of the participants with the distance education system will be handled.

Keywords : Distance Education, learner satisfaction

Giriş

Bu araştırmada uzaktan eğitim yöntemiyle öğrenim gören öğrencilerin uzaktan eğitim yaklaşımlarıyla, uzaktan eğitime yönelik memnuniyet düzeyleri konusunda yapılan araştırmalar incelenmiş, var olan durumu belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Bu konuda mevcut durumdan yola çıkılarak yeni öneriler sunulmuştur.

Uzaktan eğitimde teknolojik imkanların kullanılmasını sağlamak ve verimliliği artırmak amacıyla çeşitli araştırmalar yapılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte uzaktan eğitim katılımcılarının, aldıkları eğitime devam etmelerini sağlamak, öğrenenlerin motivasyonlarını ve öğretme aktivitelerinde verimliliği artırmak gibi amaçlarla uzaktan eğitim katılımcılarına e-rehberlik sunulmaktadır. Ayrıca katılımcılar aldıkları kurslardan memnun kalmadıklarında veya kurs hakkında olumsuz düşüncelere sahip olmaları gibi nedenler ile kurslardan ayrılabilen ve uzaktan eğitime mesafeli durmaktadırlar.

Uzaktan eğitimle verilen programların giderek arttığı ülkemizde bu yöntemle eğitim almayı seçen öğrencilerin bu konudaki yaklaşımları, tutumları ve memnuniyet düzeylerinin bilinmesi giderek daha fazla önem taşımaktadır. Bu eğitim yönetim sisteminde kullanılan materyallerin belirlenmesinden, eğitimi verecek öğretim elemanına kadar bütün süreçlerin belirlenmesi verilen eğitimin kalitesini artırarak başarıyı yükseltecektir (Hye-Jung ve Rha, 2009; Palmer ve Holt, 2010; Akt: Yalman, 2013).

Geliştirilen uzaktan eğitim etkinliğinin kalitesi, birçok etkenin yanında öğrenci memnuniyetini sağlamasına bağlıdır (Mayadas, 2002; Akt: Türkoğlu, 2003).

Üniversitelerde öğrencileri aldıkları farklı nitelikte öğretimlerin karşılaştırmasını yaparak, bu farklı öğretim sistemlerinin öğrenci memnuniyetlerine etkisinin araştırıldığı bir çalışmada, maddi yönden örgün eğitim öğrencilerinin, uzaktan eğitim alanlara göre eğitimden daha memnun oldukları buna karşın istedikleri bölümlerde okumayı tercih etme konusunda uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin örgün eğitim alanlara göre bölümlerinden memnun oldukları elde edilen sonuçlardandır (Balcı ve Tengilimoğlu, 2013).

Mega üniversitelerde öğrenci destek hizmetlerinin araştırıldığı bir çalışmada, öğrenen ve öğretmenin birbirinden uzak olduğu uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde, öğrenenin ihtiyaç duyduğunda öğrenci destek hizmetleri ile öğrenenin izole olma duygusunu azaltmak, etkileşimi ve iletişimi artırarak sosyal bulunuşluk ve aidiyet duygularını artırmanın öğrenci başarısını etkileyen önemli bir durum oluşturduğu belirtilmektedir (Bozkurt, 2013).

Çakmak (2013) tarafından uzaktan eğitim hizmetinin öğrenciler tarafından değerlendirilmesinin araştırıldığı bir çalışmada, araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin beklentilerinin karşılanmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Aynı çalışmada uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin kişisel ilgi alanında en az puanla değerlendirilmesi yine belirtilen sonuçlar arasındadır.

Kantoğlu, Torkul ve Altunışık (2013) tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada öğrenci memnuniyetinin tek taraflı bir boyutunun olmadığını, birçok faktörün memnuniyetini etkilediğini ve öğrenci memnuniyetini hedef alan sistemlerin öğretim kalitesi kadar eğitim ve öğretim ortamındaki diğer faktörlerinde en geniş çerçevede ele alınması gerektiğini belirtmektedir.

Özkanan ve Erdoğan (2013) tarafından uzaktan eğitimde öğrenme ortamının kabulü ile birliktelik duygusunun öğrenen memnuniyetine etkisinin araştırıldığı bir çalışmada, öğrenme ortamının kabulünün ve birliktelik duygusunun, öğrencilerin uzaktan eğitime yönelik memnuniyetleri ile yüksek düzeyde ve anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Yavuz (2007)'un yapmış olduğu çalışmada uzaktan eğitim öğrencilerinin memnuniyeti ve başarısı aldıkları derslere ve derslerin içeriğine göre değişiklik gösterdiği elde edilen sonuçlardandır.

Uzaktan eğitimde memnuniyeti etkileyen faktörlerden bir tanesinin kaynaklara erişilebilirlik olduğu belirtilmektedir. Erişilebilirliği kolay ve yüksek olan programların katılımcıları eğitim sürecinde memnun edici ve ilgi çekici rol oynamaktadır (Gülüşen, 2011).

Tartışma ve Sonuç

Birçok uzaktan eğitim sisteminde olduğu gibi, ülkemizde de uzaktan eğitim sisteminde öğrenen memnuniyetini değerlendirmek için çeşitli anketler, değerlendirme testleri kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca öğrenen memnuniyetinin uzaktan eğitim sistemiyle verilen eğitimde başarıyı artırmaya yönelik etkisi oldukça fazla olduğu görülmektedir.

Uzaktan eğitim sistemleri kullanıldıkça ve bu konuda araştırmalar arttıkça eksiklikler belirlenip, çözüm önerileri sunulmakta olduğu yapılan çalışmalardan anlaşılmaktadır.

Bilgisayar ve internet hızı gibi faktörler ülkemizde de her geçen gün geliştikçe uzaktan eğitimde memnuniyetin arttığı yapılan araştırmalardan anlaşılmaktadır.

Öğrencilere sağlanan e-rehberlik gibi hizmetlerin daha da özelleşerek, öğrencinin ihtiyaç ve özelliklerine göre geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Öğrenci memnuniyetini etkileyen çok fazla faktör olduğu görülmekte ve bu faktörlerin araştırılarak uzaktan eğitimde öğrenci memnuniyetinin artmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

Öğrenci memnuniyetinin artması ile uzaktan eğitim derslerine olan devamlılığın ve veriminde arttığı görülmektedir. Dolayısıyla öğrenci memnuniyeti göz önünde bulundurularak hazırlanan uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde sürecin devam etmesi ve başarılı olması öğrenci memnuniyetine bağlıdır.

Kaynakça

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Uzaktan eğitimde verimlilik

Arař. Gör.İbrahim Duman, Prof.Dr. Aytekin Iřman

*Hakkari Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi
(dumani44@gmail.com)
Sakarya Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi
(isman@sakarya.edu.tr)*

Özet

21. yüzyılda teknolojinin gelismesiyle beraber eğitim teknolojilerin de hızla geliştiğini görmekteyiz.. Bugün dünyada akıllı tahta, laptoplar, mobil cihazlar gibi bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerin eğitim sistemlerinde, özellikle son on yılda, hızla yer aldığını görmekteyiz. Eğitim teknolojilerindeki bu hızlı deęişimin uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarını da önemli derecede etkilediğini görmekteyiz. Web 1.0 teknolojisi ile ivme kazanan uzaktan eğitim uygulamaların web 2.0 gibi etkileşimli internet araçlarıyla daha geniş alanlarda ve daha etkili şekilde kullanılmaya başlandı. Günümüzde artık neredeyse bütün üniversitelerin, okulların ve özel kuruluşların moodle, blackboard gibi uzaktan eğitim platformuna sahip olduğunu görmekteyiz. Bu çalışma uzaktan eğitim arařtırmalarını verimlilik açısından incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Öncelikle uzaktan eğitim tanımları ve uzaktan eğitimin tarihsel gelişimi genel olarak ele alınacaktır. Daha sonra uzaktan eğitim arařtırmalarının verimlilik açısından incelemeleri yapılacak ve sonuç olarak uzaktan eğitimde verimlilik kavramı tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, uzaktan eğitimde verimlilik.

Abstract

There has been significant development in the educational technologic training tools with the development of technology in parallel in the 21 st century. The use of information and communication technology (ICT), such as personal computers, laptops, interactive whiteboards and mobile devices has rapidly increased in educational systems, particularly in the last decade. The use of distance education activities also has been increasing significantly with the rapid increase of Information and communication technology. Distance education which had a positive acceleration has been started to use in a more expanded area more effectively with the use of interactive web 2,0 internet technologies. Today, almost all universities, institutions and schools have distance education platforms such as moodle, blackboard. This paper aims to investigate the researches about distance education in case of distance education efficiency. First of all the definition of distance education will be done and the common history of distance education will be presented. Then some researches of distance education will be analysed and finally the efficiency of distance education will be discussed.

Keywords: distance education, the efficiency of distance education.

Giriş

21 yüzyılda modern teknolojilerdeki hızlı gelişmeler toplumların sosyal yaşantılarında değişmelerine neden olmuştur. Özellikle internet teknolojisindeki gelişmeler adeta son yirmi yıllık döneme damga vurmuştur. Taşımacılıktan iletişime, ekonominen sağlık sektörüne kadar sosyal yaşamın bütün alanlarına internet teknolojisi girmeyi başarmıştır. Eğitim sektöründe internet teknolojisinin hızlı dönüşümlere neden olduğu bir alan olmuştur. Modern teknolojilerle beraber eğitim öğretim ortamlarında kullanılan materyallerden yöntem ve tekniklere kadar eğitim sektörünün her unsurunda teknolojik gelişmelerin etkileri görülmektedir.

Süphesiz teknolojik gelişmelerin eğitim sektöründe meydana getirdiği değişimlerin en fazla göze çarpanlarından bir tanesi uzaktan eğitim alanında olmuştur. Tarihi mektupla eğitim dönemine kadar dayanan uzaktan eğitim alanında son yirmi yılda modern teknolojilerin gelişimi inanılmaz derecede değişim ve yenilikler getirmiştir. Uzaktan eğitimin son yirmi yıllık gelişim sürecini incelediğimizde UE enstitüleri, programları ve kurslarının (özellikle yüksek öğretimde) küreselleştiğini görmekteyiz. Örneğin: Hindistan'da İndira Ghandhi ulusal açık üniversitesinde UE'e Hindistan ve diğer 35 farklı ülkeden 1,5 milyon öğrencinin katıldığını görmekteyiz. (Cener 2010)

Modern teknolojilerdeki hızlı gelişim ile beraber uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları küresel boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Bu alanda kullanılan teknolojilerin, yöntem ve metotların da önemli derecede değiştiği görülmektedir. Öğrenme yönetim sistemleri (LMS-learning management systems), MOOCs platformlar gibi yeni teknolojilerin kullanıldığı bugün ki Uzaktan eğitim ortamlarında; öğrenenler kendi öğrenme süreçlerini yöntemlerinde daha aktif olmaktadır ve diğer katılımcılarla daha fazla etkileşim kurma imkanı bulmaktadırlar.

Uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarındaki artış bu alanda yapılan araştırmalarında gözardı edilmeyecek derecede artmasına sebep olmuştur. Özellikle son yirmi yıllık süreçte bu alanda çok sayıda araştırma yapılmış ve sadece uzaktan eğitimle ilgili dergiler basılmıştır. Bu çalışmada uzaktan eğitim kavramları genel olarak ele alınarak yapılan araştırmaların bazıları incelenip uzaktan eğitimde verimlilik analiz edilecektir.

Uzaktan Eğitimin Tanımı

Uzaktan eğitimin nasıl tanımlanacağı yönünde birçok bakış açısı vardır(Keegan,1996). Uzaktan eğitimin birçok tanımı yapılmıştır ve bu tanımların hemen hemen hepsi birbirinden çokta farklı olmayan tanımlardır. Öğrenen ve öğreten farklı mekanlarda olmasını temel alan uzaktan eğitimle ilgili bazı tanımlar aşağıda yer almaktadır.

Uluğ ve Kaya (1997 Uzaktan eğitim kavramını farklı mekanlarda bulunan, öğrenci, öğretmen ve öğretim materyallerinin çeşitli teknolojilerin kullanılarak bir araya getirildiği kurumsal eğitim faaliyetlerin tamamı olarak tanımlanmıştır.

Uzaktan eğitim Schlosser ve Simonson (2002) tarafından "... enstitü temelli, öğrenme gruplarının formal eğitimden ayrıldığı, öğrenen- kaynak- öğreten iletişimde telekomünikasyon sistemlerinin kullanıldığı yapılar.." olarak tanımlanmıştır

Bir başka tanımda uzaktan eğitim Heinich ve diğ. (1996) tarafından aşağıdaki özelliklere sahip eğitim faaliyetleri olarak ifade edilmektedir

- Öğrenenlerle öğretmenin fiziksel olarak ayrı olması
 - Organize edilmiş bir öğretim programı
 - Teknolojik araç
 - İki yönlü iletişim

United States Distance Learning Association (USDLA)'ın tanımı da şu şekilde (www uluslararasıegitim.com): "Uydu, video, audio grafik, bilgisayar, multimedya teknolojisi gibi elektronik araçların yardımıyla, eğitimin uzaktaki öğrencilere ulaştırılmasıdır. USDLA, öğretmen ve öğrencinin birbirlerinden coğrafi olarak uzak olduğunu belirterek bu eğitim programında elektronik araçların ya da yazılı materyal ve matbu malzemelerinin kullanılması gerektiğinin altını çizer. Uzaktan eğitim; öğretmenleri içine alan öğretim ile öğrencileri içine alan öğrenim olmak üzere iki temel bölümden oluşmaktadır."

Uzaktan Eğitime Tarihsel Bir Bakış

Tarih boyunca insanlar farklı yerlerde bulunan kişilerle iletişim kurmak için ateş yakılıp dumanla iletişim kurmaktan eğitimli güvercinlerle, atlı süvarilerle notlar, mektuplar gönderilmesine kadar çeşitli yöntemler kullanılmışlardır. Ancak literatüre baktığımızda Uzaktan eğitimin başlangıcı olarak 1700 lü yıllardaki mektupla eğitimi uzaktan eğitimde başlangıç olarak almak mümkündür. Ancak teknolojik gereç temelli uzaktan eğitimin işitsel ve görsel cihazların kullanılmaya 20. yy. ilk yarısında başladığını söyleyebiliriz.(Jeffries, 2008)

İşman (2011) uzaktan eğitimin tarihsel süreçlerini beş evrede ele almıştır. Bunlar:

- Mektupla öğretimden önce olan dönem
- Mektupla öğretim dönemi
- Tek yönlü radyo ve televizyon dönemi
- Çiftli yönlü radyo ve televizyon dönemi
- Uydu ve modern teknolojileri dönemi

Uzaktan eğitimin (UE) 20 yıllık gelişim sürecini incelediğimizde UE enstitüleri, programları ve kurslarının (özellikle yüksek öğretimde) küreselleştiğini görmekteyiz. Örneğin: Dünyanın en fazla nüfusuna sahip olan Çin'de açık öğretime aktif katılan öğrenci sayısı 3.090.000 ulaşmıştır. Yine başka bir örnekte; Türkiye'de Anadolu üniversitesinde 1982-1983 yıllarında 30.000 civarında olan Uzaktan eğitim katılımcı sayısının 2010 yılında 1,5 milyona ulaştığını görmekteyiz..

Amerika'da yüksek okullarda son altı yılda en az bir uzaktan eğitim dersine katılan öğrenci sayısının %19 arttığını görmekteyiz (Allen & Seaman,2010). Yine Amerika'da 2006-2007 yılında enstitülerin 3'te 2'si uzaktan eğitim kurslarını tavsiye etmişlerdir(Parsad & Lewis,2008)

Bugün Uzaktan Eğitim

Uzaktan eğitim artık günümüzde bir ayrıcalık olmaktan çıkmış bir gereklilik halini almıştır. Hemen hemen her üniversitelerin uzaktan eğitim merkezine sahip olduğunu görmekteyiz. Sadece Üniversiteler değil devlet kurumları, özel kuruluşlar, hatta küçük ortaöğretim kurumlarında dahi uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarının ciddi bir şekilde arttığını görmekteyiz.

Bugün artık bazı ülkelerde uluslar arası kampüsler (international campus) kurulmakta ve farklı ülkelerden farklı üniversiteler bu kampüslerde bölümler açmakta. Örneğin Dubai de kurulan bu taz bir kampüste on farklı ülkeden (ABD, Avusturalya, Birleşik Krallık,Fransa, Pakistan,Kanada, Rusya ve Hindistan). Birçok üniversite bölümler açmışlardır.Bu üniversiteler ana kampüsleriyle etkileşim içerisindedir ve birçok uzaktan eğitim faaliyetleri gerçekleştirmektedirler

Uzaktan eğitimde kullanılan teknolojilerinde daha da geliştiğini görmekteyiz. web 2.0, bulut teknolojisi, Kitleli açık çevrimiçi ders (MOOC- massive open onlien courses) platformları, Moodle- Blackboard gibi gelişmiş öğrenme yönetim sistemlerinin (LMS- learning management systems) uzaktan eğitimde kullanıldığını görmekteyiz. Harward , Oxford, Cambridge, MIT gibi dünya çapında üniversitelerin edx, coursera, iversity gibi bulut teknolojisi temelli MOOC platformlarında ücretsiz açık çevrimiçi kurslar düzenlemektedirler Örneğin 2008 yılında Richard LUDlow,Chris Bruner ve Liam Pisano tarafından tasarlanan Academic Earth MOOC platformu birçok farklı ülkeden çok sayıda kullanıcının ücretsiz olarak farklı üniversitelerin organize ettiği kurslara online katıldığı bir platformdur. Academic Earth UC Berkeley, UCLA, University of Michigan, Oxford University gibi dünya çapında tanınmış Üniversite ve kurumlar tarafından desteklenmektedir. Örneğin Harward Üniversitesinde 195 Öğretim görevlisinin katıldığı bu platforma Bu üniversiteinin Organize ettiği 17 kursa katılma fırsatı mümkündür. Yine dünya çapında bir üniversite olan Stanford Üniversitesinin organize ettiği 161 kursa Academic Earth Platformu üzerinden Ücretsiz olarak katılmak mümkün.(1)

Neden Uzaktan Eğitim

Günümüzde teknolojik gelişmelerin hızı insanlar arasındaki iletişimi arttırmış, bilgiye erişimi kolaylaştırırken bilgiye olan ihtiyacı da arttırmıştır. Bilgi çağı diye tabir edilen 21. yüzyılda insanların tek bir alanda uzmanlaşması yeterli olmaktan çıkmıştır. bireylerin kendilerini hem farklı disiplinlerde geliştirmesi hemde teknoloji kullanımını noktasında yeterli düzeyde bilgi sahibi olması bir zaruriyet halini almıştır. Uzaktan eğitimin avantajlarını genel olarak şöyle sıralamak mümkündür:

- Daha geniş bir öğrenen kitlesine ulaşma imkanı sağlıyor
- Bilgiye mekandan ve zamandan bağımsız doğru ve hızlı erişmek
- Eğitim kaynaklarını tasarruflu ve etkin kullanmak
- Eğitim materyallerini zaman sınırlaması olmadan kullanmak
- Öğrenci ile öğretim elemanı arasında 7 gün 24 saat etkileşim sağlamak
- Örgün eğitimde , eğitim açısından önemi olan ve kolaylıkla elde edilemeyen verileri elde etmek.
- Uzaktan Eğitim Yaşam Boyu Öğrenmeyi Destekler.

Uzaktan Eğitim araştırmalarına bir bakış

Uzaktan Eğitim uygulamaları internetin kullanımı özellikle web 2.0 teknolojisinin kullanımı ile beraber eğitim dünyasında hızlı bir şekilde yer almaya başlamıştır. Son yirmi yıllık süreçte baktığımızda ise uzaktan eğitim ile alakalı bir çok araştırma yapıldığını görmekteyiz. Allen & Seaman (2010,syf.4) güncel olarak kurs içerikleri birkaç farklı yaklaşımla iletildiğini belirtmişlerdir. Bunlar:

1. Geleneksel : internet teknolojisinin olmadığı yöntemler
2. Web destekli: kurs bilgilerinin yayınlandığı
3. Karma : Online ve yüz yüze
4. Online : sadece online olan

Modern teknolojilerin geliřimi ile artık uzaktan eđitimde Allen & Seaman (2010,syf.4)'nın belirtmiř olduđu yaklařımlardan geleneksel yaklařım artık etkin olarak kullanılmamaktadır. Web destekli, Karma ve Online yaklařımların iřse kullanımında ciddi bir artıř olmuřtur.

Anglin ve Morrison (2000) yılında çok iyi bililen iki tane UE dergisindeki makaleleri analiz ediyorlar.Bur dergiler:

1. The Amerikan Journal Of Distance Education(1987-199)
2. Distance education (1991-199)

Anglin ve Morrison (2000) arařtırmalarında inceledikleri alıřmaları kavramsal/teorik, deđerlendime, ders uygulamalar, inceleme arařtırmaları gibi kategorilere ayırmıřlardır. Analiz sonucunda bir ok alıřmanın teori temelleri bakımından yetersiz olduđunu, Bu alıřmaların genel itibariyle alt dzeydeki kck uygulamalarla alakalı olduđunu grmřlerdir.

Bařka bir arařtırmada; Lee, Driscoll ve Nelson (2004), 1997-2002 yılları arasında 4 tane dergide uzaktan eđitimle ilgili yayınları incelemiřlerdir. Bu dergiler:

1. The Amerikan Journal Of Distance Education
2. Distance education
3. The Journal of Distance education
4. Open Learning

Lee ve diđerleri(2004) yeni bir metot geliřtirmiřler ve inceledikleri arařtırmaları ařađıdaki gibi sınıflandırmıřlardır.

- Teorik arařtırma
- Deđerlendirme arařtırması
- Deneysel arařtırma
- Geliřimsel arařtırma
- rnek olay incelemesi
- Anket alıřmaları

Lee ve diđerleri(2004) inceledikleri 383 tane yayının 78 tanesi teorik, 47 tanesi deneysel, 38 tanesi rnek olay incelemesi, 23 tanesi deđerlendirme, 48 tanesi geliřimsel alıřma, 23 tanesi de birleřimsel alıřması ve 48 tanesi anket arařtırması olduđunu tespit etmiřlerdir. Lee ve arkadařları alıřmalarında inceledikleri arařtırmaların ok az bir kısmının teorik temellendirmelere dayalı olduklarını grmřlerdir. Ayrıca bu arařtırmaların bazılarında geerlilik, gvenirlilik, rneklemeler ve rastgele deđerlendirme unsurlarının yeterince dikkate alınmadıkları sonucuna varmıřlardır.

Bir bařka alıřmada Bernard ve arkadařları (2004) uzaktan eđitim ve sınıf ii đretimi kıyaslamak amacıyla 1985 ile 2002 yılları arasındaki yayınları incelemiřlerdir. 232 tane alıřmayı inceleyen bu arařtırma da "bađımsız kazanımlar, davranıř ve hatırd tutma "gibi 3 tane sonu lt kullanılmıřtır. (Bernard et al 2004, syf 379). Bernard ve arkadařları alıřmalarında UE uygulamalarının bazen olduka iyi iken bazen olduka zayıf kaldıđını ve metodolojik olarak ise eksikliklerin gz ardı edilmemesi gerektiđini vurgulamıřlardır. Ayrıca UE eđitimde neyin daha etkili yada neyin yararsız olduđunu sylemenin zor olduđunu ifade etmiřlerdir.

Bir baska gncel arařtırmada Zawacki-Richter, Baecker ve Vogt(2009) 2000-2008 yılları arasında 5 farklı dergide yayınlanmıř UE literatrndeki bazı arařtırma, metot ve kaynak rnekleri incelemiřlerdir.Arařtırma da 3 kategori kullanılmıř.Bunlar:

1. Byk katman : UE sistemleri ve teorileri
2. Orta katman: Ynetim,organizasyon ve teknoloji
3. Kck katman : UE'de đrenme ve đretme

Zawacki ve arkadaşları analiz ettikleri çalışmaların daha çok “küçük katmanda UE de öğrenme ve öğretme” üzerine yoğunlaştıkları tespit etmişler. Öyleki sadece bir tane çalışmanın UE de “eğitimin küreselleşmesi ve çok kültürlü unsurlar” ile ilgili olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.(Zawacki-Richter ve diğ, 2009,p.31)

Diğer bir çalışmada Means ve diğerleri (2009) 46 tane çalışmayı analiz ederek yüz yüze eğitimle online eğitimi karşılaştırıp değerlendirmişlerdir. Means ve arkadaşları (2009) çalışmada şu bulgulara ulaşmışlardır. Birkaç tane çalışmanın K-12 ile online öğrenme hakkında olmuş. Online çalışmalara katılan öğrencilerin tamamen yüz yüze olan geleneksel öğretime göre daha başarılı olduklarını tespit etmişler.

Online ve yüz yüze eğitim beraber yapılmasının sadece bu bunlardan bir tanesini uygulamadan daha fazla avantajları olduğu gözlemlenmiş Online öğrenme yaklaşımlarının etkinliği daha farklı yapı ve öğrenen çeşitliliğine sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Sonuç

Uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları gün geçtikçe teknolojik gelişmelerin paralelinde artarak kullanılmaktadır. Gelişen teknolojiler ile birlikte UE uygulamalarında kullanılan teknolojiler, yazılımlar da değişmekte. Bu değişim uzaktan eğitim yöntem ve metotlarını da değiştirmekte. Uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarının bugün daha çok öğrenci merkezli bir hale dönüşmekte ve bu uygulamalar kitlesel boyutlara ulaşmaktadır. Uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları küresel boyutlara doğru ilerlemekte, ülkelerin sınırları dışına çıkıp farklı ülkelerden farklı kullanıcılara öğrenme imkanı sunmaktadır.(örneğin: international campus, online yüksek lisans programları v.b.)

Ancak yukarıda bazı araştırmalarda da belirtildiği gibi uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında teorik temeller bakımında yetersizlikler görülmektedir. Buda uzaktan eğitim aktivitelerinde verimliliği olumsuz etkileyen unsurlardan biridir. uygulamalarının bazılarının oldukça iyi iken büyük çoğunluğunun oldukça yetersiz kaldığını ve metodolojik olarak ise eksikliklerin olduğu görülmektedir. Uzaktan eğitim uygulama ve araştırmaları standartlarının yeterli düzeyde olmayışı uygulamalardaki verimliliği de oldukça olumsuz bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Hızlı gelişen UE teknolojileri yeni model ve metot ihtiyacını doğurmuştur. UE uygulamalarında kullanılan yöntem ve metotlarda verimlilik düşük olmasında önemli bir etkidir. UE uygulamalarında karma yöntemin uygulanmasının (online ve yüz yüze eğitim birlikte) tek başına geleneksel yüz yüze eğitim ve sadece online eğitime göre daha başarılı sonuçlar alınmasını sağladığı görülmüştür.

Yakın gelecekte Uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında öğrenenler arasında etkileşimi arttıran platformların daha fazla kullanacağı ve bireylerin kendi öğrenme ortamlarını düzenlemede daha aktif olacağı yazılımların geliştirileceği öngörülebilir. Uzaktan eğitim alanındaki yayınların da teori temellerine daha fazla önem vermeleri hatta yeni teoriler geliştirmeleri beklenilmektedir.

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Why quality matters: Strategies for designing quality e-learning environments

Dr. Teresa Franklin

*Professor, Instructional Technology
Patton College of Education
Ohio University
franklit@ohio.edu*

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the need to improve the quality of course development and delivery in online environments. The Quality Matters rubric will be discussed as an assessment framework for the connection between delivery and design using peer assessment to guide the development of quality online courses that are student-centered and support active learning and student engagement in the online environment. The Quality Matters rubric can be used to improve course design as well as engage faculty in a discussion concerning the quality of e-learning courses offered on a university campus.

INTRODUCTION

In this discussion, e-learning and online learning are viewed as the same delivery method in which the instructor and students are separated by time and distance and content may be delivered synchronously or asynchronously depending upon the design of the course, faculty and student abilities as well as institutional decisions concerning the delivery of content across the internet (Moore, 1993). The terms may at times be used interchangeably when discussing course design and delivery as within the United States the term online learning is more readily used while internationally the term e-learning is used (Moore, Dickson-Deane, Galen, 2011).

Whether called online learning, e-learning, distributive learning, distance learning, virtual learning, or MOOC, universities are examining the need to expand the delivery of their courses within an electronic delivery system. Many universities do this to provide more access to people who are not in locations conducive to attending a face-to-face campus course, while others have seen a drop in campus enrollment and want to use this electronic delivery as a means of balancing the budget within the university by acquiring more students in online environments. For the discussion within this paper, the term online learning will be used to describe those courses that are delivered electronically across the Internet and have a faculty member in one location and students in other locations accessing information in a common electronic location and format (Moore, et al., 2011).

Students are also part of the issue driving universities to seek online environments as a way to lessen the burden of costs and loans associated with earning a degree. Students having grown up in a digital environment want a more flexible means of obtaining an education, allowing them to stay at home to cut costs in earning a degree. Parents with small children, who do not have child care, are also seeking to earn a degree without leaving home. Finally, the online environment allows for 24/7 engagement, thus, providing educational access to many different styles and times for learning by individuals.

THOUGHTS ON QUALITY COURSE REDESIGN

Myths of e-Learning Course Development

There are many myths that surround the development and delivery of online courses. In particular, students see online courses as easier and self-paced. In the majority of e-learning and online delivery, courses a course schedule with required due dates and deadlines. The anywhere/anytime notion typically refers to the access to the course in which the student has 24/7 access although the instructor is not present and the work is completed in a more flexible manner than the typical traditional classroom. An exploration of some of these myths is in order to help faculty begin to understand the differences when moving to an online/e-learning environment.

Myth 1: My course content is the same online or face-to-face. Many beginning online educators believe that the content of their course can be taken directly from the classroom to electronic without any change in design or delivery. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Those notes from the classroom have to be developed into an electronic format, edited, possibly presented as video and then paced to work within the delivery of the learning management system (LMS) being used at the institution. No matter the LMS product being used, there will be a particular way in which the content is uploaded and viewed. The faculty member must be aware of these differences and plan the delivery of the content accordingly. While the actual content may be the same, the delivery of that content will be different (DeMari, R., & Bongiovanni, 2010).

Myth 2: Online learning is not personal and my passion does not translate. The thought that an online classroom is impersonal can also be played out in the traditional classroom. Students can be allowed to 'lurk' in either setting if the faculty member is willing to just ignore the lack of participation by the student. Students often note their lack of participation in the real-world classroom and may attempt to carry this to the online classroom space. The perceived anonymity of the computer screen and the fact that the student is working from the personal environment of his/her home allows many students to take risks and share personal and professional learning when in the LMS as this online environment is a familiar place. Technology can bring students together when there are problems within the LMS in a way that promotes a connectedness of 'surviving the technology' (DeMari, R., & Bongiovanni, 2010). In the same way thoughtful preparation is required to engage students fully in the passion of learning in a face-to-face environment, the online learning environment requires the same. The passion of the educator comes with preparation of a learning environment that facilitates active and engaged learning to draw the student into the passion (DeMari, R., & Bongiovanni, 2010).

Myth 3: Everyone knows how to use the technology but me and is doing other things when I am teaching. The e-learning/online classroom requires a teaching delivery that matches with the characteristics of the virtual environment. This can be daunting for an instructor who may lack needed technology skills. The virtual classroom has all the same communication features of the traditional classroom -- slides, flip boards, whiteboards, voice, video -- they are just in a different version. Using these well-established classroom tools to deliver learning online limits instructors' options and ability to engage students. They must to use classic tools differently and exploit the virtual qualities of the learning experience. The virtual classroom can become a safer place for creative risk taking. Instructors can also become so enamored with the technology they lose site of the delivery of content. Students, who are active users of technology, find the online environment a great distraction and the ability to discuss electronically with friends on Facebook or SMS, makes the issue of control difficult for some instructors. The best strategy is to use the ability of the virtual environment allow for texting, chatting, and breakout into group areas to accelerate learning and deeper understanding of the content. Simply using these well-established classroom tools to deliver learning online limits instructors' options and ability to engage students. In fact, educators risk becoming disembodied online voices presenting "stuff" — they need to use these tools differently and exploit the virtual qualities of the learning experience. The virtual classroom becomes a safer place for creative risk taking. The technological

expertise of the instructor in operating the virtual classroom builds confidence in working in this new venue but the technology itself is not the end result.

While myths will continue to abound in the area of online, e-learning and distance education as a whole, most of the world is moving forward in using these virtual environments to reach the many students that seek flexibility and access to learning.

First Look at Quality in Course Redesign

In April of 1999, the Pew Charitable Trust funded an 8.8 million dollar experiment to determine the nature of online course development called the Program in Course Redesign (<http://www.center.rpi.edu/PewGrant.html>). The work hosted by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, sought to help colleges and universities in their efforts to redesign classroom instruction through the infusion of technology in the hopes of not only achieving quality course design but cost savings as well (Twigg, 2003). This work is now seen as seminal to the beginning discussions on course redesign in the movement to virtual learning.

The project managed by the Center for Academic Transformation, each institution was required to focus on learning outcomes measured by student performance and achievement along with a rigorous evaluation of these measurements. Experts provided oversight to examine the assessment to ensure reliability and validity. Cost analysis of the redesign was also a consideration, as the Center noted that change has a cost and this cost has to be reasonable or institutions will not engage in redesign. Out of the work of the Pew Charitable Trust funding and the Center for Academic Transformation six characteristics of course redesign were identified (Twigg, 2003).

- Whole Course Redesign
 - Active Learning
 - Computer-based Learning resources
 - Mastery Learning
 - On-demand Help
 - Alternative Staffing (Twigg, 2003, p. 30)

While each college or university used these six characteristics, each characteristic was impacted by the discipline involved, the student body make-up in the institution and the faculty teaching the course. After an examination of the different grant projects within institutions, five models emerged with the range being denoted along a continuum of fully online to fully face-to-face. The following examples, (1) supplemental, (2) replacement, (3) emporium, (4) fully online and (5) buffet, were identified and suggest ways in which the characteristics of redesign can be embedded within the learning model of the institution as well as support improved course redesign (Twigg, 2003).

The Supplemental Model. The supplemental model kept the lecture intact as a delivery method in the course and continued the number of class meetings typical to the course. A group of supplemented lectures, and textbooks with additional computer-based activities were added. Three weekly online mastery quizzes were developed which allowed the student to retake the quiz until a perfect score was reached (Twigg, 2003, p. 31).

The Replacement Model. This model reduced the number of class-meeting time replacing face-to-face time with activities, which included online meetings to engage the student in interactive learning within small groups. The redesign identified that some of the activities of the class could be better developed for

online learning and that group work could be completed at any location and outside of course contact time thus expanding the time on task for the student in completing coursework. This model does not assume that face-to-face meetings are the best setting for all activities and that classes need to meet according to the desired learning outcomes not just so that the students are face-to-face (Twigg, 2003, p. 32).

The Emporium Model. The emporium model was first developed at Virginia Technical University was developed on the idea that students learn best when ready to learn. Students of mathematics were allowed to choose when to access the course materials, which materials to use and how quickly to work through the content with the support of instructional software and one-on-one face-to-face help. This model removes all class meetings and replaces them with a learning resource center. The online materials in the learning resource center include on-demand personal assistance. It is easy to see that this model requires extensive commitment of time, space and equipment to be successful (Twigg, 2003, p. 34-35).

The Fully Online Model. The use of fully online in the study was limited due to the understanding that in most cases faculty work alone in the design and development making this a labor-intensive endeavor. The one fully online example completed in the study was based on the Academic Systems® mathematics software and the addition of a nonacademic course assistant. The Academic Systems software presents the content at such a quality level that instructors do not spend course time delivering the content. The course non-academic assistant was responsible for non-math questions and to monitor progress. This allowed the instructor to concentrate on academic interactions with students. Class size was increased to 100 students concurrently, which was the typical amount for 4 classes. The instructor took advantage of the Academic Systems software's large bank of problems and answers for each topic to increase comprehension and past. A built in tracking system allows the instructor to know every student's performance including the time on task in each module. Successful completion of math was increased by 6% and the number of sections taught decreased while class size increased (Twigg, 2003, p. 36).

The Buffet Model. The final model of the quality redesign to successfully improve the quality of student learning while reducing the cost of instruction is the Buffet model, which takes into account the individuality of students. This model seeks to personalize the instruction through the use of information technology. This model customizes the learning environment for each student by offering an assortment of interchangeable paths to match their individual learning styles and abilities. These offerings included lectures, individual discovery labs both in-class and web-based, group reviews, small group study sessions, remedial procedures, training modules, contractual learning modules, written presentations, problem-solving, large group activities, homework assignments and graded or self-graded projects. Each student was provided with a 'buffet' of learning resources, contexts and designs in which the student determined the best way to learn the material for the course. To increase the likelihood of success, each student enters into a contract that indicates the student choices for learning, an orientation of the buffet style of learning study skills assessments and suggestions for completing the course (Twigg, 2003, p. 37-38).

All of the models have a unique manner for engaging students in the learning process. What was unique across all models was the treatment of courses as a set of products and services continually being improved. The dedication of faculty teams to work to redesign these courses spoke to their dedication to student learning. It is important to note, however, that the information technology enabled best practices to be captured in the form of interactive Web-based materials and sophisticated course-management systems to help faculty view the performance of students and to adjust accordingly.

TPACK as a Theoretical Model for Online Development

At the heart of the work of present day educators are the three knowledge bases of content, pedagogy

and technology. As each knowledge base (content, pedagogy, and technology) enter the classroom setting, there is a relationship of each with the student and also with the teacher as well as the interaction of these components and the unique understanding that we have of each. These three knowledge bases (content, pedagogy, and technology) form the core of the technology, pedagogy, and content knowledge (TPACK) framework (e.g., Koehler & Mishra, 2008; Mishra & Koehler, 2006), which can be used to extend the quality of instruction and engage students in higher order thinking skills. This new framework presented by Mishra and Koehler in 2006 is being examined as a framework for the development of new and more integrative ways to think about teacher practice and the integration of technology. The TPACK perspective is consistent with Shulman's (1968) idea of pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) and now seeks to include educational technology.

The framework of TPACK can play a major role in the development of online learning environments as instructors seek to understand the use of technology to support their content and identify ways in which the traditional class pedagogy can be implemented in the online environment. As an instructor critically examines his/her own content, pedagogy and technology use, an understanding emerges from the interactions among content, pedagogy and technology knowledge.

TPACK is the basis of effective teaching with technology, requiring an understanding of the representation of concepts using technologies; pedagogical techniques that use technologies in constructive ways to teach content; knowledge of what makes concepts difficult or easy to learn and how technology can help redress some of the problems that students face; knowledge of students' prior knowledge and theories of epistemology; and knowledge of how technologies can be used to build on existing knowledge to develop new epistemologies or strengthen old ones.

By simultaneously integrating knowledge of technology, pedagogy and content, expert teachers bring TPACK into play any time they teach. Each situation presented to teachers is a unique combination of these three factors, and accordingly, there is no single technological solution that applies for every teacher, every course, or every view of teaching. Rather, solutions lie in the ability of a teacher to flexibly navigate the spaces defined by the three elements of content, pedagogy, and technology and the complex interactions among these elements in specific contexts. (Koehler, M. & Mishra, 2009, p. 66)

With the increased use of online environments which are inherently based in technology and its use, the TPACK framework offers several possibilities for research in the examination of faculty professional development and faculty's use of technology as well as options for examining the complex phenomenon of technology integration not only by instructors of online courses but students within those courses as creators of content (Peruski & Mishra, 2004). The use of technology tools for analysis within LMS environments may provide researchers with opportunities to focus on the ecological integration of technology by faculty and student in virtual learning environments. How do these three core knowledge bases, pedagogy, content and technology play out within the context of anywhere, anytime learning? Does the solutions lie in the ability of an instructor to "flexibly navigate the spaces defined by the three elements of content, pedagogy, and technology and the complex interactions among these elements in specific contexts?" (Koehler, M. & Mishra, 2009, p. 68).

The Quality Matters Process

Faculty development is a critical component for any robust online program. The Quality Matters Program (QM) is an international organization of broad institutional sharing and collaboration in an effort to understand online course quality. QM is a quality “assurance process that has been developed to improve and certify the design of online and blended courses” (Quality Matters Program, 2013, para. 1). The membership with QM is by institutional subscription although there is opportunity for individual subscription at a much higher cost. These membership institutions work together to provide trained peer reviewer and support other institutions as they implement the QM process (Quality Matters Program, 2013). The QM Program is a not-for-profit subscription service that provides the tools and training to support a quality assurance process in online course design and comes from the work of the University of Maryland’s participation in a FIPSE grant. All areas of the QM process are focused on student learning.

The QM process recognizes that the faculty member is an integral part of both course design and course delivery. To this end, QM provides intense professional development to member institutional faculty. The QM process provides on-site, online, and Web-based professional development opportunities to instructional designers, faculty, administrators, and adjunct instructors (Quality Matters Program, 2013).

Quality Matters promotes a peer review process in which QM Peer Reviewers are selected from a database of trained professionals to review a course per an institution or faculty request. Any subscribing institution may conduct internal or informal reviews or contract with Quality Matters to conduct an official review. Courses that successfully meet the QM rubric standards in an official course review are eligible for QM recognition. QM is dedicated to the continuous improvement of online course design.

The QM process is composed of four distinct characteristics and the process is:

1. Continuous
 - a. The process is designed to ensure that all reviewed courses will eventually meet expectations.
 - b. The process is a rubric-based review integral to a continuous quality improvement process.
2. Centered
 - a. The development of the rubric is based on national standards of best practice, the research literature, and instructional design principles.
3. Collegial
 - a. The review is part of a faculty-driven, peer review process.
 - b. The review process is intended to be diagnostic and collegial, not evaluative and judgmental.
4. Collaborative
 - a. The review is based on collaboratively identified evidence_found in the course rather than the personal preference of an individual reviewer.
 - b. The review is flexible and not prescriptive (many ways to meet each standard).
 - c. The review team consists of three experienced online instructors_as reviewers along with the course faculty developer.

The QM process is about course design, which is seen as the forethought, and planning a faculty member puts into the development of a course. Course delivery is about the actual teaching and implementation of the course design. QM is about design not delivery or faculty performance and should be seen by administrators seeking to improve online quality at an institution as a first step in securing faculty quality in online teaching and learning in the institution.

The QM Rubric. There are many factors that influence course quality. These factors include: (1) course design, (2) course delivery, (3) course content, (4) institutional infrastructure, (5) learning management system, (6) faculty readiness and (7) student readiness. While there are many factors, the QM Rubric only examines course design. The Quality Matters Rubric contains 8 general standards and 41 specific standards to evaluate the design of online and blended courses. “The Rubric is complete with annotations that explain the application of the standards and the relationship among them. A scoring system and set of online tools facilitate the evaluation by a team of reviewers” (Higher Ed Program>Rubric, 2013, para. 1). The rubric is divided into the eight critical course standards below:

1. Course Overview and Introduction
2. Learning Objectives (Competencies)
3. Assessment and Measurement
4. Instructional Materials
5. Learner Interaction and Engagement
6. Course Technology
7. Learner Support
8. Accessibility

Each of these standards is further divided to help the reviewer and faculty member identify the elements of the standard within each course component. Each element is given a point value of 1 to 3 that is used in the scoring of the course standard. An instructional designer or faculty member developing a course can use the rubric not only as a peer review of their course but to guide them in the development process. Institutions and faculty benefit from the peer review process through improved consistency and rigor of course design, professionalism and commitment to online learning and useful and constructive feedback. It is important to note that less than 50% of courses in a QM-managed review meet the rubric standards upon initial review; however, all meet the requirements after amendment of the site to meet the deficiencies identified in the review.

The Quality Matters Rubric can be found at <https://www.qualitymatters.org/rubric>. The rubric is copyrighted so the use of the rubric as an individual for one time use is allowed; however, use within an institution would require a subscription to the Quality Matters Program which at the Basic level is \$1650.00 per year at the time of the writing of this paper. In the end, the goal of the Quality Matters Process is to improve online instruction to facilitate student learning and ensure institutional quality in the delivery of online content.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The use of the Quality Matters Rubric provides a foundation in which the content, pedagogy and technology of the TPACK framework can be used to examine course design. While the characteristics provided in the discussion on redesign are clearly identified as needed, the Quality Matters Rubric takes the

redesign to a new level. Just a quick examination of the list of critical course standards suggests that the use of the TPACK framework could easily support the theoretical research of a faculty member in course design. TPACK can be seen in the design of course objects (content); instructional materials (content); learner interaction and engagement (pedagogy); accessibility (pedagogy) and course technology and learner support (technology) of the QM rubric.

The QM Rubric places a means of self-reflection on a faculty member's course design that can allow for a continuous improvement model that not only informs the faculty member but also informs the university of course design quality. Universities can use this information to begin to develop professional development that embraces the QM Rubric and builds a set of standards for the institutions faculty to meet as they design their online courses. This is of particular importance in that most faculty work alone in the design of their course without an instructional designer, media specialist or pedagogical coach. Through self-reflection on the interchange of technology, content and pedagogy and how it aligns within the QM Rubric for design of a course, the faculty member may find new and engaging ways to reach students and to engage in active learning in an online environment to improve student learning in their courses.

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Yüksek öğretim hizmet kalitesi ölçeği: Geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışması

Higher education service quality scale: The validity and reliability study

Doç. Dr. Ahmet Eskicumali, Arş.Gör. Serhat Arslan, Yrd.Doç.Dr. Zeynep Demirtaş

Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü
ecumali@sakarya.edu.tr
serhatarslan@sakarya.edu.tr
zeynept@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeği'nin (Agrawal, Tan & Shruti, 2011) Türkçeye uyarlamak ve ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenilirliğini incelemektir. Araştırma 435 üniversite öğrencisi üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizi sonuçları yirmi iki maddenin orijinal formda olduğu gibi dört boyutta toplandığını ve dört boyutlu modelinin iyi uyum verdiğini göstermiştir ($X^2=337.86$, $sd=186$, $RMSEA=.043$, $IFI=.98$, $CFI=.98$, $GFI=.93$, $AGFI=.91$, $SRMR=.056$) Ölçeğin iç tutarlılık güvenilirlik katsayısı .92 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu sonuçlar, Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeğinin Türkçe formunun geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olarak kullanılabilceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yüksek öğretim, kalite, güvenilirlik, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Higher Education Service Quality Scale (Agrawal, Tan & Shruti, 2011). The sample of this study consisted of 435 university students. Results of confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that the twenty two items loaded on four factors and the four-dimensional model was well fit ($X^2=337.86$, $sd=186$, $RMSEA=.043$, $IFI=.98$, $CFI=.98$, $GFI=.93$, $AGFI=.91$, $SRMR=.056$). Overall findings demonstrated that Turkish version of the Higher Education Service Quality Scale had adequate validity and reliability scores.

Key words: Higher education, quality, validity, reliability, confirmatory factor analysis.

GİRİŞ

Tanımlı uzmanlara göre değişiklik gösteren kalite kavramı, geçmişten günümüze kadar yeni boyut ve anlamlar kazanmıştır. Günümüzde bir yaşam biçimi olarak ifade edilen kalite, sadece endüstriyel mallar için değil hizmet üretimi için de kullanılmaktadır. Geleneksel anlamda standartlara uyum olarak tanımlanan kalite kavramı; amaca uygunluk, müşteri tatmini, ilk seferde ve her zaman doğru yapmak, tam zamanında üretim olarak ele alınmaktadır. Sadece sonuca odaklanmanın dışında süreçte ön planda tutulmaktadır (Hergüner, 1998; Serin ve Aytekin, 2009). Bununla birlikte iyinin de iyisi vardır ilkesinden hareketle kalite "sürekli başarı" olarak da ele alınmaktadır (Özdemir, 1995).

"Toplam Kalite Yönetimi (TKY) kavramı ise, bir kuruluşun tüm süreçlerinde kaliteyi artırmak, geliştirme ve yaratıcılık için tüm çalışanların katılımı, planlı sistematik yaklaşım ve sürekli gelişme, iyileştirme yolu ile müşterilerin memnuniyetini sağlamak olarak özetlenebilir" (Serin ve Aytekin, 2009;86). Wilkinson, Godfrey ve Marchington'a (1995) göre toplam kalite yönetimi için müşteri oryantasyonu, süreç oryantasyonu ve sürekli geliştirme ilkelerinin yerine getirilmesi gerekmektedir. Müşteri oryantasyonunda; iç ve/veya dış müşterilerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve onları memnun etmek, süreç oryantasyonunda; kurumlarda gerçekleştirilen her etkinliğin ve uygulamanın birbiriyle bağlantılı olarak değerlendirilmesi, sürekli geliştirmede ise ürün ve süreçlerin devamlı olarak geliştirilmesi ve uygun işlerde alanlarında uzman kişilerin görevlendirilmesi gerekmektedir (Balcı, 1998).

Eğitimde kalite arayışları uzun yıllardan beri devam etmektedir. Ürünü insan ve insanların davranışlarındaki olumlu değişimler olarak görülen eğitim kurumlarındaki kaliteyi ölçmek oldukça zordur. Ancak diğer kurumlarda gerçekleştirilen yenilik ve uygulamalardan eğitim kurumları da etkilenmektedir. Özellikle bilgi çağını yaşadığımız günümüzde eğitim kurumlarının da yenileşmesi ile bilgiyi araştıran, üreten, uygulayan ve yönlendiren kurumlara dönüşmesi gerekmektedir (Ceylan, 1998; Özdemir, 1995). Eğitim kurumlarında TKY uygulamaları günden güne artış göstermektedir. Bu sayede ülkelerin yetişmiş insan gücünü karşılama sürecinde anahtar bir rol oynayan eğitim kurumları, kendilerine düşen görev ve sorumluluklar konusunda daha bilinçli hale gelmektedirler (Hergüner, 1998).

Eğitim kurumlarında tanımlanan kalite göstergeleri; öğretim programlarının tasarımı, düzenlenmesi ve uygulanması, öğretme ve öğrenmenin değerlendirilmesi, öğrenci gelişimi ve başarısı, destek ve rehberlik hizmetleri, öğrenme kaynakları, okul yönetimi, kalite güvencesi ve yükseltilmesi şeklinde derlenmiştir (Önal, 2004). Yükseköğretim kalitesini etkileyen kurumsal faaliyetler ise, yüksek öğretimde eğitim-öğretim, yükseköğretim eğitim müfredatının kalitesi, fiziki ve akademik yapı, sınav ve değerlendirme sistemi, yükseköğretim sisteminde akademik personel geliştirme, yükseköğretimin stratejik planlaması, yükseköğretim kurumunun sanayi ve toplumla ilişkisi, yükseköğretim ile ilgili araştırma ve yayınlar, insan gücü temini kabul ve tayin prosedürü şeklinde ifade edilmektedir (Gencel, 2001). Ülkelerin kalkınmasında ve gelişmesinde önemli bir görevi üstlenen üniversitelerde TKY'nin uygulanması ile yükseköğretim kurumlarının daha etkili, daha verimli, daha dinamik ve daha ekonomik bir yapıya sahip olacağı düşünülmektedir (Serin ve Aytakin, 2009).

Yükseköğretim kurumlarında TKY'nin uygulanabilmesi için, kalite standartlarının belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Dinamik bir yapı içinde bulunan yükseköğretim kurumlarındaki eğitim-öğretim yaşamı için geçerli olan standartlarında dinamik yapıda olması gerekir. Dolayısıyla standartlar, kesinlik göstermemeli, değişebilir yapıda olmalı ve sürekli yapılacak olan değerlendirmeler doğrultusunda kontrol edilmelidir (Ceylan, 1998). Bu durumda TKY'nin temelinde sürekli bir ölçme ve değerlendirme süreci yer almaktadır. Genellikle “müşteri memnuniyeti” ya da “belli standartların karşılanması” olarak tanımlanan TKY aslında “sürekli ölçme” şeklinde de tanımlanabilir. Böylelikle doğru sonuçlara ulaşmak için kalite ile ilgili geçerli ve güvenilir ölçme araçlarının geliştirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır (Balcı, 1998). Bu araştırmanın amacı Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeği'nin Türkçeye uyarlanması ve Türkçe formun geçerlik ve güvenilirliğinin incelenmesidir.

YÖNTEM

Çalışma Grubu

Araştırma Sakarya Üniversitesinde öğrenim gören 435 üniversite öğrencisi üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Öğrencilerin 280'i kız ve 155'i erkek'tir.

Veri Toplama Araçları

Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeği: Agrawal, Tan ve Shruti (2011) tarafından üniversite öğrencilerinin yüksek öğretimde hizmet kalitesini değerlendirmek amacıyla bu ölçme aracı geliştirilmiştir. Ölçeğin uyarlama çalışmasında ilk olarak orijinal ölçeğin yazarları ile e-mail yoluyla iletişime geçilmiş ve ölçeğin uyarlanabilmesi için gerekli izin alınmıştır.

Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeği 22 madde ve 4 alt ölçekten oluşmaktadır. Ölçek 1) Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum (2) Katılmıyorum (3) Kararsızım (4) Katılıyorum ve (5) Tamamen Katılıyorum 5'li derecelendirmeye sahiptir. Ölçekte ters puanlanan madde olmayıp ölçekten alınan yüksek puan, öğrencinin yüksek düzeyde hizmet kalitesi algısının olduğunu göstermektedir.

İşlem

İlk aşamada ölçeğin İngilizce formu iyi düzeyde İngilizce bilen 4 öğretim üyesi tarafından önce Türkçeye çevrilmiş, daha sonra Türkçe formlar tekrar İngilizceye çevrilerek iki formun tutarlılığı dil ve gramer açısından incelenmiş ve denemelik Türkçe form elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra Türkçe form psikolojik danışmanlık ve rehberlik ve ölçme değerlendirme alanlarında uzman olan 3 öğretim üyesi tarafından tartışılmış ve son düzenlemeler yapılarak ölçek uygulamaya hazır hale getirilmiştir. Araştırmada ölçeğin

geçerlik çalışması olarak yapı geçerliği kapsamında doğrulayıcı faktör analizi uygulanmıştır. Ölçeğin güvenilirliği için iç-tutarlılık yöntemleri ile incelenmiştir. Analizler LISREL 8.54 ve SPSS 13.0 ile yapılmıştır.

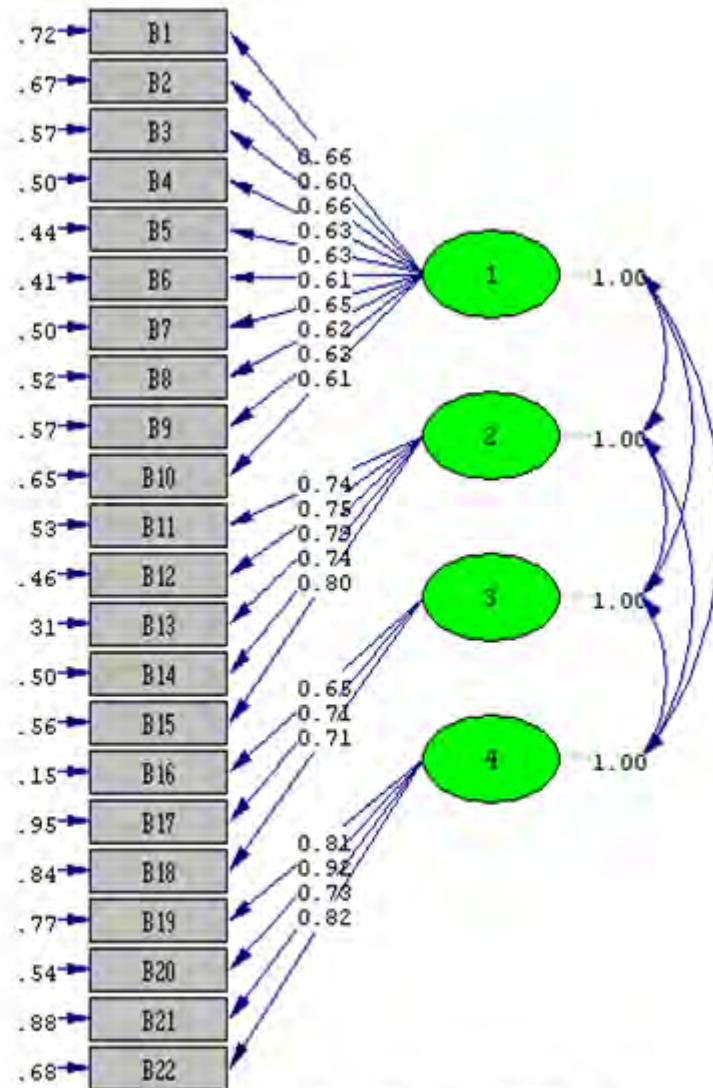
BULGULAR

Güvenirlik

Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeğinin Cronbach Alpha iç tutarlılık güvenilirlik katsayısı .92 olarak bulunmuştur.

Yapı Geçerliği

Ölçeğin yapı geçerliliğini belirlemek üzere Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) uygulanmıştır. DFA sonucunda elde edilen uyum indekslerinin değerleri; $X^2=337.86$, $sd=186$, $RMSEA=.043$, $IFI=.98$, $CFI=.98$, $GFI=.93$, $AGFI=.91$, $SRMR=.056$ olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin orijinal formunda olduğu gibi dört boyutta iyi uyum verdiği görülmüştür. Ölçeğin faktör yüklerine ve alt boyutların birbiriyle olan ilişkilerine ilişkin bulgular Çizim 1'de verilmiştir.



Chi-Square=337.86, df=186, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.043

Çizim 1. Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeği'nin yol diyagramı ve faktör yükleri

SONUÇ VE TARTIŞMA

Yüksek Öğretim Hizmet Kalitesi Ölçeğinin Türkçeye uyarlanması ve geçerlik ve güvenirlik özelliklerinin incelendiği çalışmada, ölçeğin yapı geçerliğinin incelenmesi ve Türkçe formunun orijinal formunda olduğu gibi dört boyutlu yapıya sahip olduğunun doğrulanması amacıyla DFA uygulanmıştır. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizinde sınanan modelin uyum yeterliğini belirlemek için pek çok uyum indeksi kullanılmaktadır. CFI, IFI ve GFI indeksleri için kabul edilebilir uyum değeri 0.90 ve mükemmel uyum değeri 0.95 olarak kabul edilmektedir (Bentler and Bonett, 1980; Bentler, 1980). RMSEA için ise 0.08 kabul edilebilir uyum ve 0.05 mükemmel uyum değeri olarak kabul edilmiştir (Byrne and Campbell, 1999). χ^2/sd değerinin ise 2-3 arasının kabul edilebilir, 0-2 arasının ise iyi uyum değeri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizi

sonuçları uyum indekslerinin kabul edilebilir ve iyi uyum değerleri ile karşılaştırıldığında ölçeğin dört boyutlu yapısının kabul edilebilir uyum verdiği görülmüştür. Ölçeğin güvenilirliği Cranbach alpha iç tutarlık ve test tekrar test yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. Bu katsayılarının .70 ve üzerinde olması genel olarak ölçeğin bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilmektedir (Özgüven,1994). Elde ettiğimiz bulgular ölçeğin iç tutarlık güvenilirliğinin yeterli olduğunu göstermektedir.

Literatürde, bir ölçeğin zamana göre değişmez olduğunu saptamak üzere hesaplanan korelasyon katsayısının pozitif ve yüksek olmasının yanında ölçekler için bu değer en az .70 olması istenir (Tavşancıl, 2002). Ölçeğin test-tekrar test güvenilirlik katsayılarının toplam puan ve bedensel belirtiler boyutunda bu ölçüte göre biraz düşük olduğu görülmektedir. Ölçeğin farklı araştırmalarda ve örneklemeler üzerinde kullanılması ölçme gücüne katkılar sağlayabilir.

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Yükseköğretim sisteminde etkin kalite ölçümü

Efficient quality measurement in higher education

Yük. Müh. Bulut Şenel, Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet Beşkese

*Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü
buluttsenel@gmail.com*

*Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü
Ahmet.beskese@bahcesehir.edu.tr*

Öz

Hizmet kalitesi, kısaca, hizmetin belirlenen amaca ulaşma derecesi olarak tarif edilebilir. Nesnel ve öznel olmak üzere iki şekilde ölçülebilir. Nesnel ölçüm, hizmetin kalitesinden etkilenen bir başarı ölçütünün (bir üniversite için doluluk oranı vb.) zaman içindeki değişimine bakarak yapılabilir. Somut bir üründen bahsedilmemesi, üretildiği anda tüketilmesi ve kişiden kişiye değişen yargılar sebebiyle, hizmet kalitesinin öznel ölçümü zordur ve sistematik bir şekilde yapılmalıdır. Bu alanda çok çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmış olup, en yaygın kullanılan modellerden biri "SERVQUAL"dir. Bu çalışma, daha çok tercih edilen bir kurum olabilmek için yapılabilecek faaliyetleri ortaya koymaya yöneliktir. Çok daha kapsamlı bir çalışmanın bölümlerinden biri olarak, üniversitenin sadece eğitim fonksiyonuna odaklanmaktadır. Yükseköğretimde kalitenin ölçümü ile ilgili bilhassa SERVQUAL modelini kullanan çalışmalara yönelik geniş bir kaynak taraması ve mevcut modelin bu çalışmalar ışığında yeniden gözden geçirilmesini içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yükseköğretim, eğitim kalitesi, SERVQUAL, ölçüm modeli

Abstract

Service quality can be briefly defined as the degree of achievement of the desired objective which can be measured in two ways. Objective measurement relates to measuring predefined success indicators (e.g. occupancy rates in a university) affected by service quality. Subjective measurement, on the other hand, is difficult and should be done in a systematic way since there are many intangibles inherent in a service. Moreover, service is consumed while it is being produced and its evaluation includes subjective personal judgments. In this field, there is a wide variety of researches done and one of the most widely used models is SERVQUAL. This study aims to define the activities those should be done to be a more preferable university. As being one of the complementary parts of a comprehensive study, this study focuses only on the education function of universities. It includes an extensive literature review particularly focusing on the usage of SERVQUAL model in higher education, and proposes some revisions in the original model.

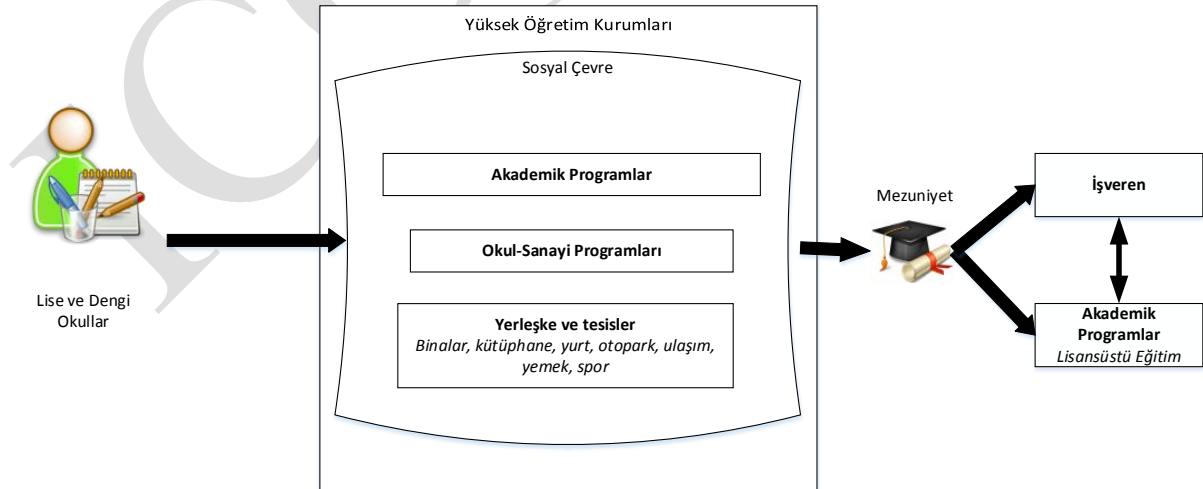
Keywords: Higher education, quality of education, SERVQUAL, measurement model

1. GİRİŞ

Yükseköğretimde müşteri ve paydaş tanımlamak çoğu okul, yazar ve kuruluş açısından zor bir iştir. Öğrenciler, aileler, akademisyenler, işverenler ve hatta devlet yükseköğretimin bir müşterisi veya paydaşı olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Yükseköğretim kurumlarında genellikle paydaş olarak algılanan öğrenciler çeşitli çalışmalarda farklı bakış açılarıyla da ele alınmıştır. Programa kayıt olup hizmet alan kişiler olarak düşünüldüğünde öğrenciler müşteridir. Eğitim programı daha düşük eğitim düzeyindeki kişileri entelektüel düzeyi ve bilgi donanımı yüksek birer birey haline getiren bir süreç olarak düşünüldüğünde öğrenciler; öğretim sistemine ilk dahil oldukları anda girdi, programa devam ederken yarı mamul, eğitimlerini bitirdikleri zaman ise ürün olarak kabul edilebilir. Öğrencilerin yükseköğretim sistemindeki hareketleri Şekil 1'de gösterilmiştir. Conway, Mackay ve Yorke (1994) İngiltere'de yükseköğretim kurumlarında stratejik planlama üzerine yaptıkları çalışmalarında, öğrencilerin hem müşteri hem de ürün oldukları sonucuna ulaşmışlardır. Sirvanci (1996) öğrencileri süreçteki ürün, üniversite kampüsü içinde müşteri, öğrenme sürecinde işçi ve ders materyalinin iletilmesinde müşteri olmak üzere dört başlık altında tanımlamıştır. Owlia ve Aspinwall (1996) yükseköğretimdeki farklı müşteri grupları içerisinde en önemli olanın öğrenciler olduğunu, arkasından sırasıyla işverenlerin, toplumun, akademisyenlerin ve ailelerin geldiğini belirtmiştir. Michael ve Sower (1997) kavram karmaşası üzerinde durup öğrencilerin direkt müşteri olarak ele alınmasının yanlış olduğu söylemişlerdir. Köksal ve Eğitimci (1996), eğitim sürecinde öğretim üyelerinin iç ve dış müşteri olabileceğini, işverenlerin ve sosyal çevrenin dış müşteri olduğunu; öğrencilerin de hem iç hem de dış müşteri olduğunu ama ayrıca yükseköğretimin bir ürünü olarak da kabul göreceğini belirtmişlerdir. Pereira ve Da Silva (2003), yükseköğretimdeki müşterileri, öğrenciler, işverenler, akademisyenler, toplum, aileler ve okul yönetimi ve çalışanları olarak sınıflandırmıştır. Hwang ve Teo (2001), üç aşamalı hizmet odaklı kalite fonksiyon yayılımı (KFY) metodu kullandıkları ve operasyon gereksinimlerinde müşteri beklentilerini yorumladıkları çalışmalarında, müşterileri profesörler, öğrenciler, aileler, işveren ve sosyal çevre olarak tanımlamışlardır.

Literatür taramasında da görüldüğü gibi sürecin tanımına göre öğrenciler iç ve dış müşteri olabilmekte ve aynı şekilde müşteri kavramına fakülte personeli, işveren, mezuniyet sonrasında akademik programlar da eklenebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada yükseköğretim kurumunun sadece eğitim performansına odaklanılacağı için, öğrenciler temel müşteri grubu olarak ele alınmış ve çalışmanın geri kalan kısmı buna göre düzenlenmiştir.

Şekil 1. Yükseköğretimde öğrenci akış şeması



2. EĞİTİMDE KALİTE ÖLÇÜM MODELLERİ

Kalitenin artırılabilceği tüm programlarda, ileriye yönelik karar verme ve var olan sistemin geliştirilme aşamasında ölçmenin önemli bir yeri vardır (Owlia ve Aspinwall, 1996). Aynı şekilde bu sistem içerisinde müşteri isteklerinin belirlenmesi ve sistemin ya da parçalarının tasarlanmasında müşterilerin algısının ve beklentisinin payı çok büyüktür (Sahney ve diğerleri, 2004). Bu nedenle, yükseköğretim programlarında hizmet kalitesinin analiz edilmesi ve değerlendirilmesi; verilen eğitim hizmetinin ve parçalarının geliştirilmesinde ve müşteri olarak kabul ettiğimiz öğrencilerin teorik, pratik ve sosyal açıdan gelişmiş birer birey olarak mezun edilmesinde hayati önem taşır. Literatürde birçok araştırmacı hizmet kalitesini ölçmek için kalite boyutları ve modeller önermiştir. Önerilen boyutların başka araştırmacılar tarafından değerlendirilmesi, boyutların geçerliliğin kontrol edilmesine ve dolayısıyla da geliştirilmesine yol açmıştır.

Yükseköğretim kurumlarında kalitenin ölçülmesine ve değerlendirilmesine yönelik farklı metotlar kullanılmıştır. Abdullah (2006) ve Sultan ve Tarafder (2007) performans değerlendirilmesine dayanan Yükseköğretim Performans (HEDPERF) Modelini kullanarak üniversitelerde kaliteyi ölçme çalışmaları yapmışlardır. Noaman ve diğerleri (2013) üniversitelerde kaliteyi ölçebilecek boyutları ve soruları ele almışlar, Yükseköğretim Kalite Değerlendirme (HEQAM) Modeli kullanarak yükseköğretim kurumlarına uyarlanabilecek uluslararası bir model önermişlerdir. Ho ve Wearn (1996); 5-S, pazarlama, kalite kontrol ve ISO 9000 kurallarını içeren Yükseköğretim Toplam Kalite Yönetimi Mükemmelliği (HETQMEX) modelini önermişlerdir. O'Neill ve Palmer (2004) ve Mostafa (2008) Önem-Performans (I-P) analizi ile SERVQUAL modelini karşılaştırmış ve çeyrek daire (quadrant) yöntemiyle sonuçları değerlendirmiştir. Li ve Kaye (1998) ve Barkur ve diğerleri (2010) hizmet kalitesi boyutlarının algılanan ve beklenen olmak üzere performansının ölçülmesinde ve boyut performanslarının değerlendirilmesinde Hizmet Performansı (SERVPERF) modelini kullanmışlardır. Tüm bu farklı yöntemler içinde en çok kullanılan ise, Parasuraman, Zeithaml ve Berry (1985) tarafından tasarlanan hizmet kalitesi modeline dayanan ve yine aynı yazarlar tarafından geliştirilen (1988) SERVQUAL modelidir.

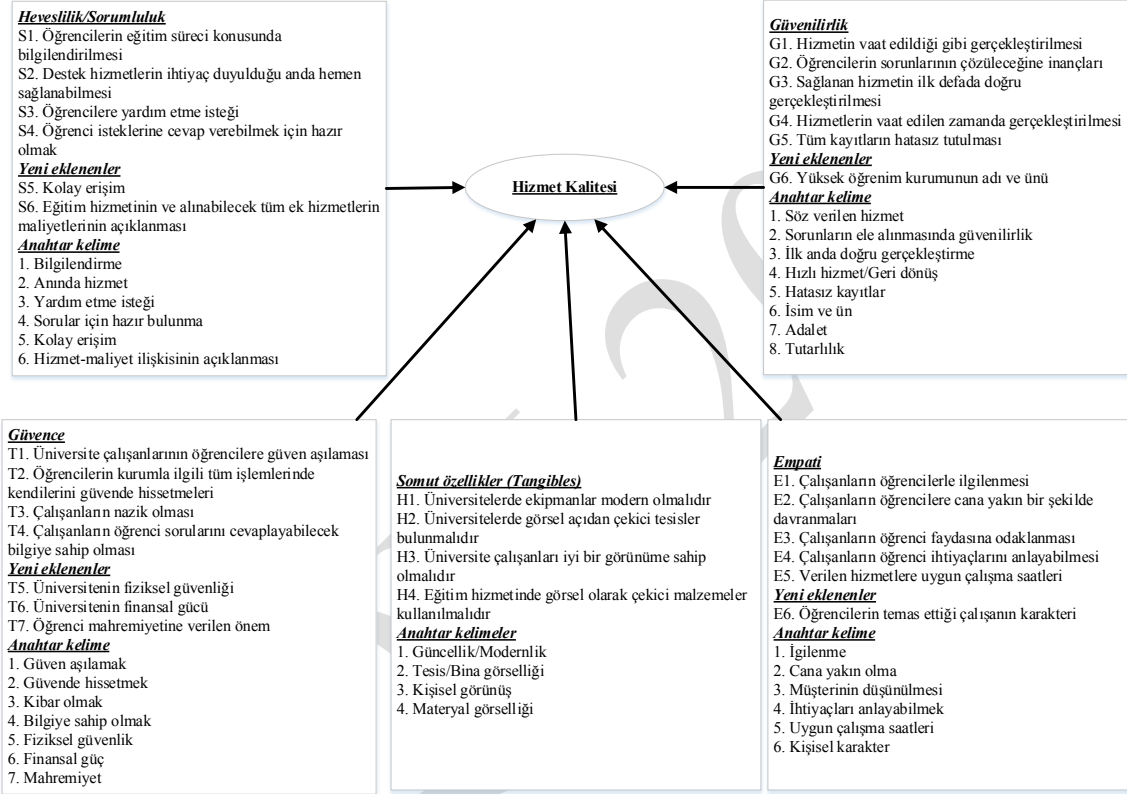
Model, beklenen ve algılanan kalite arasındaki farkları ölçmeye odaklanmaktadır. Yani, Parasuraman ve diğerleri (1985) hizmet kalitesinin tanımını, hizmetin nasıl aktarıldığını ve müşterinin ne beklediğini karşılaştırarak yapmışlardır. Çalışmada, kalitenin değerlendirilmesinde sadece çıktının değil, aynı zamanda hizmet verme sürecinin de ele alınması gerektiğini vurgulanmaktadır. Araştırmacıların tanımladıkları hizmet kalitesi modelinde hizmeti sağlayan açısından dört önemli fark ve hizmeti alan müşteri tarafından da bir önemli fark bulunmaktadır. Müşterinin diğer müşterilerle sözlü iletişiminden, kişisel ihtiyaçlarından ve önceki tecrübelerinden ortaya beklenen hizmet kavramı çıkmaktadır. Hizmeti veren tarafından birinci fark, müşteri beklentileri ile yönetimin algısı arasındadır. İkinci fark, yönetimin müşteri beklentileri konusundaki algıları ile bu alguların hizmet kalitesi tasarımına aktarılması arasında ortaya çıkmaktadır. Üçüncü fark, tasarıma aktarılmış bu algı (tasarlanan hizmet kalitesinin özellikleri) ile sunulan hizmet arasındaki farktır. Bu taraftaki dördüncü ve son fark, sunulan hizmetle müşterilere reklam vb. yollarla tanıtılan hizmet arasındaki farktır. Müşteri tarafındaki fark ise, algılanan hizmet ile beklenen hizmet arasındadır. Hizmeti veren taraf müşterinin beklentisini sağlayabilir, beklentinin aşağısında kalabilir veya beklentinin çok üzerinde hizmet verebilir.

Parasuraman ve diğerleri (1985) hizmet kalitesinin tanım olarak gelişmemiş olması ve bu alanda yeterli araştırmanın yapılmamasından yola çıkarak farklı ticaret alanlarında kaliteyi araştırdıkları çalışmalarında, hizmet kalite modelini sunmuşlar ve on farklı belirleyici faktör saptamışlardır. Bu faktörler; güvenilirlik, sorumluluk, yetenek, erişim, nezaket, iletişim, inanılabilirlik, güvenlik, anlama ve somut özelliklerdir. Parasuraman ve diğerleri (1988) daha önce önerdikleri bu faktörleri farklı hizmet sektörlerinde kaliteyi değerlendirmek adına, daha anlamlı ve güvenilir kılabilmek için Cronbach'ın (1951) önerdiği Alpha sabitini hesaplamışlardır. Bu çalışmanın neticesinde 34 soruluk orijinal anketleri 22 soruya, on belirleyici faktör de beş temel faktöre (somut özellikler, güvenilirlik, sorumluluk, empati ve güvence) inmiştir. Bu yeni model, SERVQUAL olarak anılmaktadır.

3. SERVQUAL MODELİNİN YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM SİSTEMİNE UYARLANMASI

Bu çalışmada, eğitimde hizmet kalitesi ölçümünün müşteri beklentileri tarafı, öğrenciler açısından ele alınmıştır. SERVQUAL modeli, Parasuraman ve diğerlerinin (1985, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1994) ele aldıkları farklı çalışmaları bir bütün haline getirilerek incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmalardan yola çıkılarak SERVQUAL modeline, modelin yükseköğretim sektörüne uyarlanabilmesi açısından diğer çalışmalarında bahsettikleri fakat SERVQUAL'ın yirmi iki maddesi arasında olmayan yedi farklı madde eklenmiştir. Ayrıca, bu çalışmalar ve kaynak taramasında açıkça görüldü ki, çoğu yazarın çalışmalarında benzer kelimeler kullanılmıştır. SERVQUAL boyutlarının maddeleri değerlendirilirken; hangi maddenin hangi boyuta karşılık geldiğinin değerlendirilmesi için anahtar kelimeler ya da ifadeler tanımlanmıştır (Şekil 2).

Şekil 2. Hizmet kalitesi bileşenleri



SERVQUAL modeli tüm boyutlarıyla incelendikten sonra literatürde araştırmacıların bu modeli yükseköğretim kurumlarında müşteri beklentilerinin değerlendirilmesinde hangi bileşenlerle kullandıkları analiz edilmiştir. Birçok araştırmacı modelin boyutlarını ve maddelerini aynen kullanırken kimi araştırmacı da boyutlar ve maddeleri konusunda daha hassas davranıp eğitim sistemine uyarlanabilmesi için bir takım değişiklikler yapmışlardır. Şekil 1’de hizmet kalitesinin boyutlarının maddeleri Güvenilirlik (G), Sorumluluk (S), Güvence (T), Empati (E) ve Somut özellikler (H) olarak kısa kodlarla ifade edilmiştir. Her koda karşılık gelen maddeler, bileşen sayısına ve sırasına göre numaralandırılmıştır.

Tablo 1’de “Yazar ve Çalışması” kısmında, araştırmacının nasıl bir çalışma yaptığı ve bu çalışmasında kullandığı bilimsel yöntem, “Kullandıkları/buldukları” sütununda varsa kullanılan modeller, metotlar ve değerlendirme şekilleri ile SERVQUAL bileşenleri yer almaktadır. Diğer beş sütunda ise araştırmacının kullandığı SERVQUAL maddelerinin Şekil 2’de kısa kod ile tanımlanmış olan SERVQUAL bileşenlerinin maddelerinden hangileri ile eşleştiği, genellikle anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak belirtilmiştir. Bu tabloda yazarların çoğunlukla SERVQUAL’ı değiştirmeden kullandıkları görülmektedir. Çoğu araştırmacı SERVQUAL maddelerine ekstra madde ekleyerek veya değiştirmeden hedef kitleleri olan öğrencilere anket çalışması uygulamışlardır. Topladıkları verileri genellikle faktör analizi ile standardize edip, fark analizi yapmışlar ve eğitim sisteminde kullanılabilecek olan bir model önermişlerdir.

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Tablo 1. Yükseköğretim Kalitesi Ölçümünde SERVQUAL Kullanımı

Yazar ve Çalışması	Kullandıkları / Buldukları	Güvenilirlik	Heveslilik/Sorumluluk	Güvence	Empati	Somut özellikler (Tangibles)
İbrahim, Wang ve Hassan (2013) SERVQUAL kullanarak Çini ve Tayvanlı yabancı öğrencilerin lskoç eğitim kurumlarındaki beklentilerini ve algılarını ölçmek için yaptıkları anket çalışmasını sonuçlarını istatistikli olarak analiz ederek değerlendirmişlerdir.	SERVQUAL İstatistik	1- G1 2- E2 3- G2 4- G1 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S3	1- T1 2- S6 3- S2 4- T4	1- E4 2- E5 3- E3 4- E4	1- H1 2- H2 3- E6 4- H4
Çerri (2012) deęistirmiş SERVQUAL anketi düzenleyerek Arnavutluk devlet üniversitelerinde öğrencilerin beklentilerinin ve algılarının ölçülmesi üzerine bir çalışma gerçekleştirmişlerdir.	SERVQUAL Anket Yapsal Eşitlik Modellemesi Fark analizi	1- G1 2- T3 3- T4 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- E5 3- S3 4- S2, S5	1- T1 2- T2 3- T3 4- T4	1- E1 2- E5 3- E6 4- E3 5- E4	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H1
Abili, Thani ve Afarinandehbin (2012) SERVQUAL anketini kullanarak üniversitelerin uluslararası departmanında öğrencilerin beklentileri ve algılar arasında fark analizi yapmışlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket Fark analizi	1- G1 2- G5	1- S3 2- G4 3- S3, E6	1- T4 2- E1 3- T4 4- T1	1- E1 2- E4	1- H2 2- H4 3- H3 4- H4
Udo, Bagchi ve Kirs (2011) uzaktan eğitime olan eğilimin artmasından dolayı uzaktan öğrenimde kalitenin değerlendirilmesinin önemli olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. SERVQUAL bileşenlerini kullanarak yaptıkları anket çalışmasıyla uzaktan öğrenimde algıyı ölçmek için bulguları değerlendirmişlerdir.	SERVQUAL Uzaktan eğitim kalite modeli Anket Veri analizi	1- G1 2- T4 3- G2	1- S2 2- S3 3- E4	1- T4 2- G1 3- T4 4- T4	1- E1 2- E4 3- E3 4- E2	1- H1, H3, H4 8- H4
Oliveira & Ferreira (2009), geliştirmekte olan ülkelerde eğitim kalitesi sorunlarının yola çıkarak yatırım yapılabilecek kalite sistemlerinden SERVQUAL'a dayalı bir çalışma gerçekleştirmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin algılarını, beklentilerini ölçmek ve fark analizi için üniversite anket çalışması yapmışlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket Fark analizi İstatistik	1- G1 2- G2 3- T1 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- G2 2- T2 3- T3 4- T1	1- E1 2- E2 3- E4 4- E3 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Li, Ying ve Wei (2011) SERVQUAL modelini kullanarak yükseköğretim hizmet kalitesini değerlendirmişler ve çalışmaların sonuçlarını kullanarak önerilerde bulunmuşlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket Ortalama değer analizi	1- G1 2- S3 3- G1 4- G1 5- S1	1- S2 2- S3 3- S4	1- T1 2- T2 3- E2 4- T4	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4	1- H1 2- H4 3- H3 4- H4 5- E5

Yazar ve Çalışması	Kullandıkları / Buldukları		Güvenilirlik	Heveslilik/Sorumluluk	Güvence	Empati	Somut özellikler (Tangibles)
Shekarchizadeh, Rasi ve Hon-Tat (2011) Malezya Üniversitelerinde lisanüstü öğrenim gören yabancı öğrencilerin beklentilerini ve algılarını değerlendirmek için SERVQUAL bileşenlerini kullanarak yarım çözümleme analizi yapmışlardır	SERVQUAL Anket Fark analizi İstatistik	Profesyonellik Güvenilirlik Hospitality Somut Özellikler Bağlılık	1-G1 2-G4 3-G3 4-G5 5-S1 6-G1	1-H3 2-G4, G3, G5, G1 3-S1 4-S2 5-T1, T3, T4 6-E2, E3, E4	1-S3 2-S4 3-T1 4-G1, T3 5-T4 6-E2, E2, E4	1-G1, E1 2-T2 3-E5 4-H3	1-H1 2-H2 3-H4
Rodriguez ve diğerleri (2010) SERVQUAL VE SERVPERF metodlarını aralarındaki farkı test etmişler ve çalışmalarında Parasuraman'ın (1998) beşli kalite ölçütlerini kullanmışlardır.	SERVQUAL SERVPERF Anket İstatistik Fark analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1-G1 2-G1 3-G1	1-S3 2-S2	1-T4 2-T1 3-T2	1-E1 2-E2	1-H2 2-H3 3-H4
Zafropoulos ve Vrana (2008) öğrencilerin ve çalışanların fikirlerinin eğitim kalitesine etkileri üzerinde durmuşlardır. SERVQUAL, eğitim önemli paydaşlarının, öğrenciler ve çalışanlar, görüşleri arasındaki farkı ortaya çıkarmak için kullanılmıştır.	SERVQUAL Anket Fark analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1-G1 2-G2 3-G3 4-G4 5-G5	1-S1 2-S2 3-S3 4-S4	1-T4 2-T3 3-T1 4-T2	1-E1 2-E2 3-E3 4-E4 5-E5	1-H1 2-H2 3-H3 4-H4
Stodnick ve Rogers (2008), son yıllarda artan eğitim ücretlerin doğan ve öğrencilerin kendilerini daha fazla müşteri olarak kabullerini müşteri odaklı stratejilerin arttığı; öğrencilerin değerlendirme skalalarının hazırlanmasında SERVQUAL'ın kullanılabilirliğini değerlendirmiştir.	SERVQUAL Anket Faktör analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1-G1 2-G3 3-G2	1-S2 2-S3 3-S4	1-T4 2-G1 3-T4 4-T2	1-E1 2-E4 3-E3 4-E2	1-H1 2-H2 3-H4 4-H4
Yılmaz, Filiz ve Yaprak (2007) öğrencilerin beklentileri ile algıladıkları hizmet arasındaki farkı değerlendirme çalışması yapmışlardır. Çalışmalarında ayrıca SERVQUAL boyutlarından yüksek skorları alan boyutları değerlendirmişlerdir.	SERVQUAL Anket İstatistik	İlgili (H4, E1, E5, E1, E4, E3) Heveslilik (E3, S5, S3) Güvenilirlik (S2, G2, T2, G1, T4) Yeterlilik (H3, G4, E2, G3, T1, G5) Somut özellikler (H1, H2)	1-G1 2-G2 3-G3 4-G4 5-G5	1-S1 2-S2 3-S3 4-S4	1-T4 2-T3 3-T1 4-T2	1-E1 2-E2 3-E3 4-E4 5-E5	1-H1 2-H2 3-H3 4-H4
Arambewela ve Hall (2006) yaptıkları e- posta anketi ile topladıkları verileri öğrencilerin beklentileri ve algıları arasındaki farkları ölçmek için SERVQUAL modelinden yararlanmışlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket İstatistik	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1-G1 2-S6 3-T4 4-H4	1-S3 2-S6 3-S3 4-E5	1-G6 2-H4 3-E3 4-E4	1-T2 2-E2 3-E5 4-E4 5-S3	1-H1 2-H2 3-E5 4-S2

Yazar ve Çalışması	Kullandıkları / Buldukları		Güvenilirlik	Heveslilik/Sorumluluk	Güvence	Empati	Somut özellikler (Tangibles)
Chua (2004) kalite özelliklerini girdi-süre-çıkıtı olarak değerlendirmiş ve fark analizi yapmıştır.	SERVQUAL Eğitim kalitesi sınıflandırması (Girdi-süre-çıkıtı) Anket Fark analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Badri, Abdulla ve Al-Madani (2004) SERVQUAL yükseköğretimde bilgi teknolojilerine uygulanmıştır. Fark skorları beklentiler ve algılar üzerinden hesaplanarak değerlendirilmiştir.	SERVQUAL Anket Faktör analizi Fark analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Hoxley (2000) SERVQUAL maddelerini kullanarak dört boyutlu faktör analizi yapmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçları yorumlamış ve daha sonra kullanılabilecek skala önermiştir.	SURVEYQUAL(SERVQUAL+ RESERV) Anket Faktör analizi	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Caruana, Ewing ve Ramaseshan (2000) SERVQUAL modelini uyarlamışlardır. Uyarlanan modeli altı farklı gruba uygulamışlardır. Ortaya çıkan bulguları değerlendirmişler.	SERVQUAL Deseynel Tasarım (Üçlü sütun yöntemi) Anket İstatistik	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Pariseau ve McDaniel (1996) SERVQUAL metodunu işletme fakültesinde uygulamışlar. İdeal işletme fakültesi (beklentiler) ve öğrencilere kendi işletme fakülteleri (algı) ile ilgili sorular sorarak fark analizi yapmışlar ve sonuçları ele almışlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket İstatistik	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Cuthbert (1996) SERVQUAL orijinal soruları uyarlanarak yükseköğretime uyarlanmıştır. Ve SERVQUAL'ın düzenlenme ve uygulama biçiminden dolayı öğrencilerin sadece beklentilerine yönelik olduğundan, yükseköğretim için SERVQUAL boyutlarının doğru olmadığından, boyutları birer skala olarak tanımlandığından geçerli olmadığına karar vermiş ve uyarlanması gerektiğini önermiştir.	SERVQUAL Anket İstatistik	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G3 4- G4 5- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3 4- S4	1- T4 2- T3 3- T1 4- T2	1- E1 2- E2 3- E3 4- E4 5- E5	1- H1 2- H2 3- H3 4- H4
Anderson (1995) akademik danışmanlık ofisinde SERVQUAL uygulaması yapmıştır. SERVQUAL daha önceden var olan toplam kalite yönetimi (TKY) sistemi üzerinden düzenlenmiştir.	SERVQUAL TKY Anket İstatistik	Güvenilirlik Heveslilik/Sorumluluk Güvence Somut Özellikler Empati	1- G1 2- G2 3- G5	1- S1 2- S2 3- S3	1- T2 2- T3 3- T1 4- T4	1- E1 2- E3 3- E5	1- H1 2- H4 3- H3

SERVQUAL kullanan arařtırmacılara nazaran daha az sayıda olsalar da bazı yazarlar SERVQUAL modelini eđitim sistemi iin yetersiz bulmuřlar ve boyutları deđiřtirmeyi nermiřlerdir. Tablo 2’de ‘‘Yazar ve alıřması’’ stununda SERVQUAL modelinden yola ıkararak yksekđretime uyarlanabilecek yeni boyutları neren yazarlar ve alıřmalarında ne yaptıkları yer almaktadır. ‘‘Kullandıkları’’ stununda varsa hangi modeli, metodu ve deđerlendirme yntemini kullandıkları bulunmaktadır. ‘‘Boyut ve SERVQUAL’’ kısmında yazarların nerdiđi boyutların maddelerinin řekil 2’de kısa kodlanan SERVQUAL maddelerinden hangilerine karřılık geldiđi saptanmıřtır. Son stunda ise arařtırmacıların tanımladıđı yeni boyutların maddelerinin řekil 1’deki SERVQUAL anahtar kelimeleriyle karřılařtırıldıđında eksik kalan anahtar kelimeler ortaya konulmuřtur.

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Tablo 2. SERVQUAL'a Yapılan Eklentiler

Yazar ve Çalışması	Kullandıkları	Boyut ve SERVQUAL	SERVQUAL'da eksik anahtar kelime
Lupo (2013) SERVQUAL bileşenlerinden yola çıkarak hazırladığı model ile birlikte bulanık küme teorisi ve Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi metodlarını kullanarak eğitimde hizmet kalitesi üzerine bir çalışma yapmıştır.	SERVQUAL Bulanık küme teorisi Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi Model değer ağacının stratejik değerlendirilmesi Anket	1- Akademik kadro: (G1, H4, S1, E3) 2- Altyapı: YOK 3- Ekipmanlar : (H4, G4) 4- Destek hizmetler: (T3, E4, E3)	Akademik: Beceri ve tecrübe, Bilgi (Teorik ve Pratik), Sürdürülebilirlik Altyapı: Yeterli ve ergonomik derslikler, kişisel alanlar Ekipmanlar: Sürdürülebilirlik, internet, kişisel alanlar, online erişim Destek hizmetler: Sürdürülebilirlik, okul-sanayi programları
Atrek ve Bayraktaroğlu (2012) SERVQUAL'ın beş boyutlu ölçeğinin hizmet kalitesinin ölçülmesinde güvenilir olduğunu değerlendirmiştir. SERVQUAL'a eğitim sisteminde geçerli olan dokuz madde eklemiştir.	SERVQUAL Anket Faktör Analizi	1- Empati ve Güvence: (S4, T1, T2, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5) 2- Müfredat özelleştirme ve Kampüs tesisleri: (E3, H4) 3- Güvenilirlik ve Sorumluluk: (G1, G2, G3, G4, S1, S2) 4- Somut özellikler: (H1, H2, H4) 5- Kariyer birimleri: (E3)	Müfredat özelleştirme ve Kampüs tesisleri: Ders içeriği satın alma Kariyer birimleri: Öğrenci seçim kriteri, okul-sanayi programları
Tsinidou, Gerogiannis ve Fitsilis (2010) Yunanistan eğitim kurumlarında kalitenin belirleyici faktörleri üzerine bir araştırma yapmışlardır. Çok kriterli karar verme ve Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi kullanarak sonuçlarını değerlendirmişlerdir.	Anket Analitik hiyerarşi prosesi Çok kriterli karar verme	1. Akademik kadro: (E6, E2) 2. Yönetim: (G4, E2, H4, S1, S2, E5) 3. Kütüphane: (H4, E2, E5) 4. Müfredat: (H4, E3, E5) 5. Konum: (S2, S6) 6. Altyapı: (S6) 7. Kariyer: YOK	Akademik kadro: Akademik kalite, tecrübe, araştırmalar, Yönetim: İnternet Kütüphane: Ödünç alma sistemi, online erişim Müfredat: Materyal kalitesi, kişisel modül, derslikler Konum: ulaşım Altyapı: Derslik, kalite, yurtlar, destek tesisleri, sosyal aktiviteler Kariyer: Kariyer hizmetleri, lisansüstü, yurtdışı eğitim, değişim programları, okul-sanayi
Yang, Yan-Ping ve Jie (2006) Çin eğitim sisteminde yaptıkları veri değerlendirmesiyle SERVQUAL ölçütlerini gözden geçirmişler ve bulgularına göre uyarlamışlardır.	SERVQUAL Anket Ağırlık analizi SWOT analizi	1. Somut özellikler: (H1, H4, H2) 2. Beceri: (H1) 3. Davranış: (E4, S3, S1, S2, G4) 4. İçerik: (H4, E1) 5. İletme: (G4, H1, G1, G5, E1) 6. Güvenilirlik: (G2, G4, G3)	Somut özellikler: Yeterli sayıda Beceri: Yeterli sayıda, tecrübe, bilgi, kalite İçerik: Bilgi, beceri, bilgisayar, esneklik İletme: Yönetim
Telford ve Masson (2005) üniversitelerde yönetim, çalışanlar, öğrenciler ve öğrenci memnuniyeti ile eğitim kalitesi değerleri arasındaki uyumunu incelemiştir. yükseköğretimdeki bu farklı paydaşların farklı değerleri paylaştıklarını ve genel olarak öğrenci memnuniyetizliğinin olmadığı sonucuna ulaşmıştır.	Önem hiyerarşisi Anket İstatistik	1. Ders tasarımı: 2. Pazarlama: (H1) 3. Öğrenci istihdam etme: (G4, G1, S6) 4. İndüksiyon: (S1, E3) 5. Dersin verilşi: (G1, H4, G3, H1, E6) 6. Dersin içeriği: (G4, G1, E1, S1,) 7. Değerlendirme: (E3) 8. Gözlemleme: (E4, G4) 9. Somut özellikler: (H4, S6) 10. Diğerleri: (E6, T2, G6)	Ders tasarımı: iş bulma, bilgi, öğretim-öğrenme, yönetim Pazarlama: okul-sanayi, konum Öğrenci istihdam etme: sosyalleşme Dersin verilşi: Bağlılık, derslik, dersin süresi, bilgi, uygulama Dersin içeriği: Bilgi, beceri, bağlılık, rehberlik, uygulama Somut özellikler: internet, diğer ek hizmetler
Sahney ve Banwet ve Karunes (2004) SERVQUAL ile yükseköğretimde öğrencilerin algıları ve beklentileri arasındaki fark analizi yapmışlardır. Ve daha sonra, Kalite Fonksiyon yayılımı ile öğrenci ihtiyaçlarını karşılama minimum kalite parçalarını tanımlamışlardır.	Anket SERVQUAL İstatistik Kalite fonksiyon yayılımı	1. Yetenek: (H4) 2. Davranış: (S2, S1, S3, T3) 3. İçerik: (H4) 4. İletme: (S4, E3, T1, T2, T3, T4, G5) 5. Güvenilirlik: (S1, G4, E3)	Yetenek: Tecrübe, yetenek, yeterli sayı Davranış: Rekabet, dayanışma İçerik: Uygulama, öğrenme, bilgi, ödül İletme: Yönetim, sürdürülebilirlik Güvenilirlik: bağlılık
Kwan ve NG (1999) kalitenin boyutlarının uygulandığı ülkenin kültürünü yansıtması gerektiğini düşündükleri için Hong Kong'taki üniversitelerin performanslarını ölçebilecek uyarlanmış SERVQUAL boyutları tasarlamışlardır.	Anket SERVQUAL Fark analizi	1. Ders içeriği: (E4, E3, H1) 2. İlgi: (S4, E6, E3, S3) 3. Tesisler: (H3, H4) 4. Değerlendirme: (E3, H4, G4) 5. Eğitim: (E3, E4) 6. Sosyal aktiviteler: YOK 7. İnsanlar: YOK	Ders içeriği: Geliştirme, kalite İlgi: Öğrenci istihdam, öğrenci fikirleri Tesisler: kişisel alan, yeterli sayıda, diğer hizmetler Değerlendirme: ödül Sosyal aktiviteler: kulüpler, aktiviteler İnsanlar: etkileşim, iletişim
Gatfield, Barker ve Graham (1999) hazırladıkları yirmi altı kalite değişkeniyle yaptıkları hazırladıkları anket çalışmasının sonucunda, uyguladıkları faktör analizi ile gruplama yaparak yükseköğretimde hizmet kalitesi boyutlarını isimlendirmiş.	Anket Faktör analizi	1. Akademik: (H4, G4, S5) 2. Kampüs hayatı: (H2, S6) 3. Rehberlik: (E1, S1, 4. Reputasyon: (G6)	Akademik: Öğretim, simülasyon, çeşitlilik, derslik, kütüphane Kampüs hayatı: Ulaşım, park, sağlık, yemek, sosyal, yurt, dinlenme tesisleri Rehberlik: Uluslar arası ofis Reputasyon: Okul-Sanayi
Owila ve Aspinwall (2006) yükseköğretim farklı parçalarına uygulanabilecek tutarlı bir model sunmuşlardır.	İ. literatür analizi	1. Güvenilirlik: (G1, E4, G3) 2. Davranış: (E4, S3, S5, E2, T3) 3. İçerik: (H4, H1, 4. İletme: (G5, G4, E3) 5. Yetenek: (H1, E1) 6. Somut özellikler: (H1, S4, H2)	Güvenilirlik: Ödül İçerik: Verimlilik, bilgi, beceri, iletişim, takım çalışması, esneklik İletme: Kabiliyet, Yetenek: Yeterli sayıda, bilgi, kalite Somut özellikler: Yeterli sayıda, ek hizmetler

Son sütundaki anahtar kelimeler araştırmacılara, SERVQUAL modelinin yükseköğretime uyarlanması sırasında mevcut modele eklenen yeni ifadeleri göstermektedir. Buna göre, “akademik personelin bilgisi, tecrübesi, yeteneği ve sayısı”, “dersliklerin sayısı”, “ek hizmetlerin (yurtlar, spor alanları, otopark alanları vs.) özellikleri” gibi ifadeler ve “kalite”, “esneklik”, “yönetim”, “müfredat” ve “sürdürülebilirlik” gibi kelimelerin eksikliği saptanmıştır.

4. SONUÇ

Bu çalışmada, yükseköğretim sisteminde eğitim kalitesinin ölçülmesine yönelik yayımlar araştırılmış ve çeşitli önemli özellikleriyle birlikte listelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, en çok kullanılan ölçüm modelinin SERVQUAL olduğunu, ancak genel modelin yükseköğretime uyarlanması esnasında bir takım eklemeler veya değişiklikler yapılması gerektiğini göstermektedir. Daha kapsamlı bir çalışmanın ilk parçası olarak ele alındığında, SERVQUAL'ın her alt faktöründe belirtilen anahtar kelimeler, bilişsel haritalar oluşturulması için ciddi bir altyapı oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca farklı eserlerde ele alınan ek maddeler, Türkiye'deki yükseköğretim kurumlarındaki eğitim kalitesini ölçmeye yönelik tasarlanan bir anketin sorularını oluşturmakta kullanılmıştır.

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Yükseköğretim ve yaşamboyu öğrenme: Bir model önerisi

Higher Education And Life Long Learning (Llp): A Model Proposal

¹Osman Titrek, ²Demet Zafer Güneş, ³Gözde Sezen

¹⁻²⁻³Sakarya University, Faculty of Education, Sakarya, (Turkey)

E-mails: otitrek@sakarya.edu.tr, dzafer@sakarya.edu.tr, gsezen@sakarya.edu.tr

ÖZET

Hızlı küreselleşen dünyada bireylerin bu değişime uygun insan yetiştirme sürecinde özellikle gittikçe farklılaşan yeterliklerini geliştirme ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmaya başlamıştır. İş yaşamında insanların sahip olması gereken teknik ve insancıl becerilerin yanı sıra kavramsal beceriler olarak tanımlanan becerileri de kazanması ve kendini sürekli olarak değişen dünya şartlarına göre yenilemesi zorunluluk haline doğru gelmiştir. Bu süreç, özellikle yükseköğretime olan talebi arttırmış ve yükseköğretim sistemi ve öğelerinin gittikçe önem kazanmaya ve daha etkin rol almaya başlamasına yol açmıştır. Bu nedenle artık yaşam boyu öğrenme de kaçınılmaz yeni bir bakış açısı haline gelmeye başlamış ve bu alanlarda lisansüstü programların da açılmasına yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma ile de yükseköğretimin yaşam boyu öğrenme sürecine ilişkin işlevleri ve özellikle de “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri”nin çalışmaları ve Türkiye’de yaşam boyu öğrenmenin geliştirilmesi için neler yapılması gerektiği tartışılmış ve yükseköğretim sisteminde yaşam boyu öğrenmenin etkili olarak gerçekleştirilmesi için bir model önerilmeye çalışılmıştır.

ABSTRACT

It has begun to emerge that individuals need develop their especially increasingly varying competencies in the process of training people proper for changes in the quickly globalizing world. It has become mandatory that individuals should also gain such skills defined as conceptual skills as well as technical and humanitarian skills which people are to have in professional life, and they should renew themselves according to the conditions of the constantly changing world. This process has led especially the demand for higher education to increase, and the higher education system and its items to gain increasingly importance and to take a more active role. For this reason, lifelong learning (LLL) has also started to become an inevitable new perspective, and it has led to the opening of post-graduate programs in these areas. In this study, the functions of higher education on the process of lifelong learning and especially “Continuing Education Centers” studies about LLL and what should be done in Turkey to develop LLL and a model was attempted to be proposed for effective implementation of lifelong learning in higher education system.

Keywords: Higher Education, Life Long Learning, Continuing Education Center

Giriş

Gelişimin nispeten yavaş olduğu geçmişte, temel eğitim yâda örgün eğitim ile kazanılan bilgi ve beceriler kişisel başarıda çoğu zaman yeterli olmuştur. Ancak var olan bilgilerin üç-beş sene gibi kısa bir sürede güncelliğini ve geçerliğini yitirdiği bilgi toplumunda, belli bir sürede kazanılan bilgi ve becerilerle yaşam boyu başarılı olabilmek olanaksızdır. Bu nedenle bilgi toplumunda yaşayan bireyler öğrendiklerini yaşama uygulamanın yanında, öğrenmeyi öğrenme becerisi ile yaşam boyu devam eden bir öğrenme süreci

içindedirler. Bilgi toplumunu nitelemek için kullanılan “öğrenen toplum” (learning society) kavramı da bu gerçeğin bir yansımasıdır. Daha açık bir deyişle bilgi toplumu “kendini geliştiren” ve “yaşam boyu öğrenme” becerilerine sahip bireylere gereksinim duymaktadır (Polat ve Odabaş, 2008:2).

Hızlı küreselleşen dünyada, bu değişime uygun olabilecek bireylerin yetiştirilmesi sürecinde, özellikle gittikçe farklılaşan yeterliklerini geliştirme ihtiyacı ve elde ettiği bilgi ve becerileri sürekli yenileyen bir insan tipini ortaya çıkarmaya başlamıştır. Bu durum eğitim sisteminin rollerini ve işlevlerini de yeniden tanımlamayı da gereksinim haline getirmektedir. Bireylerin sahip olması gereken teknik ve insancıl becerilerin yanı sıra bu hızlı küreselleşen dünyada, kavramsal becerilere de sahip olması ve kendini sürekli olarak değişen dünya şartlarına göre yenilemesi ihtiyaç olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durum kavramsal becerilerin daha fazla kazandırıldığı yükseköğretime olan talep artmış ve yükseköğretim sisteminin daha etkin rol almaya başlamasına yol açmıştır. Ayrıca yükseköğretim sisteminden alınan diplomalarla kazanılan becerilerin kazandırdığı yeterliklerle süreç iş yaşamının tamamında yeterli olarak rekabet edebilme şansı vermektedir. Hâlbuki bir bireyin iş yaşamında ve sosyal yaşamda hızlı değişimlere ayak uydurabilmesi için yaşam boyu niteliklerini geliştirmesi kaçınılmaz bir zorunluluk haline gelmeye başlamıştır. Field’a (2000) göre de, yaşamboyu öğrenme hakkında konuşmaya ve yazmaya gereksinim vardır. Artık toplumun isteklerini korumak ve yaşamboyu öğrenmeye dâhil olan bireylerin tartışmaların dışında bırakma pek mümkün olamayacaktır. Bu nedenle artık yaşam boyu öğrenme kavramı yeni bir bakış açısı haline gelmeye başlamış ve bu alanlarda lisansüstü programların da açılmasına yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma ile de yükseköğretimin yaşam boyu öğrenme sürecine ilişkin işlevleri ve Türkiye’de bu hususta neler yapılması gerektiği tartışılmış ve yeni bir model önerisi yapılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Yükseköğretim

Yükseköğretim ve üniversite kavramların çoğu zaman ayrı anlamlar yüklenmekte olduğu, kimi zaman da temel amaç ve işlevleri bakımından aynı çerçeve içinde değerlendirildiği görülmüştür. Ancak yapılan çeşitli tanımların ortak noktası yükseköğretimin üniversite, yüksekokul, akademi gibi kurumların verdikleri eğitimi içine alan bir öğretim kademesi olmasıdır. Bu nedenle de üniversite ile yükseköğretimi kesin çizgilerle birbirinden ayırmak pek mümkün görülmemektedir (Kısakürek, 1976:6). Ancak, yükseköğretim kurumları içinde üniversiteleri diğerlerinden ayıran en belirgin özelliğin araştırma işlevlerine verdikleri ağırlık olduğu ifade edilmektedir (Üstünel, 1965:6). 1973’te yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren Milli Eğitim Temel Kanunu’nun 34 üncü maddesinde ve 2547 sayılı Yükseköğretim Kanunu’nun 3(a) maddesinde yükseköğretim, ortaöğretime dayalı ve en az iki yıllık yükseköğrenim veren kurumları da içine alan lisans ve lisansüstü eğitim kurumlarını da kapsayan bir sistem olarak tanımlanmıştır. Teknik ve yasal olarak, 2547 sayılı Yükseköğretim Temel Kanunu’na göre yükseköğretim “*Milli eğitim sistemi içinde, ortaöğretime dayalı, en az dört yarıyıllık kapsayan her kademedeki eğitim - öğretimin tümü*” olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu kanun kapsamında Madde 4’e göre yükseköğretimin amaçlarının daha çok siyasi içerikli olmasının yanı sıra ekonomik ve sosyal içeriğe de sahip olduğu belirtilebilir. Yine aynı Kanun’da yükseköğretim kurumlarının temel işlevi (2547 Sayılı Yükseköğretim Kanunu, 1981);

“Yükseköğretim kurumları olarak yüksek düzeyde bilimsel çalışma ve araştırma yapmak, bilgi ve teknoloji üretmek, bilim verilerini yaymak, ulusal alanda gelişme ve kalkınmaya destek olmak, yurt içi ve yurt dışı kurumlarla işbirliği yapmak suretiyle bilim dünyasının seçkin bir üyesi haline gelmek, evrensel ve çağdaş gelişmeye katkıda bulunmak” olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Keohane (2006) göre, yükseköğretim kurumları ve özellikle üniversiteler tarih boyunca bilginin üretildiği, yorumlandığı, zenginleştirildiği, eleştirildiği ve aktarıldığı kurumlar olagelmıştır. Yeni kuşakların yeteneklerini geliştirme, kültürel ve bilimsel yeterliliklerini artırma, eleştirel düşünce kapasitelerini geliştirme gibi görevler bu kurumlara tevdi edilmiştir. Bilgi üretme ve aktarma, yenilikçi ve eleştirel bakış açısını yayma ve kaliteli insan gücü yetiştirme gibi özellikleri ile yükseköğretim kurumları, toplumun geleceğini derinden etkileme potansiyeline sahip aktörlerdir. Bundan dolayı, yükseköğretim kurumları, modern zamanlarda toplumsal ve politik açıdan oldukça etkin olmuşlardır (Akt. Küçükcan ve Gür, 2009).

Meray (1971), Korkut, (1984), Baskan (2001) üniversiteyi, eğitim, öğretim, bilimsel araştırma ve yayın yapan kurumlar olarak tanımlamışlardır. Bu fonksiyonları yerine getirmek üzere kurulan

yükseköğretim kurumlarından, aynı zamanda toplumun sorunlarını da çözüme kavuşturan çalışmaların yapılması beklenmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze kadar üniversite ve/veya yükseköğretim, içinde buldukları toplumu etkileyen ve ondan etkilenen en önemli kurumlardan biridir. Yükseköğretimin görevleri arasında yer alan bilime katkıda bulunmak, üretilen bilgileri teknolojiye dönüştürmek, böylece toplumları mutlu ve müreffeh kılmak kalkınmanın temel ilkesidir. Altbach'a (1999) göre de, dünyada üniversiteler temelde üç amaca hizmet etmektedirler: ***Araştırma yoluyla bilgi üretmek, eğitim yoluyla yeni nesillere bilgi aktarmak ve toplumun ihtiyaçlarına uygun hizmetler sunmak.*** Ne var ki, yükseköğretim kurumlarında bu üç amacın her birinin ne derece öne çıkarıldığı ve üniversitelerin örgütlenme biçimleri, ülkeden ülkeye değişmektedir. Dahası, üniversiteyi anlamak için, dünyadaki üniversitelerin gelişimlerine ve mevcut durumlarına bakmak gereklidir. Bir başka deyişle, üniversiteler ortak tarihsel köklere sahip uluslararası kurum olsa da milli kültür ve şartlara bağlı olarak değişmişlerdir (Akt. Küçükcan ve Gür, 2009).

1982 Anayasasınının 130.ve 2547 sayılı yasanın 4. maddesindeki üniversitenin görevlerine baktığımızda, dünyadaki diğer üniversiteler gibi Türk üniversiteleri için de “eğitim-öğretim”, “bilimsel araştırma” ve “topluma hizmet”in amaçlandığı görülmektedir. Bugün üniversitelerimizde “eğitim-öğretim” ve “bilimsel araştırma” görevleri iç içe girmiş durumdadır. Türkiye’deki üniversiteler yerine getirdiği görevlere göre örgütlenmemiş olup, hem eğitim- öğretim, hem bilimsel araştırma hem de topluma hizmet görevlerini aynı anda yerine getirmektedir. Üniversitelerin “eğitim-öğretim” görevini öncelikli ve ağırlıklı olarak yerine getirdiğini söyleyebilir. Çünkü Türkiye’deki üniversitelerde lisansüstü öğrenci sayısı, ön lisans ve lisans öğrencisine göre azdır (Erdem, 2013).

Elmas (2012) ise, bilgi çağı ile birlikte üniversitelerin bu işlevlerini yerine getirmesinde önemli değişimler yaşanmakta olduğunu belirtmektedir. Meydana gelen değişimi kavrayıp uygulamak kadar, bu değişimi sürdürülebilir kılmanın da önem kazandığını öne sürmektedir. 1980’li yıllarla birlikte, dünyada birbiriyle ilişkili üç önemli gelişme gözlenmiştir. Bunlar (Özdem ve Sarı, 2008:1); (1) yaşam boyu eğitime artan gereksinim, (2) bilişim ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki hızlı değişimler ve (3) küreselleşmedir. Özellikle de küreselleşmenin getirdiği hızlı değişim süreciyle dünyada önceki yüzyılın son yarısında ve özellikle içinde bulunduğumuz son 20 yılda bilgi, iletişim ve teknolojiye yaşanan bu önemli gelişmeler sosyal, siyasi ve ekonomik anlamda çok büyük değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Bu değişimler fiziki, coğrafi ve disiplinler arasındaki sınırların kalkmasına yeni yapıların oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Bu değişimlerin belki de en fazla yaşandığı alan yükseköğretim olmuştur. Küresel nitelikteki rekabet, bilginin üretilmesi ve kullanılması üzerinden yaşanmaya başlanmış, bu da yükseköğretimin tanımı ve işlevleri değiştirmiş, kitlesel bir niteliğe büründürmüş ve ekonominin doğrudan muhatabı haline getirmiştir. Yükseköğretimin günümüzde genel kabul gören üç temel işlevleri olan ***“eğitim-öğretim”, “araştırma-inovasyon” ve “toplumla bütünleşme-toplumsal sorumluluk”*** işlevlerinin birbiriyle bağlantısı ve bütünlüycilik vasfı belirginleşmiştir (Erdoğan, 2013). Özellikle de toplumla bütünleşme ve topluma hizmet sunma bu süreçte gittikçe daha da önem kazanan bir işlev haline gelmeye başlamıştır.

Günümüzde, dünyada ve Türkiye’de üniversitelerden beklentilerin değişmeye başlaması, üniversiteleri günümüzde yalnızca bilimsel çalışma yapan ve üstün beyin gücünü yetiştiren kurumlar olmaktan çıkarmış, birer işletme gibi verimli çalışması beklenen kurumlar durumuna gelmiştir. Kaynakların giderek azaldığı dünyamızda verimli ve etkin kullanım ön plana çıkmaktadır. Buna koşut olarak yönetim değişiklikleri de gündeme gelmiştir. Daha açık bir ifade ile toplumlar artık üniversiteyi veya yükseköğretimi sadece bilime katkıda bulunan kurumlar olarak görmemektedirler. Bu nedenle, üniversitelerden beklenen görevler ve uygulamalar yeniden değerlendirilmeye başlanmıştır (Baskan, 2001). Özellikle günümüzde üniversitelerin temel rolleri içerisinde topluma hizmet gittikçe önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Şüphesiz bu işlevinin önem kazanmasına yol açan etmenlerden birisi dünyanın hızlı değişmesi ve bilginin hızla üretilir ve paylaşılr hale gelmesidir. Bu değişim, öğrenme sürecine bakış açısını da değiştirmiş ve günümüzde artık yaşam boyu öğrenme kavramı ön plana çıkmaya başlamıştır.

Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme

Genel olarak yaşam boyu eğitim/öğrenme uygulamaları olarak anılan eğitim yaşantılarının hemen hepsinin yetişkin eğitimi etkinlikleri olmasının nedeni yetişkin eğitimi ve yaşam boyu eğitim/öğrenme kavramları arasındaki ayırım çizgilerinin belirsizliğinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Oysaki yaşam boyu eğitim/öğrenme tartışmalarının geldiği aşamada görülmektedir ki kavram, eğitim sistemlerinin tüm düzeylerinde bir yeniden yapılanmayı kapsayan, “beşikten mezara kadar” biçiminde özetlenen daha geniş bir içeriğe sahiptir ve bu kavram yetişkin eğitimi uygulamalarının yaygınlaştırılmasını ve geliştirilmesini kapsamakla birlikte buna indirgenemez (Bağcı, 2007:2). Bireylerin, ailelerin, kadınların, çocukların, yaşlıların ve her türlü sivil toplum örgütlerinin kendilerini geliştirme ve yenilemelerine imkân sağlayacak öneriler "yaşam boyu öğrenme" kapsamında irdelenmektedir (DPT, Özel İhtisas Komisyon Raporu, 2001:3).

“Yaşamboyu öğrenme” Batı Avrupa’da 1980’lerden bu yana yetişkin eğitiminde anahtar bir kavram ve önemi birçok raporda ve komisyonda vurgulanmaktadır. Fakat yaşamboyu eğitim nasıl tanımlanmalıdır: Farklı ülkelerde dahi aynı anlama mı gelmektedir ve politika sonuçları nelerdir? (Taylor, 2001). 2547 sayılı Yükseköğretim Kanunu’nda Yükseköğretim kurumlarının görevlerinden yaşam boyu öğrenme ilkesi Madde 26 (1)’de aşağıdaki şekilde belirtilmiştir (<http://yeni.yasa.yok.gov.tr/>): “*Bireylerin fırsat eşitliği ve yaşam boyu öğrenme ilkesi gereğince bireysel ve toplumsal projelerin daha başarılı bir düzeyde hayata geçirilmesini sağlayacak bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlik ile donatılması ve onların girişimde bulunmaktan ve sorumluluk yüklenmekten kaçınmayan, eleştirel düşünme becerilerine sahip, insan haklarına ve demokrasiye bağlı, kültürel değerlere saygılı ve aktif bireyler olmasına yönelik evrensel standartlarda eğitim-öğretim hizmeti vermek.*”

“Yaşam boyu öğrenme” de, gelişimle ilgili sorumluluk kişinin kendisine verilmektedir. İstihdam edilebilir bireyler için kişi bir müşteri gibi eğitim ve öğretim pazarından kendi gereksinimlerine uygun eğitimi bireysel sorumluluğunu kullanarak seçer” (Akbaş ve Özdemir, 2002). Böylece birey yaşam boyu öğrenmeyi; bireysel, sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve özellikle istihdam ile ilişkili bir yaklaşımla bireylerin ilgi alanlarının tespit edilerek, bilgi-beceri-tutum ve davranışlar ile yeterliliklerini geliştirmek amacıyla, yaşamları boyunca katıldıkları örgün, yaygın, yaşamdan öğrenme etkinlikleri ve bu etkinlikler sonucu elde edilenlerin belgelendirilmesi” (Aksoy, 2008:35) olarak algılayabilir.

Yaşam boyu öğrenen bireyin öncelikli amacı kişisel gelişim olmakla birlikte; bilimsel, teknik, ekonomik ve sosyal değişimin hızı karşısında insan kişiliğinin tam olarak gelişmesi için eğitimin yaşam boyu devam eden bir süreç olması gerektiği anlayışından hareket eden yaşam boyu eğitim; bireyleri toplum yaşamında meydana gelen ekonomik, kültürel, siyasi değişimlerle baş edecek düzeye getirmeyi de amaçlar (DPT, Özel İhtisas Komisyon Raporu, 2001). Bu kapsamda yaşam boyu eğitimin üç temel amaca yöneldiği öne sürülmektedir (DPT, Özel İhtisas Komisyon Raporu, 2001) ;

1. *Kişisel Gelişme:* Yaşam boyu eğitim, yaşam boyu öğrenme stratejileriyle, birey aktif öğrenme gizilgücüne odaklanmakta ve bireyi merkez almaktadır. Bireylere daha fazla seçme ve girişim hakkı tanıyarak, bireylerin ilgisine ve gereksinimine uygun eğitim sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.
2. *Ekonomik Büyüme:* Beceri oluşturmada koşulları ve fırsat eşitliğini gerçekleştirmek, verimi arttırmak, ekonomik büyümeyi ve yeni izler yaratmayı teşvik etmek için gerekli düzenlemeleri kapsamaktadır.
3. *Toplumsal Bütünleşme:* Yaşam boyu öğrenme günümüze kadar küçük grupların yararlandığı bir süreç olarak kalmıştır. Yaşam boyu eğitim, bunu tersine çevirmeyi, yani herkese yaşam boyu öğrenme fırsatları sunarak, fırsat eşitliğine katkıda bulunarak ve toplumun demokratik temellerini güçlendirerek toplumsal bütünleşmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Yükseköğretim Sisteminde Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme ve Yapıları

Bu çok yönlü işlevleri nedeniyle yaşam boyu öğrenme, Avrupa Birliği’nin de en önem verdiği kavramlardan birisi haline gelmiş ve Avrupa’nın ekonomi ve siyaset dışında eğitim, kültür ve diğer alanlarda iletişimini ve koordinasyonunu arttırmak için bir araç olarak düşünülmüş ve bir program dâhilinde tüm Avrupa genelinde uygulanmasına karar verilmiştir. Bu kapsamda “Avrupa Birliği Eğitim ve Gençlik Programları 1 Ocak 2007 tarihinden itibaren 2013 yılı sonuna kadar sürecek yedi yıllık bir dönemi kapsayan “Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Programı”nı başlatmıştır. Daha öncesinde birbirinden bağımsız süreçler ve

programlar halinde olan Avrupa birliđi eđitim alıřmaları yařam boyu renme atısı altına alınmıřtır. Genel ve mesleki eđitimin yanı sıra eđitimle ilgili tm alt program ve faaliyetleri btncl bir yaklařımla tek bir programda toplayan Yařamboyu renme Programı (LLP), yeni kuralları, basitleřtirmeleri ve lke merkezli faaliyetlerdeki artış nedeniyle zel bir nem tařımaktadır (Ulusal Ajans, 2007).

AB Komisyonu da eđitim programlarını Yařam Boyu renme kapsamında yeniden oluřturmuřtur. Avrupa Birliđi Mktesebatına Uyum Programı kapsamında Trkiye’de de Milli Eđitim Bakanlıđı’nın koordinasyonunda ilgili kurum ve kuruluşların grřleri alınarak hazırlanan ve Bařbakanlık Yksek Planlama Kurulu tarafından Yařam Boyu renme Strateji Belgesi (2009-2013) hazırlanmıřtır. Bu belgeyle Yařam Boyu renme sistemi oluřturmak ve bu sistemi srdrlebilir kılmak amacıyla 16 ncelik ve 75 tedbir belirlenmiř, daha koordineli bir alıřma yrtlmesi iin sorumlu ve ilgili kuruluşlar tayin edilerek bu kurumların grevleri tanımlanmıřtır. Daha sonra bu kurum ve kuruluşlar oluřturmuř oldukları Yařam Boyu renme Faaliyet Planlarını Mesleki Eđitim Kurulu’na sunmuřlardır. Yařam Boyu renme Strateji Belgesi, Bologna Sreci’nin 2020’ye kadar olan dnemdeki nceliklerine ynelik eylemler/nlemler de iermektedir. Eđitim-đretim programlarının deđiřen ihtiyalar dođrultusunda srekli gncellenmesi, hayat boyu renmeye katılım srecinde dezavantajlı bireylere zel nem verilmesi, đretim programları arasındaki ve okuldan iře-iřten okula geiřlerin kolaylařtırılması Yařam Boyu renme Strateji Belgesi’nde ncelik verilen bařlıklar olarak yer almaktadır. Stratejide adı geen kuruluşlar tarafından belli periyotlarla raporlar hazırlanarak Kurul’a sunulmaktadır. Bu strateji belgesinin dıřında, yksekđretim aısından 2001 yılından beri uygulanmakta olan Aık đretim Faklteleri, Uzaktan Eđitim Programları, Mesleki Eđitim Programları ve yksekđretim kurumlarında kurulmuř olan Srekli Eđitim Merkezleri’nde (SEM) yrtlen eđitim programları Yařam Boyu renme kapsamında deđerlendirilebilir. Bu aralarla eřitli nedenlerle eđitimin formal sınırları dıřına ıkıřmıř bireylerin tekrar eđitim dairesine girmelerini sađlamaya alıřılmaktadır. Bu alıřmalar erevesinde MEB’in 2012 yılında yeniden yapılanma srecinde Hayat Boyu renme Genel Mdrlđ adıyla yeni bir kurumsal yapının oluřturulmuř olması son derece nemlidir. Ancak lkemizde hayat boyu renmenin uygulanmasında ve nceki renmelerin Tanınması (Recognition of Prior Learning) konusundaki alıřmaların henz yeterli dzeyde olduđu sylenemez. Yasa taslađının genelinde ise Hayat Boyu renme perspektifi gz ardı edilmiř grnmektedir (Erdođan, 2013).

“*Yařam Boyu renme*” kavramı zellikle, 2001 yılındaki Prag Bakanlar Konferansı’ndan itibaren Avrupa Yksekđretim Alanı iine de girmiřtir. Yařam Boyu renme, yeniađın hızla deđiřen bilgi, iletiřim ara ve yntemlerine uyumlu vatandařlar oluřturmak, toplumun her kesimine fırsat eřitliđi oluřturmak ve dnyanın diđer taraflarıyla rekabet etmek iin nemli bir strateji olarak grlmřtr. Bu tarihten itibaren, yařam boyu renmeyi yksek đretim erevesine yerleřtirmek konusunda hızla byyen bir bilin mevcuttur. Artan bir biimde, yařam boyu renme ortak bir ilgi alanı olarak grlmektedir. Ařađıdaki basamaklar, yařam boyu renmenin niversite dzeyinde de uygulanmasında gerekli grlmektedir (<http://www.ehea.info/>):

- Yksek đretime eriřimin geniřletilmesi,
 - Daha esnek, đrenci merkezli hizmet yaratma,
 - Yaygın eđitim ve informal renmeyi de ieren nceki renmelerin tanınmasının geliřtirilmesi,
 - Ulusal yeterlik ervelerinin geliřtirilmesi,
 - zellikle eđitim programlarının geliřtirilmesinde yer alan iřverenler ile iřbirliđini geliřtirmesi.

Yařam boyu renme bir anlamda niversitelerin sistem ierisindeki yeni iřlevini de tamamlamaktadır. nk tek bir niversiteden alınan diploma ya da bir lkenin eđitim sisteminin ıktısı olmak yerine daha ok disiplinle i ie geen bir renme sreci, bilginin rekabetinden dođan uluslararası ve niversiteler arası iřbirliđinin nem kazandıđı bir sistemde olması gereken bir zellik olarak yařam boyu renme kavramı nem kazanmaktadır. zellikle yksekđretimde yařam boyu renmeyi amalayan, bireysel ve toplumsal geliřime ynelik kullanılabilir uzaktan eđitim, aık đretim, iř yerinde eđitim, gibi yntemler kullanılabilir (Diker-Cořkun, 2009).

Hızlı deđiřen ve gittike bu kreselleřen dnyada “bilgi toplumu”ndan sz edilmektedir. YK (2007:39) strateji raporunda bilgi toplumuna dnřm ve bireysel etkileri de iine alacak biimde aıklamaktadır: Bilgi toplumuna geiř sreci iinde, toplumda herkesin eđitime tam ve eřit eriřimi gereklidir.

Çünkü bilgi toplumunun küreselleşmiş dünyasında ekonomi bilgiye ve bilgili insan gücüne dayanmaktadır. Bilgi toplumunda, başarılı bir birey olabilmek için, salt belli bir düzeyde mesleki ve teknik bilgilere sahip olmak artık yeterli olmamaktadır. Bu gelişmeler sonucunda, bireyden bilgiye ulaşma, çözümleme ve işine uygun olarak bilgisini yenileyebilme kapasitesine ulaşmış olmasını beklenmektedir. Küresel bilgi toplumu içindeki yarışma, çoklu beceriye ve yaşam boyu öğrenme kapasitesine sahip olan işgücü gereksinimini artırmıştır. Küreselleşmiş bilgi toplumundaki bir kişiden inisiyatif alması, sorumluluk üstlenmekten çekinmemesi, takım çalışmasına açık olması, çoğulcu ve özgür düşünceye ve insan haklarına saygılı olması, toplumsal ve bireysel düzeyde sanat ve kültür bilincine sahip olması beklenmektedir.

Üniversiteyi doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak etkileyen başta küreselleşme, uluslararasılaşma ve bilgi ekonomisi olmak üzere toplumsal değişim dinamikleri, üniversiteye yönelik beklenti kalıplarını (rolleri) ve üniversitenin faaliyet göstereceği faaliyet alanlarını (görevleri) sürekli değiştirmektedir (Erdem, 2013). Bu bağlamda, yükseköğretimin geleneksel işlevleri arasında bulunan araştırma ve öğretimin yanında, günümüzde küreselleşme süreci ile birlikte yükseköğretimin farklı işlevleri de ortaya konmaya başlamıştır. 1980'li yıllarla birlikte, dünyada birbiriyle ilişkili üç önemli gelişme gözlenmiştir. Bunlar; (1) *yaşam boyu eğitime artan gereksinim* (2) *bilişim ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki hızlı değişimler*, (3) *küreselleşmedir*. Bu gelişmeler, genelde eğitim sistemini etkilediği gibi özelden yükseköğretim kurumlarını da etkileyerek yükseköğretim politikalarına yeni bakış açılarını beraberinde getirmiştir (Özdem & Sarı, 2008).

Dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de yükseköğretimin yaygınlaştırılması ve kapasitesinin artırılması için son dönemde oldukça önemli bir mesafe alınmıştır. Bu hızlı değişim nicel olarak çok olumlu bir gelişme olmakla birlikte bu gelişmelere paralel nitel bir değişimin ne düzeyde olduğu tam olarak belli değildir (Erdoğan, 2013). 21. yüzyılda, küreselleşmenin, bilgi tabanlı ekonomik gelişmenin ve bilgi ve iletişim devriminin etkisiyle, tahmin edilemeyen güçlükler ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dolayısıyla geleneksel yükseköğretimin sınırları bu değişim sayesinde oldukça genişlemektedir. Zaman boyutu, *yaşam boyu öğrenme* ile değişmiştir. Bu zorluklar eşit derecede ya korkunç tehditler olarak ya da yükseköğretim dünyası için inanılmaz fırsatlar olarak görülebilir (Salmi, 2002). Belki de üniversitelerdeki geleneksel akış formu ile günümüz yaşamboyu öğrenme hükümleri arasındaki en güçlü tartışma noktası bilginin üretilme yoludur. Boud’a (2001) göre eskiden, bilgi ve bilgi üretimi ağırlıklı olarak akademisyenlere aitti ve bildiği odak noktası gerçeği aramaktı. Daha sonraları, görünümde ve uygulamada bir sapma göstermektedir. Bilgi sadece üniversiteden ziyade geniş bir alanda üretilmektedir ve işbirliği veya projeler ağıyla uygulanmaktadır. Diğer bir deyişle, bilgi üretiminin temeli uygulama bağlamından doğmaktadır (Abukari, 2005). Bu uygulamayı sağlamak amacıyla da üniversiteler yukarıda ifade edilen bazı yeni örgütlenmelere gitmekte ve yeni yapılar oluşturmaktadırlar. Bu kapsamda üniversiteler toplumu aydınlatmak ve bütünleşmek için çeşitli etkinlikler düzenlemektedirler. Ayrıca üniversiteler toplumdaki çeşitli kurum ve kesimlerden gelen hizmet içi eğitim taleplerini karşılamak için seminer, kurs, konferans gibi etkinlikler düzenlemektedir. Üniversitelerde çeşitli alanlarda kurulan “*uygulama ve araştırma merkezlerinin*” sayısı gittikçe artmaktadır. Bu merkezlerin amacı ilgili alanlarda yerel, bölgesel, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde bilimsel araştırma ve uygulamalar yapmak, yapılan çalışmalarını desteklemek, teşvik etmek ve sonuçlarını toplum hizmetine sunmaktır. Yani toplumun gelişmesine ve yaşam boyu eğitilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu amaçla üniversitelerde son dönemlerde “*araştırma merkezi*” adı altında merkezler kurulmaya başlamıştır. Bu merkezler içerisinde özellikle Teknokent, Türkçe Öğretim Merkezleri (TÖMER) ve Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri (SEM) şu ana dek en çok işlevsel hale gelenler arasında sayılabilir. Ancak SEM’nin programların tamamına yakını ekonomik bir karşılık ile elde edilmektedir.

Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri

Yükseköğretim Kanunu Taslağı’na göre topluma hizmet faaliyetleri Madde 44’te aşağıdaki gibi yer almaktadır (<http://yeniya.yok.gov.tr/>):

- (1) Yükseköğretim kurumları, buldukları ortamdaki çevresel, teknolojik, kültürel ve toplumsal sorunların çözümüne katkıda bulunmak amacıyla araştırmalar yapar, projeler yürütür ve etkinlikler düzenler,
- (2) Yükseköğretim kurumları, sürdürülebilir istihdam için mezunlar yetiştirmek, öğrenme kazanımlarını ve programların müfredatlarını güncellemek ve kamu kurumları, iş dünyası, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve diğer

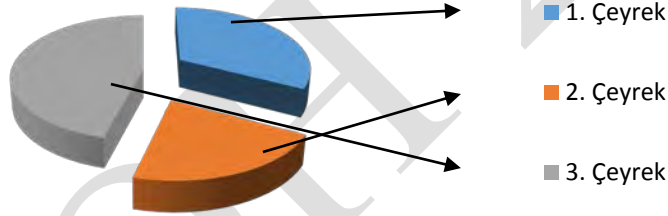
paydaşlar arasındaki ilişkileri geliştirmek amacıyla danışma kurulları oluşturabilir. Danışma kurullarının teşkili ve görevleri, Kurul tarafından çıkarılacak yönetmelikle belirlenir.

(3) Yükseköğretim kurumları, kurum ve kuruluşlarda çalışanların lisanüstü öğrenim yapabilmeleri için kurum ve kuruluşlarla işbirliği yapabilirler.

Üniversitelerin topluma hizmet için açmaya çalıştıkları yapılar olarak önümüze “Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezleri” çıkmaya başlamıştır. Bütün bilimsel çalışma alanları ve topluma dönük hizmet alanlarında araştırma merkezlerinin açılmaya çalışıldığı görülmektedir. Ancak büyük çoğunluğunun web sitelerinin aktif olarak çalışmadığı ya da çalışsa dahi gerekli bilgilerin yer almadığı ve amaca uygun olarak düzenlenmedikleri saptanmıştır. Bu sorunlar, en çok vakıf üniversitelerindeki web sitelerinde oluşmaktadır. Halihazırda yapılan isim incelemelerinde en az 55 farklı isimde “Araştırma Merkezi” ne rastlanılmış ve daha da ayrıntılı araştırıldığı takdirde bu sayının artma olasılığı da mevcuttur. Bu merkezlerin çoğunluğunun Sağlık yada Fen Bilimleri alanlarında olduğu ve somut ürüne dönük konularda “Araştırma Merkezi” açıldığı, ancak “Eğitim/Eğitim Bilimleri” alanında ise mevcut 55 tür merkez içerisinde yalnız 7 adet var olduğu saptanmış ve bunların da çoğunluğu “Dil Eğitimi” ile ilgili olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Türk Yükseköğretim Sistemi’nde mevcut olan topluma hizmet ve yaşam boyu öğrenme ile ilgili yapılanmaların başında gelen “araştırma ve uygulama merkezleri” içerisinde özellikle Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri gelmektedir. Türkiye’de kurulan tüm üniversiteler hızlı bir biçimde ilk olarak “araştırma ve uygulama merkezleri içerisinde “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezi” açma yoluna gitmektedirler.

Şekil 1. 2012-2013 Öğretim Yılında Sürekli Eğitim Merkezine Sahip Olan Üniversiteler



1. **Çeyrek** : Sürekli eğitim merkezi bulunan 58 devlet üniversitesi
2. **Çeyrek** : Sürekli eğitim merkezi bulunan 37 vakıf üniversitesi
3. **Çeyrek** : Sürekli eğitim merkezi bulunmayan 81 üniversite
4. **Toplamda** 177 üniversite

Kaynak: <http://yok.gov.tr/web/guest/universitelerimiz.jsessionid=63DD0B62FBC4418B972801FA2A7FA86A>

Yükseköğretim Kurulu verilerine göre 2012-2013 öğretim yılında Türkiye’de 100’ü devlet, 60’ı vakıf, 7’si vakıf-myö, 4’ü askeri akademi, 5’i askeri-myö ve 1’i polis akademisi olmak üzere toplam 177 üniversite bulunmaktadır. Şekil 1 incelendiğinde, 58 devlet ve 37 vakıf olmak üzere toplamda 95 üniversitesinin sürekli eğitim merkezine sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durumda, 2012 yılı sonu itibariyle Yükseköğretim Kuruluna bağlı üniversitelerin yaklaşık %53.67’si sürekli eğitim merkezine sahip olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Ancak bizzat araştırmacılar tarafından yapılan taramada ise Kasım 2013 tarihi itibariyle, 149 üniversitenin 98’i devlet ve 51’i vakıf olmak üzere 149 üniversitenin sürekli eğitim merkezi kurduğu ve web sayfasını oluşturmaya çalıştığı anlaşılmaktadır. Ayrıca bu sürekli eğitim merkezlerinin eğitim merkezlerinin müdürlerinin akademik geçmişleri incelendiğinde ise, ilginç bulgulara ulaşılmaktadır.

Tablo 1: Sürekli Eğitim Merkezi Yöneticilerinin Görev Yaptığı Fakülteler

Brans	Devlet	Kendi içinde %	Vakıf	Kendi içinde %	Brans	Devlet	Kendi içinde %	Vakıf	Kendi içinde %
İşletme-İktisat vb.	27	27.55	17	33.33	Tıp ve Sağlık Bilimleri	3	3.06	2	3.92
Mühendislik Bilimleri	14	14.28	1	1.96	Yabancı Dil/ Eğitimi	3	3.06	1	1.96
Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi	13	13.26	3	5.88	Spor Bilimleri/GSF	2	2.04	-	0
Eğitim-Eğitim Bilimleri	12	12.24	5	9.80	İlahiyat/Din Bilimleri	1	1.02	-	0
Ziraat ve Veterinerlik	5	5.10	1	1.96	Halkla İlişkiler	-	0	1	1.96
Teknik Eğitim	4	4.08	-	0	Denizcilik	-	0	1	1.96
Bilgi Olmayan	14	14.28	19	37.25	Toplam	98	100	51	100

Tablo 1’de görüldüğü gibi, Devlet Üniversiteleri’ndeki 14 ve Vakıf Üniversiteleri’nde 19 Sürekli Eğitim Merkezi’nin müdürü hakkında Merkezi’nin müdürü hakkında web sitelerinde herhangi bir bilgiye rastlanılmaması dikkat çekicidir. Ayrıca 148 üniversitenin sürekli eğitim merkezinin var olduğu ve bunlar içerisinde en çok “işletme, iktisat vb.” akademik kariyere sahip olanların müdür olarak atanmaları dikkat çekici bir bulgu olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca hem devlet ve özellikle de vakıf üniversitelerinde, yönetici hakkında bilgi olmayanların sayısının yüksekliği de diğer bir dikkat çekici bulgu olarak önümüze çıkmaktadır.

2001 yılında 4691 sayılı Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri Kanunu’na göre uygulamaya konulan ve sanayici ile üniversitelerdeki araştırmacıları buluşturarak teknolojik üretime yönelik yeni ürün ve üretim yöntemleri geliştirmeyi sağlayacak Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri (TEKNOKENT) Temmuz 2013 itibarıyla 52 âdete ulaşmıştır (Ankara 6, İstanbul 5, Kocaeli 4, İzmir 3, Konya, Erzurum, Mersin, Gaziantep, Sakarya, Van, Edirne Yozgat vb. diğer illerde de 1’er adet olarak tüm yurda yayılmıştır. İlk olarak 2001 yılında ODTÜ ve TUBITAK-TTGV açılmıştır. Bugün 3 vakıf ve 48 devlet üniversitesi ile Tubitak’ın Kocaeli’ndeki belirtilen teknoloji bölgesinden oluşmaktadır. Bugün bu bölgelerde 2.247 firmada 19.786 kişi istihdam edilmektedir. Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri, ağırlıklı olarak yazılım, bilişim, elektronik, ileri malzeme teknolojileri olmak üzere mühendislik ve tıp alanları ile ilgili 5.768 adet AR-GE projesi üzerinde çalışmalar sürmekte ve şimdiye dek 10.835 proje de tamamlanmıştır. Ayrıca 322 patent de tasdik ettirilmiştir. Böylece üniversite-sanayi işbirliği tesis edilmeye çalışılmaktadır (<http://sagm.sanayi.gov.tr>, 2013). Birçok ülkede üniversitelerin kurulması her zaman sonradan gelenler veya geri kalmış bölgeler için endüstriyel kümeler ve bir kolektif kimlik oluşturmak adına bir strateji olmuştur. Bu stratejilerden birisi yeni girişimci üniversiteler yaratmak ve var olan üniversiteleri yeniden yapılandırıp düzenlemektir (Etzkowitz ve diğerleri, 2000). Bu bağlamda değerlendirildiğinde, yeni merkezler açılarak girişimci üniversiteler yolu ile yaşamboyu eğitim desteklenmelidir.

SONUÇ

Gelecekteki üniversite binaları, sınıfları, kütüphanesi olmayan, disiplinler arası eğitimin yürütülebileceği yükseköğretim sistemleri bilgi toplumu felsefesi ve küreselleşmenin etkileri ile hali hazırda hızlı bir değişim sürecine girmiş veya girmek üzeredir. Artık daha üst düzey beceriler gerektiren ve yaşam boyu öğrenme fırsatları sağlayan, bilgiyi edinmekten ziyade, bilgiyi kullanmak ve uygulamayı ön planda tutan, araştırma ve geliştirmeye ve özellikle de toplumu kalkındırmayı da temel vizyonu olarak benimsemiş üniversiteleri içeren ve bunlara önem veren bir yükseköğretim sistemi oluşturulmalıdır. Çiftçi’ye (2010: 341) göre, tarihsel süreç içinde üniversiteler bilim odaklı birinci kuşak üniversitelerden eğitim ve araştırma odaklı ikinci kuşak üniversitelere, son dönemde de girişimci ve toplumla bütünleşen üçüncü kuşak (3K) üniversitelere doğru dönüşüm süreci yaşanmaktadır. Bu dönüşümü başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirmek için üniversiteler endüstri ile işbirliği yapmak, en iyi uluslararası akademisyen kadrosunu kurmak, uluslararasılaşmak, en iyi uluslararası beyinleri öğrenci olarak almak ve özellikle de içinde yer aldığı toplumla iç içe olmak ve toplumu kalkındırmaya dönük hizmetler sunmak durumundadırlar. Nitekim Kahraman (2012: 53) göre, Türkiye’deki üniversitelerin kuruluş sistemleri, kampüs yapıları ve diğer faaliyetleri incelendiğinde asli görevlerinden sayılan “topluma hizmet” görevini tam olarak yerine getirdiğinin ifade edilemeyeceğini ve

bunu yerine getirecek şekilde üniversitelerin yapılandırılması gerektiğini üçüncü kuşak (3K) üniversite aşaması için kaçınılmaz hal almaya başlamıştır.

Aydın'a (2010b) göre de, günümüzün gelişmiş üniversiteleri mesleki eğitim verirken, ülkelerin genel ekonomik politikaları doğrultusunda oluşturulan programlar çerçevesinde, araştırmalar yapmakta ve elde ettikleri sonuçların ticari uygulamalara dönüştürülmesine de katılmaktadırlar. Böylelikle çağdaş üniversite, günümüzde, yeni bilgi üretmenin yanında, bilgi ekonomisinin beyni durumundaki bilgili insan yetiştiren bir işletme kurumuna dönüşmüştür. Bu ortamda öne çıkan üniversite, eğitim ve araştırmada dinamik olan ve bilgi pazarında etkin olan ve topluma yaşam boyu öğrenme olanak ve hizmetlerini sunan üniversitedir. Günümüzde üniversiteler artık, sadece gençlere değil, yetişkinlere ve çocuklara da açılmış, hatta yaş ilerlemiş senyörlerin de kendini ifade etmede ve içinde yer alabileceği programları sunan bir öğrenme ve kalkınma merkezi haline gelmesi gerektiği öne sürülebilir. Bu nedenle günümüzde bazı belediyelerle üniversitelerin işbirliği doğrultusunda oluşturulmaya çalışılan "çocuk üniversitesi" ya da "aile okulu" vb. toplumsal programların geliştirilmesi ve benzeri programların yetişkinleri de ve hatta emeklileri de kapsayacak hale getirilmesi önerilebilir. Bu noktada yetişkin eğitimi, burada ya da şuradaki yalnız birkaç olağanüstü kişiler için bir lüks olarak veya yalnızca kısa bir süreci ya da erken erişkin dönemi ilgilendiren bir şey olarak kabul edilmeyen, aksine, yetişkin eğitimi kalıcı ulusal bir gereklilik ve vatandaşlığın ayrılmaz bir yönü olacak ve bu nedenle, evrensel ve yaşam boyu (İmar Bakanlığı Yetişkin Eğitimi Komitesi, 1991; akt.Field, 2001) hale gelecektir.

Ayrıca, üniversitelerin, adeta güvenlik açısından duyarlı bir askeri tesise benzer şekilde güvenlik çemberi içine alınmış, giriş çıkışları sıkı denetime tabi kuruluşlar olmaktan bir an önce çıkarılması ve üniversitelerimizin daha geniş anlamda toplumla bütünleşebilmesi gereklidir. Kısa erimde *kamuya açık konferansların, gösterilerin ve halk günlerinin* Türkiye'nin Yükseköğretim Stratejisi düzenlenmesi ve sürekli eğitim merkezlerinin yaşam boyu eğitim amacı doğrultusunda yaygınlaştırılması, bu bütünleşme ve karşılıklı etkileşim sürecine ve yaşam boyu öğrenme stratejisinin gelişimine olumlu katkılar sağlayabilir (Kuru, Türkiye'nin Yükseköğretim Stratejisi, 2007). Şüphesiz, Avrupa türü sürekli eğitimde başarı için gerekli olan stratejinin iki önemli unsuru mevcuttur. Bunlardan ilki, sürekli eğitimin sağlanması konusunda Avrupa'da uzman merkezlere sahip olmasıdır. Günümüzde bu merkezlerin bilgilerini ve becerilerini Türkiye'de ve Avrupa ve ötesinde geniş çaplı yaymak için yollar aranmalıdır. Bunun için kişinin ilgilerini çekmenin yanı sıra, sürekli eğitim bilinci de artırılmalıdır. İkinci önemli unsur ise Avrupa Birliği'dir. Avrupa Birliği (bazı ulusal hükümetlerden daha fazla), hem konuya ilişkin memorandum yayını ile hem de bu konu için ayırdığı bütçe ile gerçekten sürekli eğitimin önemini farkındadır. Bunların hepsi bir arada, gelecek yıllarda Avrupa türü sürekli yüksek öğretimin gelişmesinde sağlam bir temel oluşturmalıdır (Thomas, 1995).

Bu nedenle yaşam boyu öğrenme anlayışını benimsemiş gelişmiş ülkelerin üniversiteleri, öğrencilerinin yanında vatandaşların da rahatlıkla yararlanabileceği imkânları (kütüphane, sportif alanlar, teknolojik imkânlar vb. kaynakları) kamunun ve toplumun hizmetine sunmuştur. Tamu'ya (2011) göre, toplum içindeki farklı yerel ve sivil örgütlerle işbirlikleri yaparak projeler üretmekte ve topluma somut katkılar sağlamaktadır. Hatta o bölgede var olan sorunlara çözüm üretme adına araştırma merkezleri kurmakta ve yaşam boyu öğrenme ile ilgili bölümler açmaktadır. Bu tür bir anlayışla kurulan bölümler adeta doğal bir laboratuvar içerisinde faaliyet yürütmektedir ki bu da onların başarısına etki etmektedir (Akt.Kahraman, 2012). Bu bölümlerde ve araştırma merkezlerinin programlarında kayıtlı öğrencilere üniversite kütüphanelerinin açılması ile üniversite toplum bütünleşmesi için de önemli bir adım atılacaktır.

Günümüzde geleneksel yükseköğretim kurumları, dünyanın her yerinden yeni kuruluşlarca desteklenen uzaktan öğretimle rekabet etmek durumundadır. Bu durumda, küreselleşme ve bilgi teknolojilerinin oluşturduğu değişime ayak uyduramayan bir kurum olma riskiyle karşı karşıya olan üniversitelerin yönetimlerini, kurumsal yapılarını, iç süreçlerini ve işleyişlerini gözden geçirmeleri kaçınılmaz bir gereklilik halini almaya başlamıştır. Üniversite bilim üretir durumdayken, ileri bir yönetim vizyonuna sahip olmadığı için bunu elverişli bir şekilde topluma sunma şansından mahrum bırakılmamalıdır. Yapılacak değişimler ne olursa olsun mutlaka, gelişen dünyayla uyum içerisinde olmalıdır. Bir değişim olması gereken zamandan daha sonra ülkenin sistemine girdiğinde, o değişimi daha önceden yaşamış ya da haberdar olan bireyler diğerlerine göre ileride olabilirler (Kuyumcu & Erdoğan, 2008).

Türkiye’de yaşam boyu öğrenmeye dönük olarak yapılanma sürecinin istenilen düzeyde işlevsel olmadığı görülmektedir. Hayatboyu Öğrenme Web Portalı’nda yer alan resmi bilgilerin güncel olmadığı fark edilmiştir. Aynı durumla TUSEM Konseyinin verileri incelenirken de karşılaşılmıştır. Türkiye Üniversiteler Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri Konseyi (TUSEM), yaşamboyu eğitimle ilgili gelişmeleri takip etmek, sorunları dile getirmek ve onları çözüme kavuşturabilmek adına kurulmuştur. Bu sebeple, bu konseyin aracılığı ile elde edilen bilgiler yaşamboyu eğitimin gelişimine fayda sağlamaktadır. 2012 yılında mevcut olan sürekli eğitim merkezleri bilgileri bu konseyin yaptığı araştırmalar neticesinde ortaya konmuştur. Ne var ki, TUSEM Konseyinin internet sitesi olan www.tusemkonseyi.org.tr adresi açılmamakta, bu sebeple yaşamboyu eğitimle ilgilenen merkezleri toparlayıcı nitelikte olan böylesine önemli bir merkeze ait güncel verilere ulaşılamamaktadır. Bu duruma bağlı olarak, Türkiye’de yer alan sürekli eğitim merkezlerine ilişkin güncel bilgi olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu sebeple, günümüz politikasından uzak durmamak, mevcut sistemin dışında kalmamak ve hatta sistemi kontrol etmek adına yaşamboyu eğitim sürekli olarak desteklenmelidir. Bu amaçla, Türkiye’de hem devlet hem ve özellikle de vakıf üniversitelerinin Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri’nin web sitelerinin iyi düzenlenmesi ve yöneticileri hakkında yeterince bilginin yer almama oranının yüksek olması nedeniyle, üniversitelerin topluma dönük işlevi olan bu kurumların daha işlevsel hale getirilmelerinin gerektiği de öne sürülebilir.

Türkiye’de üniversite düzeyinde topluma yaşam boyu öğrenme fırsat ve olanaklarının sunulduğu en önemli “araştırma ve uygulama merkezi” konumunda olan “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri”ne ağırlıklı olarak mühendis ya da işletmeci olan öğretim elemanlarının başkanlık/müdürlük ettiği görülmektedir. Bu merkezlerin yönetiminde eğitim fakültelerinde görev yapan eğitim bilimci, özellikle yetişkin eğitimcilerinin yeteri düzeyde görev aldığına pek rastlanmamaktadır. Bu merkezlerdeki yöneticilerden sadece bir tanesinin “yaşam boyu öğrenme” alanında akademik çalışmalar yapıyor olması da son derece düşündürücü bir sonuçtur. Diğer yandan, bu merkezlerin programlarına bakıldığı zaman, asıl amacın piyasaya mesleki ve teknik yetiştirme programları hazırlamak ve pazarlamak olduğu kolaylıkla anlaşılmaktadır. Buradan hareketle, bu merkezlerin mesleki teknik eleman yetiştirme amacıyla kurulduğu, dolayısıyla dünyada salgın haline gelen eğitimin siyasal meslekileştirilmesi ve ticarileştirilmesi amacına hizmet eden kurumlar haline geldiği” (Duman, 2004) ve araştırma ve uygulama işlevlerinden özellikle uygulamaya odaklandıkları, ancak araştırma ve proje üretme işlevlerini yerine getiremedikleri kolaylıkla ileri sürülebilir. Ayrıca Çelik (2006) ve Erdem’e (2013) göre de, insanların eğitimleri *yaşamlarının bir parçası haline getirebilmeleri* için “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri’nde” verilen eğitimlerin mümkün olduğunca esnek olarak tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Öğrenim esnekliği sağlandığında eğitimler kişilerin ihtiyaçlarına çok daha uygun bir hal alacaktır. Bu esnekliği sağlamanın en iyi yollarından biri; “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezlerinde” buluşma için ayrılan zamanın azaltılması ve uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarının artırılmasıdır. Üniversiteler “uygulama ve araştırma merkezleri” ile topluma hizmet vermektedir. Üniversitelerde çeşitli alanlarda kurulan “uygulama ve araştırma merkezlerinin sayısı gittikçe artmaktadır. Bu merkezlerin amacı ilgili alanlarda yerel, bölgesel, ulusal ve uluslar arası düzeyde bilimsel araştırma ve uygulamalar yapmak, yapılan çalışmalarını desteklemek, teşvik etmek ve sonuçlarını toplum hizmetine sunmak rollerini “Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri”nin gerçekleştirmediği aşikârdır. .

Ayrıca üniversitelerin büyük bölümünde sürekli eğitim merkezine ilişkin faaliyetler aktif olarak yürütülüyorsa da bazı üniversitelerde bu merkezler yalnızca yönetmelikten ibarettir. Diğer bir deyişle, bu üniversitelerin sürekli eğitim merkezi açılmasına dair kararları mevcut olmasına rağmen henüz faaliyete geçmemiştir. Son dönemlerde bazı üniversitelerin Sürekli Eğitim Merkezleri’nin adını değiştirip yâda ilk baştan kurarken “yaşam boyu öğrenme” ya da “hayatboyu öğrenme merkezi” adı altında kurdukları da anlaşılmaktadır. Anca bu merkezlerin sertifika dağıtılan bir kurs merkezi ya da “*dershane*”ye dönüştüğü ve aşırı ticarileştiği aşikârdır. Ancak TEKNOKENT’lerin çalışma yapısı ve üretimleri incelendiğinde proje odaklı oldukları ve üniversite-sanayi işbirliğini proje ve patent odaklı olarak sürdürdükleri görülmektedir. Hâlbuki AB’nin Prag Bakanlar Konferansı ve “Türkiye’de Hayat Boyu Öğrenmenin Geliştirilmesi Projesi” (2009-2013) ne göre, eğitim kurumlarının toplum dışına itilen kesimleri sosyal sisteme dâhil edecek şekilde “*topluma hizmet*” rollerini gerçekleştirilmesi gerektiği öne sürülmüştür. Ayrıca bu süreçlerde üniversitelerin rol alması, hatta dışlanan kesimlere dönük “*sosyal projeler*” üretmesi için, MEB vb. bakanlıklar ile

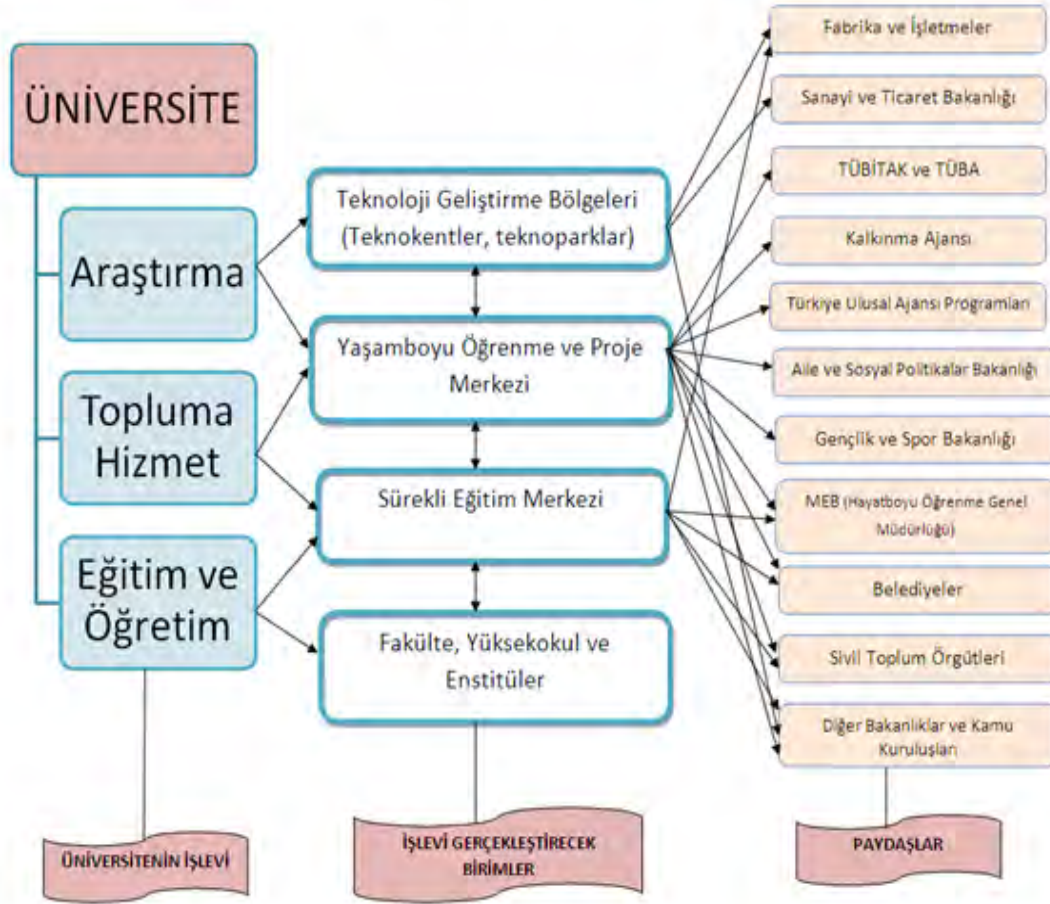
işbirliğinin kurulması, AB, kalkınma ajansları ve Tubitak destekli sosyal projeler gerçekleştirilmesi gerektiği öne sürülebilir. Bu amaçla tıpkı Tekno-kentler gibi proje odaklı işleyen ve Sürekli Eğitim Merkezi'nin eksik bıraktığı "araştırma ve proje geliştirme" rollerini etkin bir biçimde gerçekleştirecek yaşam boyu eğitim merkezleri kurulmalı ve işlevsel hale getirilmelidir. Yeni kurulacak "**Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme ve Proje Merkezi**" üzerinden toplumun her yaş grubuna yönelik projeler geliştirilmelidir. Örneğin belediyelerle işbirliği ile emekliliğe hazırlananlar için "*İkinci Bahar Programı*", anne olmak isteyenler için "*Yeni Nefes Programı*", "*Çocuk Üniversitesi*" ya da kadınlar için "*Anne Üniversitesi*" vb. programlar ile üniversite-toplum bütünleşmesinin sağlanması gerektiği de öne sürülebilir. Bunun yanı sıra, Türkiye gündeminde acil olarak ortaya çıkan hususlarda çalıştaylar organize ederek de üniversitenin toplumu bilgilendirme rolü doğrultusunda toplumu bilgilendirmek için bilimsel raporlar hazırlamak ve topluma açıklamak da bu merkezin rolleri arasında yer alabilir.

Ayrıca Duman (2004) yaşam boyu öğrenme amacına yönelik olarak üniversiteler tarafından uygulamaya geçirilmesi gerekli olduğunu önerdiği temel ilkeleri şu şekilde açıklamaktadır:

- Üniversiteler tüm öğrencilerde yaşam boyu öğrenme alışkanlıklarının ve becerilerinin kazanılması yönünde bir isteğin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmalı ve üniversiteye girişteki yaş engelleri hem mesleki hem de genel anlamda ortadan kaldırılmalıdır.
- Üniversiteler lisans, yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarının yanı sıra mesleki ve mesleki olmayan programların topluma sunulmasında etkin bir rol üstlenmek durumundadırlar. Bu tür programlara çalışanları, kadınların ve eğitim hizmetinden yeteri kadar yararlanamamış kesimlerin ulaşılabilirliği ve güdülenmesi sorununa üniversiteler özel bir ilgi göstermelidir.
- Üniversiteler değişen ekonomik, toplumsal ve teknolojik koşullara yanıt vermede etkin ve yaratıcı bir rol oynamalıdır.
- Üniversiteler akademik ve mesleki topluluklar arasında uygun bağlantılar geliştirmeli ve bu yolla yarı-zamanlı yaşam boyu eğitim programlarının önemi ve nitel etkililiğini güvence altına almaya özen göstermelidir.
- Üniversiteler akademik planlamaları içinde yaşam boyu öğrenme gereksinimlerinin saptanması ve programlarının geliştirilmesine özel bir önem vermelidirler. Üniversitelerdeki öğretim elemanlarının, öğretim etkinliklerinin zenginleştirilmiş ve araştırma çabaları, genel ve mesleki yaşam boyu eğitim programlarıyla desteklenmelidir. Bu noktada üniversiteler kendi çalışanlarının geliştirilmesi konusunda da sorumluluk almak durumundadırlar.

Ayrıca artık üniversitelerdeki sürekli eğitim merkezleri sertifika dağıtan bir dersane gibi yalnız uygulama merkezi konumunda olduğundan dolayı AB'nin yaşam boyu öğrenmedeki amaçları olan topluma dönük hizmetleri yerine getirmede eksik olduğu ve araştırma ve proje üretme işlevlerini yerine getiremediği açıkça görülmektedir. Bu işlevlerin yerine getirilmesi ve süreçte tüm kamu kuruluşları ve sivil toplum örgütleri ile işbirliğini tesis edecek olan Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme ve Proje Merkezi kurulması önerilebilir. Bu sonuçlara dayalı olarak geliştirilebilecek üniversitelerde ve Türkiye'deki üniversitelerde "**Yaşam boyu Öğrenme**" yapılması Şekil 2'deki gibi gösterilen modeldeki gibi olabilir:

Şekil 1: Yükseköğretimin Topluma Hizmet Modeli



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Yükseköğretimde güzel sanatlar eğitimi bölümlerinin temsil sorunu

The problem of representation of departments of fine arts training in the higher education

Doç. Dr. Ali Osman Alakuş

*Dicle Üniversitesi, Ziya Gökalp Eğitim Fakültesi,
Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü, DİYARBAKIR
aliosman@dicle.edu.tr*

ÖZET

İnsanın eğitim-öğretiminde sanatın önemli bir yeri vardır. Eğitim stratejilerinin belirlenmesinde güzel sanatlar gereğince dikkate alınmalıdır. Ülkemizde bireye güzel sanatlar eğitimi bağlamında birçok fırsatlar sunulmuştur. Ancak hala çözülmesi gereken sorunlar vardır. Yükseköğretimde güzel sanatlar eğitimi veren farklı kurumlar vardır. Bunların yetki ve sorumlulukları da farklı olduğundan amaçlarına uygun kaliteli çıktılar verebilmelerinde sorun yaşanmaktadır.

Ülkemizde güzel sanatlar eğitimi; Güzel Sanatlar Üniversiteleri, Güzel Sanatlar Fakülteleri, Eğitim Fakülteleri bünyesindeki Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümleri ve başka fakülte, yüksekokul vb. çeşitli eğitim kurumlarının içindeki birimlerde verilmektedir. Bu kurumlardan Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümleri, sorunları en çok olan birimlerden sayılabilir. Bu birimler buldukları fakültede bazen fark edilememekte ve temsiliyet ve muhatabiyet sorunu yaşamaktadırlar. Bu nedenle sorunlarının giderilmesiyle öncelikle bölümde ve dolayısıyla yükseköğretimde kalite yükseltilebilecektir.

Yükseköğretimde toplam kalite hedeflenecekse; uygar ve sanatsal vizyona sahip bireyler yetiştiren bu kurumlara farklı çatı isimlerle yaşatılan dağınıklık ortadan kaldırılmalıdır. Yükseköğretimde kaliteli bir güzel sanatlar eğitimi için bu birimlerin yetki ve sorumlulukları yeniden belirlenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü, Kalite, Yüksek Öğretim.

ABSTRACT

Art has an important place in the human education. Educational strategies should be considered in terms of the fine arts. In our country many opportunities has been presented to person in the context of fine arts. However, there are still problems to be solved. There are different institutions providing fine arts education in the higher education. These institutions have different powers and responsibilities and therefore, they cannot produce the high-quality outputs accordance with their aims.

In our country fine arts education are provided in the various educational institutions. For example, the University of Fine Arts, the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Fine Arts Training Department within Education Faculty and as unities in the other faculties, schools and so on. Departments of Fine Arts Education from these institutions have problems the most of those units. Fine Arts Education Departments in their faculties sometimes not noticed by administrators and they have the problem of representation and interlocutor. If one solve these problems, the quality of the fine arts education can be increased.

If to be targeted the total quality in the higher education, it should be straightened these untidiness. Because, these institutions are training civilized and with artistic vision persons, but under different roof names. For a qualified fine arts training in the higher education, it should be redefined the authorities and responsibilities of these units.

Keywords: Department of Fine Arts Training, Quality, Higher Education.

Giriş

Eğitimin doğumdan hayatın son anına kadar süren bir gereksinim olduğu bilinmektedir. Herbert Read'in Plato'ya atıfla yaptığı tespit bu bakımdan önemlidir. Read (1958) sanat, eğitimin temeli olduğunu söyler. Günümüzde gereksinimlerimiz ve şartlarımıza uygulanabilirliği bakımından sanatın eğitimdeki işlevini dillendirmekten başka ekstra bir söyleme gerek yoktur, zira bu gerçeklik artık herkes tarafından kabullenilmektedir. Sanatı tanımlarken Read (1958: 14) sanat mekanizması olmaksızın medeniyetin, dengesini kaybederek sosyal ve ruhsal bunalımlarla çökeceğini hatırlatır. Bilim dünyasında ve ilgililer açısından durum böyle olmakla beraber, yıllardır hala sanatın gerekliliğini ve sanatın eğitimle entegrasyonunun kaçınılmazlığını kanıtlamaya çalışır dururuz.

Avrupalının Lifelong Learning Program (LLP) dediği hayat boyu öğrenme, bizde “beşikten mezara kadar” ifadesiyle kültürümüzde yer etmiş olduğu söylenebilir. Hayatın bir anlamı da sürekli öğrenmeyle olgunlaşmak olduğudur. Bilim ve teknolojinin olanca hızıyla ilerlemesi insanların kısa zamanda birçok bilgiye erişimini zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Öngörülen eğitimle amaçlanan hedeflere erişmek ve uygun davranışları edinmek sistemli bir öğrenmeyi gerektirmektedir. İşte okulöncesinden yükseköğretime ve daha ötesi hayat boyu öğrenme bu nedenle gereklidir. Bloom kendisinin geliştirdiği “Tam öğrenme modeli”nde okulları, hemen hemen tüm öğrencilerin, okulların öğretme amacını güttüğü tüm yeni davranışları öğrenebileceği yer olarak görür. Bu nedenle öğrenme serüveninin en verimli sonuçlarının alındığı mekânların başında okulların geldiği söylenebilir. Bununla beraber, eğitim sisteminin çeşitli düzey ve türdeki okullarında, sınıf geçme esası, öğrencilerin istedik davranışları tam olarak kazanmasına dayalı değildir (Ertürk, 1984).

Bilindiği gibi sanat eğitiminin amaçlarının başında “sanatın evrensel dilini kullanabilme” gelmektedir. İnsanın sanatsal düşünme yoluyla kendini dışa vurması büyük önem taşır. Bireyin kendi özel evrenini tanıması ancak kendi dışındaki nesnel evreni tanımasıyla bağlantılıdır. Böylece kazanılan deneyimler, kişinin birey olarak kendini anlatmasında önemli bir araç olabilir. Bu özgün anlatım çabası, özgün düşünmenin temelini oluşturan eleştirel düşünmeyi ve sentez yorum yapmayı beraberinde getirmektedir.

Eğitim stratejileri belirlenirken genel eğitim kural ve ilkeleriyle birlikte sanatın da dikkate alınması gerekir. Sanat eğitiminin gerekliliğini bireysel, psikolojik, ekonomik, sosyolojik ve politik bakımlardan detaylı olarak incelemek mümkündür. Bireylerin temel hak ve özgürlükleri ile kapasite, yaratıcılık ve yeteneklerini dikkate alan demokratik bir eğitim politikası, ancak içerisinde sanat eğitiminin de bulunacağı çağdaş ve çok yönlü eğitim-öğretim programları sayesinde gerçekleşeceği söylenebilir. Birey eksenli düşüncelerin yoğunlaştığı ve gündem oluşturduğu günümüzde, yetişmekte olan ilköğretim çağı öğrencilerinden yükseköğrenim görmekte olan genç kuşaklara kadar hiçbir mazeret ileri sürülmeden çağdaş bir sanat eğitiminin verilmesi bir zorunluluktur (Alakuş, 2003: 8).

Ülkemizde bireye güzel sanatlar eğitimi bağlamında birçok fırsatların sunulmuş olduğu inkâr edilememekle beraber hala çözülmesi gereken sorunlar da vardır. Dünden bugüne gelinen başarılı noktanın küçümsenmeyerek gelişim seyrinin bilinmesiyle bu ivmeyi daha da artırmak mümkün olabilir Alakuş, 2003: 233). Çok fazla tarihçesine girmeden değinmek gerekirse, güzel sanatlar eğitiminin yerelden evrensele, gelenekselden çağdaşa bir seyir izlediğini söyleyebiliriz. Elbette bu süreç farklı on yıllarda ya da yüzyıllarda değişik bir trend ve nitelik gösterse bile sürekli olgunlaşmaya doğru gittiği ileri sürülebilir. Tarihimizde günümüz atölyeleri anlamında “Nigarhane”lerden, resim enstitüleri gibi “Nakkashaneler” Mühendishane mektepleri, Askerî Rüşdiye ve İdadî mektepleri, Erkek ve Kız Sultanileri, Galatasaray Mekteb-i Sultanisi, Darüşşafaka Lisesi, Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi Alisi, İnas (Kız) Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi gibi okullarla Cumhuriyete kadar gelen bir geçmişimiz bulunmaktadır.

Cumhuriyet döneminde yükseköğretimde güzel sanatlar eğitimine gelince, -bu konferans metnimizde güzel sanatlar eğitimi derken daha çok görsel sanatlar boyutu kastedilmektedir.- özellikle 1926’da kurulan Gazi Orta Muallim mektebi ve Terbiye Enstitüsü bünyesinde 1932’de açılan resim bölümünden söz etmek

gerekir (Özsoy, 1998:58). Yani Gazi Eğitim Enstitüsündeki bu bölümü ilk Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü olarak değerlendirmek mümkündür. Ancak o günkü ismi ise Resim-İş Eğitimi Bölümü idi. Bu yıllarda Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı yapan Mustafa Necati'nin Avrupa'ya giderek güzel sanatlar eğitimi adına yapılanları incelemesi ve ülkemizde uygun uyarlamalarla icraatları önemli kilometre taşı olarak değerlendirilebilir. Yurtdışından getirdiği Alman eğitimcilerden Frey ve Stiehler gibi yabancı ve İsmail Hakkı Tonguç, Malik Aksel, Hayrullah Örs gibi yerli uzmanlarla sağlanan katkı bu çabalardandır.

Eğitim Fakültelerindeki Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümleri

Yükseköğretimde Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümlerinin (GSEB) yakın tarihimize ilişkin durumuna değinmekte yarar vardır. MEB tarafından 1961'de oluşturulan "Güzel Sanatlar Komitesi" nce hazırlanan bir rapor ile 1992'de Gazi Üniversitesi merkez olmak üzere Ankara'daki bazı sanat eğitimi merkezlerini inceleme sonucu hazırlanan raporlar önemlidir. Her iki raporda da öğretim programından öğretim elemanına kadar çağdaş bir yaklaşım kaygısı taşıdığı anlaşılmaktadır.

1997 yılında Yükseköğretim Kurumu (YÖK) ve Dünya Bankası işbirliğiyle Eğitim Fakülteleri yeniden yapılandırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda daha önce Resim-İş Eğitimi Bölümü ve Müzik Eğitimi Bölümü Anabilim düzeyine indirgenmiş ve Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü çatısı altında birleştirilmiştir. Eğitim sistemimizde görsel sanatlar eğitimi veren farklı kurumlar vardır. Güzel Saantlar Eğitimi Bölümü bunlardan biridir. Resim-İş ve Müzik Eğitimi diye iki Anabilim Dalından oluşan bölümde Resim-İş ve Müzik Öğretmenliği olarak iki programla görsel sanatlar öğretmeni yetiştirilmektedir. Sanat içerikli dersleri ağırlıklı olmak üzere eğitim formasyonu kazandıran içerikte bir öğretim programı vardır. Bölümün fiziki mekanı, ders araç-gereç ile öğretim elemanı kadro ihtiyacının tümü Dekanlığın tasarrufunda bulunmaktadır. Eğitim Fakültelerindeki GSEB'lerin durumu, Resim Bölümünün Anabilim Dalına indirgenerek küçültülmesi MEB bünyesindeki birimlere eleman yetiştiren birimler olmakla beraber aynı ismi taşımamaktadırlar. MEB'te Görsel Sanatlar dersi ve Görsel Sanatlar öğretmeni, YÖK'te ise Resim-İş Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı ve Resim-İş Öğretmenliği programı diye anılmaktadır.

GSEB'leri gerek 2547 sayılı YÖK yasası, gerek Üniversitelerde Akademik Teşkilat Yönetmeliği ve gerekse diğer bazı mevzuata uyularak yönetilebilse belki bugünkü duruma nispeten az sorun yaşanabilir. Ancak durum sanıldığı gibi değil ve bugün çoğu bu birimlerde işler tamamen idari tasarrufla yürütülmekte ve Bölüm Başkanlarıyla danışılmadan ve Anabilim Dalının taleplerine dikkat edilmeden icraatlar yapılmaktadır. Bu iddia aslında sadece bir bildiri sınırlılığında değil de anketli, gözlem-görüşmeli ve doküman incelemeli bir bir makale formatında ele alınmasıyla daha etkili sonuçlar vereceği düşünülebilir.

Uluslararası boyutta Yükseköğretimde kalite konusunun tartışıldığı bir konferansta sanattan da söz edilmesinin gerekliliği açıktır. İşin çok önemli olduğu şundan da anlaşılmaktadır ki; katılmış olduğumuz bu kongrede bile kabul edilen bildirilere bakıldığında sanat, resim, güzel sanatlar vb. içerikte herhangi bir bildiriye rastlanmamaktadır. Elbette bunun birçok nedeni olduğu tartışılabilir. Bu tartışmanın güzel sanatlar alanındaki boyutunun yanısıra YÖK boyutunu da düşünmek mümkündür. Yani alan uzmanı öğretim elemanlarının bu gibi konferans, kongre ve sempozyumlara ilgisizlikleri ve sadece sanat alanı etkinliklerine katılmayı yeğlemeleri bir neden olabilir. YÖK bakımından ise, ilgili öğretim elemanlarının izin almada karşılaştıkları idari ve mali sorunlar olarak düşünülebilir.

Yükseköğretimde Güzel Sanatlar Kurumları

Ülkemizde yükseköğretimde Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümlerinden mezun olan öğrencilerin öncelikle görsel sanatlar öğretmeni olma hedefleri vardır. Elbette akademisyenliği tercih edip kariyer yapma veya kendisini sanatın herhangi bir disiplinde yetkin görüp sanatçı olma çabalarına girmek isteyenler de olabilmektedir. Öğretmenlik öncesi KPSS sınavlarının aşılması da bölüm öğrencilerinin önünde önemli bir engeldir.

Özel yetenek sınavlarına göre öğrenci alan yükseköğretim programları içerisinde güzel sanatların birçok alt disiplini vardır. Görsel Sanatlar (Resim, Grafik), Plastik Sanatlar (Resim, Heykel, Seramik), Görsel Sanatlar, Görsel İletişim Tasarım, Grafik Tasarım, Fotoğraf, Geleneksel El Sanatları vb. sözü edilen

programlardan sadece bazılarıdır. Bu isimlendirmelerin ne kadar detaylı ve bir kısmının da birbirinin gereksiz tekrarı olduğu ÖSYM'nin Kılavuzlarından herhangi biri incelendiğinde görülecektir. Bahse konu sanat programlarının önlisans, lisans ve lisansüstü düzeyleri vardır. Ayrıca sözü edilen bu alanların Ortaöğretim kurumlarındaki versiyonları da ayrı bir konudur. Meslek Liseleri ve Anadolu Güzel Sanatlar ve Spor Liselerinde de bunun Milli Eğitimdeki boyutuyla ayrıca incelenmeye değerdir.

Yükseköğretimdeki güzel sanatlar alanı ile ilgili kurumlar çok farklı misyonları üstlenmiş olarak görevlerini sürdürmektedirler. Bunların başında elbette Güzel Sanatlar Akademisinden hareketle bir isimlendirmeye kavuşan Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesini (GSF) başta anmak gerekir. Bağlı bulunduğu üniversitelere göre değişmekle beraber bünyesinde plastik, ritmik hatta fonetik sanatların türevlerine de yer veren kurumlardır. Eğitimcilik formasyonu vermemekle beraber gençlerin çokça dikkatlerini çekmektedir. Devlet üniversitelerinin yanı sıra vakıf üniversitelerinde de açılmış olan birçok GSF vardır. Lisans eğitimi veren GSF'lerin dışında karma isimlendirmelerle, ancak benzer misyonu üstlenen kurumlar bulunmaktadır. GSF'lerin çoğu bölümlerine özel yetenek sınavıyla öğrenci alınmakla birlikte İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı gibi bölümlere merkezi yerleştirme ile de öğrenci almaktadır. Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakülteleri, İletişim Fakülteleri, Güzel Sanatlar Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Sanat ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mühendislik ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Sanat ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi gibi farklı isimlerle anılan bu kurumlarda güzel sanatlar alanının alt disiplinlerinin birçoğu bulunmaktadır.

Ön Lisans düzeyindeki kurumlara gelince durum lisanstan çok da farklı görülmemektedir. Üniversitelerdeki enstitülerde ise durum; Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü ve Güzel Sanatlar Enstitüsü şeklinde üç farklı kurumda sanat alanlarında ihtisas yapılmakta ve buna göre öğretim elemanı alınmakta ve programlar açılmaktadır. Bazı üniversitelerde Araştırma Merkezleri adı altında da farklı sanat dalları araştırmaya konu olmakta ve üniversite ile toplum arasında bir köprü işlevi görülecek başarılı işler gerçekleştirilmektedir.

YÖK sistemimizde güzel sanatlar eğitiminin bu kadar farklı birimlerde eğitim-öğretime konu olması bir bakıma olumlu karşılanabilir. Ancak bu birimlerden üniversitemizin Eğitim Fakültelerinin birer bölümü olan GSEB'lerdeki temsil sorununun gözden uzak tutulmasını gerektirmez. Çünkü bu birimler buldukları fakültede çoğu zaman fark edilememekte ve temsiliyet ve muhabiyet sorunu yaşamaktadırlar. Bu nedenle sorunlarının giderilmesi sonucunda, öncelikle bölümde ve doğal olarak ta yükseköğretimde kalite yükseltilmektedir.

Yukarıda isimleri anılan kurumlardan GSF'ler ile Konservatuvarların beraber toplanarak sorunlarını konuşup paylaştıkları bir Sanat Konseyleri vardır. Ancak GSEB'lerinin hem Resim-İş Eğitimi hem de Müzik Eğitimi alanı ile ilgili sorunlarını konuşabildikleri herhangi bir yer bulunmamaktadır. Bu kesin iddianın abartılı olduğu düşünülmemelidir. Şayet Eğitim Fakültesi Dekanlarının toplandığı Eğitim Komisyonlarında GSEB'lerinin sorunlarının görüşüldüğü varsayılıyorsa bunun böyle olmadığı açıktır. Birer sanat kurumları olan ve ayrıca daha da önemlisi aynı zamanda sanatın eğitiminin yöntem ve metodolojisine dair formasyonla gençleri yetiştirmeyi hedefleyen GSEB'lerin böyle bir imkânının bulunmaması bir sorun değil midir? Bu nedenle komisyonlara dair kısa bilgi vermek yerinde olur.

Yakın bir geçmişten beri YÖK'te Üniversitelerarası Kurul (ÜAK) bünyesinde birçok "konsey"ler oluşturulmuştur. Bu konseyler ÜAK'ın web sayfasında şöylece görülebilir. Sosyal Bilimler Eğitim Konseyi, Tıp-Sağlık Bilimleri Eğitim Konseyi, Ziraat-Orman ve Su Ürünleri Eğitim Konseyi, Fen-Teknik Bilimleri Eğitim Konseyi, Sanat Dalları Eğitim Konseyi, Eğitim Komisyonu'dur (YÖK, 2013). Konseyin başkanı Üniversitelerarası Kurul'ca dört yıllığına seçilmektedir. Konsey, ilgili fakültelerde kurulacak Anabilim, Bilim dallarının açılmasından bu kurumların hedef ve stratejileri veya sorunlarıyla ilgili konulara kadar Üniversitelerarası Kurul'a görüş bildirmektedir.

Yurtdışındaki Üniversitelerde Güzel Sanatlar Birimleri

Yurt dışında yükseköğretimde güzel sanatlar eğitimine nasıl bakıldığını incelemekte de yarar vardır. Bu bağlamda Sovyetler Birliği sistemi henüz çökmeden Amerika'daki sanat ve sanat eğitimine dair, zit gibi görünen iki blok arasında yapılmış olan bir mukayese dikkat çekicidir. Betenas (1985: 101) her millete uygulanabilecek "... ideal bir sanat eğitimi modelinin olamayacağını" ileri sürer. Bununla birlikte milletlerin

artlarıyla ortak bir akıl üreterek kendi özgün karakterlerinin de yansıtıldığı yöntemler üretmenin mümkün olabileceğini belirtir. Bir ülke insanının kararlılık, azimlilik, teknik beceri ve keskin zekâlı sanat eğitimi anlayışıyla diğer ülke insanının macera tutkulu innovative sanat eğitimi yaklaşımının kombinezonu, her iki millete de yarar sağlayacaktır.

Uluslararası perspektiften sanat eğitiminin Avrupa tarafına bakıldığında; politik, ekonomik ve sosyal gelişimdeki farklılıklarla yola çıkıp ortak bir noktada buluşma hedefindeki Avrupa Birliği söz konusu olmaktadır. Her bir ülke doğal olarak farklı bir kültürü de taşıya problemlerini ortak sorumluluk bilinci ile ve işbirlikli araştırmalarla çözebilirler. Böyle bir işbirliği ilköğretimden yükseköğretime tüm düzeylerde sanat eğitimine de bir ivme kazandıracaktır. Global reformların çokkültürlü sanat eğitimi ile ilişkilendirilerek araştırma konusu olması özellikle 20.yy'ın son yarısında çokça rağbet bulan bir yaklaşımı olmuştur. Ülkemizde Bologna süreciyle eğitime kazandırılmak istenen ivmede de, ortak noktalarda buluşma ve her ülkenin kültürlerinden kaynaklı kimi orijinlerinin bulunabileceği gözden uzak tutmama esas alınmalıdır.

Yurtdışındaki sanat eğitimi yaklaşımına dair çok fazla detaya girmeden Ohio State Üniversitesi (OSU) örneğiyle bir ufuk açılabilir. Bu üniversitede ülkemizdeki GSEB'lerinin karşılığı olabilecek birimler, bizdeki Fen Edebiyat Fakültelerini hatırlatacak "College of Arts and Sciences" gibi bir çatı ifade altında bulunmaktadır.

OSU'da güzel sanatların sanat, sanat eğitimi ve sanat yönetimi gibi alanlarında birimler şu isimlerle planlanmıştır. Advanced Computing Center for the Arts and Design, Department of Art, Arts Initiative at Ohio State (Swing Space Gallery, Urban Arts Space), Arts Administration, Education and Policy, (Art Education, Arts Management, Arts Policy and Administration Program) Department of Design, The Film Studies Program, Department of History of Art, School of Music, Department of Philosophy, Department of Theatre. Görüldüğü üzere fakülte, bölüm ve programlar birbiriyle doğru ilişkilendirilmiştir. Bu birimlerin herbiri incelendiğinde; gerek öğretim programları, gerek eğitim-öğretim mekanları ve donanımları, gerekse öğretim elemanları eğitimin kalitesine odaklanılarak tercih edilmiştir. Örneğin; emekli öğretim elemanlarının yeniden istihdam edilerek deneyimlerinden yararlanılması ile alanında kalifiye genç uzmanların innovative birikimlerinden yararlanılmasının birlikte düşünülmesi dikkat çekicidir. Elbette bu çağdaş yaklaşımın maksimum mükemmellikteki öğrenme ortamlarında uygulamaya konulması eğitimde aarınlan kaliteyi de beraberinde getirmektedir.

Sonuç ve Öneriler

Sonuç olarak, ülkemizdeki yükseköğretim kurumlarında güzel sanatlar eğitimi vermekte olan fakülte, enstitü, yüksekokul, araştırma merkezleri vb. birimlerin hedef ve stratejileriyle beraber sorunlarının da toplam kalite yaklaşımıyla ele alınması gerekir. Alan uzmanı öğretim üyelerinden yardımcı öğretim elemanları ve yöneticileriyle diğer tüm paydaşlara kadar uzanan bir fikir teatisi sonucu yapılacak planlamalar uzun soluklu iyileştirmeleri sonuç verebilir.

GSEB'leri Eğitim Fakültelerinin çoğu sanatı anlayamayan yönetici ve yönetim anlayışlarının tasarrufuna bırakılması görsel sanatlar adına önemli bir sorun olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Yukarıda da açıklandığı gibi bu bölüm asla diğer herhangi bir başka bölüm gibi algılanmamalı, sıradan ve ötelenmiş bir yaklaşımla dikkate alınmamış durumundan acilen kurtarılmalıdır. Zira bireyin eğitim-öğretim adına çabalarını sergilediği çocukluk yıllarında ilk olarak tespit edilen durum; eline aldığı araçlarla çizim, resim ve üç boyutluluğu kavrama deneyimleridir. Bunun böyle olduğu, sanatı anlasın anlamasın hemen hemen herkesin bildiği bir gerçek olmasına karşın, ne yazık ki bireylerin çocukluktan uzaklaşmaya başlamalarıyla sanatsal etkinliklerden de neredeyse tamamen uzaklaşmış olmaları ilginçtir. Zaten yükseköğretime erişildiğinde ise genç kuşakta sadece görsel sanatlar değil, aynı zamanda salt sanatın bile anlamsızlaştığı görülmektedir.

GSEB'lerinin bulunduğu Eğitim Fakültelerinde doğrudan YÖK'ün organize edeceği seminer veya konferanslarla sanatın anlam ve önemini kavratılmaya çalışılmasına ihtiyaç vardır. Ayrıca sanatın bir kurumun misyon ve vizyonunda ne denli yer alması gerektiği ve önemini üniversitelerin üst yöneticilerinin de dikkatlerine sunulmasına çok büyük gereksinim vardır. Sadece çağdaş üniversitelerin değil aynı zamanda gelişmiş ülkelerin bile kuruluş ve gelişim serüvenleri incelendiğinde tarihsel süreçlerinde hep sanatla barışık oldukları görülecektir.

Yükseköğretimde toplam kalite hedeflenecekse; uygar ve sanatsal vizyona sahip bireyler yetiştiren bu kurumlara farklı çatı isimlerle yaşatılan dağınıklık yeniden düzenlenmelidir. Bu anlamda yapılacak koordineli çalışmalar sorunları daha aza indirebilir. Bireyin kendi yeteneklerinin güçlü yanlarını belirleyebilmesi onun innovative yönünü de ortaya çıkaracaktır ki, böylece eğitimden amaçlanan asıl hedefe de erişilmiş olunacaktır. Sonuç itibariyle; yükseköğretimde kaliteli bir güzel sanatlar eğitimi için sözü edilen birimlerin yetki ve sorumlulukları yeniden belirlenmelidir.

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Yükseköğretimde kalite gereksinimlerinin kano modeli ile belirlenmesi ve üniversite öğrencilerine yönelik bir uygulaması

Determination of quality requirements in higher education with kano model and an application for university students

Dinmukhamed Kelesbayev

*Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi İşletme Bölümü,
Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti Türkistan Şehri,
dimahs_kz@yahoo.com*

ÖZET

Çalışmada Kano Modeli ile ilgili bilgi verilip, üniversite öğrencilerine yönelik bir uygulama çalışması yapılmıştır. Öğrencilere Kano Modeli anlatılmış ve yükseköğretimde önemli olduğunu düşündükleri kalite gereksinimlerini, onların önem derecelerini ve bu kalite gereksinimleri açısından kendi kurumlarını nasıl değerlendirdikleri incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ise, Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesinde Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programının kalitesi ile ilgili öğrenci gereksinimlerini tespit etmek ve öğrenci memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizliğinin bu programın kalitesinin belirlenmesinde ve iyileştirilmesinde oynadıkları rolleri analiz etmektir. Bu amaca ulaşmak için, ilk önce yapılan odak grup çalışmaları ile öğrencilerin aldıkları eğitim ile ilgili gereksinimleri ortaya çıkartıldı. İkinci olarak, 116 öğrenciye yapılan Kano Anketi sonucunda bu gereksinimler Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu ile sınıflandırıldı. Böylece, kalite gereksinimleri dört kategoriye ayrıldı: temel, beklenen, çekici ve kayıtsız. Son olarak, memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizlik değerleri hesaplandı ve böylece bu gereksinimlerin herhangi birinin müşteri memnuniyetini artırmada ve memnuniyetsizliklerini azaltmada oynayacağı rolleri tespit edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yükseköğretimde Kalite, Temel, Beklenen, Çekici ve Kayıtsız Kalite Gereksinimleri, Müşteri Memnuniyeti, Kano Modeli.

ABSTRACT

In the study was given information regarding Kano's Model and a case study was conducted for university students. Kano's Model was described for students and was asked what they thought was important quality requirements in higher education, the degree of their importance and how they evaluated their own institutions with respect to the quality requirements. The purpose of this study, to determine student requirements regarding the quality of the undergraduate program of Children's Education which is being conducted at the Faculty Educational Sciences in International Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Turkish-Kazakh University and to analyze the student satisfaction and dissatisfaction and their majority roles in determining and improving the quality of the program. To achieve this object, at first was uncovered student requirements relating to the education which they receive by the focus group work and results of the Kano's Survey which was applied to 116 students. Secondly, these requirements were classified by Kano Evaluation Table. Thus, the quality requirements divided into four categories: must-be, one-dimensional, attractive and indifferent. Finally, was calculated values of satisfaction and dissatisfaction and was identified roles any of these requirements in increasing and decreasing student satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

Keywords: Quality in Higher Education, Must-be, One-dimensional, Attractive and Indifferent Quality Requirements, Customer satisfaction, Kano Model.

GİRİŞ

Birçok alanda süregelen rekabette önemli bir unsur haline gelen kalite kavramı "kalite, müşterinin istediğidir" (Peters, 1999, s. 6) biçiminde tanımlanmaya başlandığından bu yana üniversiteler hizmetlerinin ve ürünlerinin alıcısı veya müşterisi konumunda olan grupları daha çok dikkate alır duruma gelmişlerdir. Bu

gruplardan biri de üniversitelerin hâlihazırdaki ve gelecekteki öğrencileridir. Günümüz pazarlarında başarılı olabilmek için müşteri gereksinimlerinin daha iyi anlaşılması ve tatmin edilmesi gerekir (Jiao ve Chen, 2006, s. 177-178). Artık üniversiteler müşterileri konumunda olan öğrencilerin halihazırda var olan gereksinimlerinin yanı sıra olası gereksinimlerinin karşılamak yani, müşterilerinin memnuniyetinin arttırmak için giderek müşteri odaklı hizmet sunma yöntemlerini kullanmaya başladılar (Kuo vd., 2011, s. 12017). Dolayısıyla öğrenci memnuniyetinin oluşumunda etkili olan faktörlerin iyice bilinmesi çok önemli ve gereklidir. Ama buradaki kritik problem üniversitelerin kendi öğrencilerinin gereksinimlerini ayrıntılı bilmiyor olmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda kullanılan yaklaşımlardan biri Kano Modeli'dir. Bu model işletmelerin müşteri gereksinimlerini karşılayabilme derecesi ile müşteri tatmini arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkarır (Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 28). Bu işletmelere ürünlerindeki kalite gereksinimlerini ona göre belirleme, ona göre iyileştirme gibi olanaklar sunar (Harvey, 1995, s. 163). Genellikle bu alanda yapılan çalışmalarda bu modelin çok fazla kullanılmaması yapılan çalışmanın önemini vurgulamaktadır. Yapılan çalışmada Kano Modeli ile ilgili bilgi verilip, üniversite öğrencilerine yönelik bir uygulama çalışması yapılmıştır. Öğrencilere Kano Modeli detaylı olarak anlatılmış ve yükseköğretimde önemli olduğunu düşündükleri kalite gereksinimlerini, onların önem derecelerini ve bu gereksinimler açısından kendi kurumlarını nasıl değerlendirdikleri incelenmiştir.

Çalışmanın Amacı

Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı, Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesinde Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programının kalitesi ile ilgili;

- öğrenci memnuniyetinin oluşumunda etkili olan öğrenci gereksinimlerini Kano Anketi'ne dayalı tespit etmek,
- bu kalite gereksinimlerin Kano Değerlendirme Tablo'suna dayalı sınıflandırmak,
- öğrenci memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizliğinin program kalitesinin iyileştirilmesinde oynadıkları rolleri analiz etmektir.

Çalışmanın Kapsamı ve Sınırlılıkları

Çalışmanın kapsamı, Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programıyla sınırlıdır. Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programı, Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesindeki Sınıf Öğretmenliği ve Okul Öncesi Öğretmenliği Bölümleri tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu bölümlerde toplam 116 öğrenci bulunmaktadır. Bu bölümlerin amacı, konusunda uzman, akademisyen, öğretmen veya okutman yetiştirmektir (Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesinin web sayfası, 25.10.2013). Çalışmada bu bölümlerin ele alınmasının nedeni de yukarıdaki bölümlerin amaçlarına ulaşmaları için daha kaliteli eğitim verme sürecinde öğrencilerin görüşlerine yer vermesine ve daha etkin stratejiler geliştirebilmesine katkıda bulunmaktır.

Çalışmanın Önemi

Dünyada üniversite eğitiminin kalitesi güncelliğini devamlı koruyan bir konudur. Üniversite eğitiminin kişilere sağladığı fırsat ve yararlar göz önüne alındığında, bu soruna çözümler üretilmesi hem eğitim sistemi hem de bireyler açısından önemlidir.

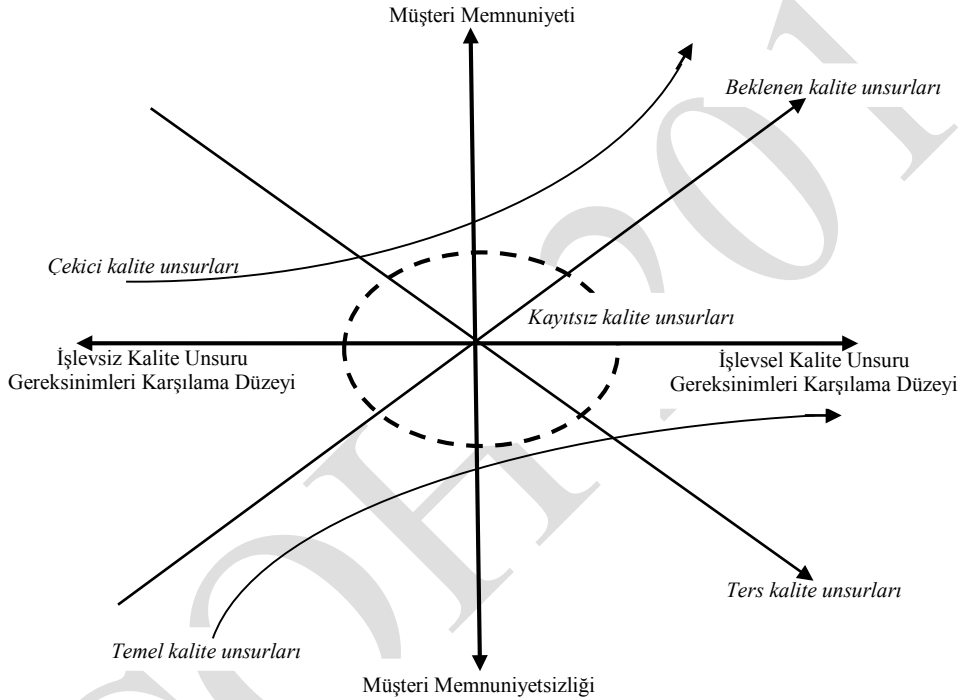
Öte yandan kalite ile ilgili problemler var olmasına karşın, üniversiteler arasında ciddi bir rekabetin olduğu da gözlemlenmektedir. Söz konusu rekabet ortamı içinde öne çıkabilmenin en başta gelen öğelerinden birisi yine kalite kavramıdır. Bu kalite kavramı "kalite, müşterinin istediğidir" biçiminde tanımlanmaya başlandığından bu yana üniversiteler hizmetlerinin alıcısı veya müşterisi konumunda olan öğrencileri daha çok dikkate alır duruma gelmişlerdir. Üniversite eğitimi içerisinde kalite olgusuna ulaşabilmek adına öğrencilerin gereksinimleri bu noktada büyük önem arz etmektedir. Öğrencilerin, ciddi ve sistemli bir çalışma sonunda, belirlenen gereksinimleri, eğitimde kalitenin sağlanması için karar vericilere büyük fırsatlar sağlamaktadır.

Dolayısıyla öğrenci memnuniyetinin oluşumunda etkili olan faktörlerin iyice bilinmesi çok önemli ve gereklidir. Ama buradaki kritik problem üniversitelerin kendi öğrencilerinin gereksinimlerini ve bu gereksinimlerin önem düzeyini ayrıntılı bilmiyor olmasıdır. Bu nedenlerden ve bu alanda yapılan çalışmalarda bu modelin çok fazla kullanılmaması yapılan çalışmanın önemini vurgulamaktadır.

KURAMSAL ÇERÇEVE

Kano Modeli

Kano Modeli (bkz. Şekil 1), 1984 yılında Japon Profesör Noriaki Kano ve arkadaşları (Kano vd., 1984) tarafından müşteri gereksinimlerini sınıflandırmak için geliştirilmiştir. Profesör Kano, ürün ve hizmetin kalite gereksinimlerinin müşterilerin gözünde eşit olmadığını söylemiştir (Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 27; Tan ve Shen, 2000, s. 1143). Kano Modeli işletmelerin müşteri gereksinimlerini karşılayabilme derecesi ile müşteri memnuniyeti arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkarır (Lofgren ve Witell, 2005, s. 11; Lofgren ve Witell, 2008, s. 63;). Bu model bazı müşteri gereksinimlerinin karşılanmasında küçük bir gelişme sağlandığında müşteri memnuniyeti son derece artarken, bunun aksine diğer müşteri gereksinimlerinin karşılanmasında büyük bir gelişme olmasına rağmen müşteri memnuniyet derecesinin niçin sıradan bir artış gösterdiğini açıklayan bir modeldir (Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 28; Tan ve Shen, 2000, s. 1145).



Şekil 1. Kano Şeması (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 4; Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 29)

Kano Şeması

Şekil 1'de görüldüğü gibi, yatay eksen ürün veya hizmetin kalite gereksinimlerinin müşteri beklentilerini karşılamada ne derece başarılı olduğunu göstermektedir. Eksen üzerinde sağa doğru hareket ederse, kalite gereksiniminin müşteri beklentilerini daha fazla karşıladığını; eğer sola doğru hareket ederse, daha az karşıladığını görmekteyiz. Dikey eksen ise, ürün ve hizmetin kalite gereksinimleri ile ilgili müşteri memnuniyet derecesini göstermektedir. Eksen üzerinde ne kadar yukarıya doğru hareket ederse, müşteri memnuniyeti derecesinin o kadar yüksek olduğunu, ne kadar aşağıya doğru giderse, müşteri memnuniyetsizliği derecesinin o kadar yüksek olduğunu görmekteyiz.

Kano Kategorileri

Kano Şeması'ndaki eksellere dayanarak, Kano Modeli ürün veya hizmetin kalite gereksinimlerini altı ayrı kategoriye ayırır ve bu altı kategorinin her biri müşteri memnuniyetini farklı bir şekilde etkiler.

Bunlar (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, ss. 3-35; Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, ss. 28-30; Tan ve Pawitra, 2001, ss. 421-422; Tan ve Shen, 2000, ss. 1143-1144; Zultner ve Mazur, 2006, ss. 110-112):

Temel kalite gereksinimleri (T): Bu gereksinimler ürün ve hizmetin temel kriterleridir. Eğer bu gereksinimler ürün ve hizmette yoksa müşteriler son derece memnuniyetsiz olurlar. Ama diğer taraftan müşteriler bu gereksinimleri ürün ve hizmette görerek garanti altına alırsa da, bu müşteri memnuniyetini etkilemez. Dolayısıyla bu gereksinimler sadece müşteri memnuniyetsizliğini engeller. Örneğin, bir arabada fren sisteminin zayıf olması müşteride tatminsizliğe yol açar. Bununla birlikte iyi bir fren sistemi müşteri memnuniyetini artırmaz. Diğer bir örnek ise, restoranların temiz olmaması yüksek müşteri memnuniyetsizliğine sebep olurken, temiz olması müşteri memnuniyetine etki etmez.

Beklenen kalite gereksinimleri (B): Bu gereksinimler açısından, müşteri memnuniyeti bu gereksinimler ne kadar yerine getirilmesi düzeyiyle doğru orantılıdır. Gereksinimlerin yerine getirilme seviyesi yüksek olması müşteri memnuniyetini de yüksek seviyede sağlamaktadır, ya da tam tersi. Bu gereksinimler genellikle müşteriler tarafından açıkça talep edilmektedir. Örneğin, bir arabadaki müşteri tarafından beklenen bir özellik, arabaların km göstergelerinin (benzin veya gaz tüketimi) iyi olmasıdır. Daha iyi bir km göstergesi daha fazla müşteri memnuniyeti sağlarken, daha kötü bir km göstergesi müşteri memnuniyetsizliğine neden olur.

Çekici kalite gereksinimleri (Ç): Bunlar müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde en büyük etkiye sahip kalite gereksinimleridir. Bu kalite gereksinimleri müşteriler tarafından açıkça ifade edilmemektedir ve hiç beklenmemektedir. Bu gereksinimlerin yerine getirilmesi daha fazla müşteri memnuniyeti sağlar. Yerine getirilmemesi ise müşteri memnuniyetsizliğine yol açmaz. Örneğin, bir araba müşterisi radyo kapatıldığında radyo anteni otomatik olarak araba içerisine alçalmazsa memnuniyetsizlik hissetmez ama tersi durumda yüksek memnuniyet hisseder. Bu gereksinimler ürüne farklılık katar ve rekabet üstünlüğü sağlar.

Bu üç asıl kategorinin yanında kayıtsız, zıt ve şüpheli olmak üzere üç farklı kalite gereksinimleri de vardır. Bunlar gerçek müşteri gereksinimleri olmadıkları için karakteristikler olarak da adlandırılabilir (Tontini, 2000, 728).

Kayıtsız kalite gereksinimleri (K): Müşteri ürün veya hizmetin işlevsiz ya da tamamen işlevsel olup olmasa da kayıtsız kalmaktadır. Yani, bu gereksinimin karşılanıp karşılanmaması müşteri için bir anlam ifade etmemektedir, ne memnundur ne de memnuniyetsizdir. Örneğin, bir arabada sigara çakmağının olması önemli bir kalite gereksinimi değildir.

Zıt kalite gereksinimleri (Z): Bu gereksinimler müşterilerce üründe olmasını diledikleri ve de aynı zamanda tam zıttını da bekledikleri gereksinimlerdir. Örneğin, normal şartlarda, kışın güneş alması bakımından güney tarafa bakan bir ev istenirken, yazları bunalmamak için kuzey cephe bir ev tercih edilir.

Şüpheli kalite gereksinimleri (Ş): Bu tip kalite gereksinimlerinde ya soru yanlış ifade edilmiş ya müşteri tarafından yanlış anlaşılabilir ya da mantıksız bir cevap verilmiştir.

ÇALIŞMANIN YÖNTEMİ

Verilerin Toplanması: Kalite Gereksinimlerinin Belirlenmesi

Odak Grup Çalışması: Kano Anketinin oluşturulmasının başlangıç noktası, yapılacak olan araştırmalarla ürün veya hizmetle ilgili kalite gereksinimlerinin belirlenmesi ve tanımlanmasıdır. Griffin ve Hauser (1993, ss. 1-27), homojen bir pazar diliminde sadece 20-30 kişi ile yapılan görüşmelerin (odak grup çalışması), müşterilerin zihninde olan ürün veya hizmetle ilgili tüm kalite gereksinimlerinin yaklaşık %90-95'ini ortaya çıkarttığını belirtmektedir.

Buradan hareketle, bu çalışmada Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programı öğrencilerinin eğitim aldıkları üniversitede sunulmakta ve sunulacak olan eğitim hizmetleri ile ilgili kalite gereksinimleri nitel çalışma yöntemlerinden biri olan odak grup çalışmalarıyla elde edilmiştir. Odak grup çalışmaları, Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programını yürütülmekte olan Sınıf Öğretmenliği ve Okul Öncesi Öğretmenliği Bölümlerinin öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır. Her iki bölümün, 1., 2., 3. ve 4. sınıflarından, her bir sınıftan 1 kız ve 1 erkek öğrenci olmak üzere, toplam 16 öğrenci ile dört (her sınıf ile ayrı) odak grup çalışması (her odak grupta 4 öğrenci: 2'si erkek ve 2'si kız) yapılmıştır. Her odak grup görüşmeleri ortalama 35 dakika sürmüştür.

Anket Çalışması: Odak grup çalışmalarıyla öğrencilerin ürün veya hizmetle ilgili kalite gereksinimlerinin belirlenmesinden sonra, bu kalite gereksinimleri ile ilgili verileri toplamak için Kano Anketi hazırlanır. Kano Anketi her bir işlevsel ve işlevsiz soru yani, olumlu ve olumsuz soru formu olmak üzere iki bölümden meydana gelir (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 5). Tablo 1'de Kano Anketi'nin şekli için bir

örnek sunulmuştur (bkz. Tablo 1). Tablo 1'de görüldüğü gibi, bir soru olumlu ve olumsuz olmak üzere iki şekilde sorulmaktadır ve her bir soru için beş cevap seçeneği hazırlanmıştır. Bu cevap seçenekleri 1 – Hoşlanırım, 2 – Öyle Olmalı, 3 – Fark Etmez, 4 – Katlanabilirim, 5 – Hoşlanmam, şekillerindedir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada anketler, bu çalışmanın ana kütlesi olan Ahmet Yesevi Uluslararası Türk-Kazak Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Fakültesi Sınıf Öğretmenliği ve Okul Öncesi Öğretmenliği Bölümlerinin öğrencilerine (116 öğrenci) uygulanmış olup, tümü çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Anketler iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Anketin birinci bölümünde öğrencilerin demografik özelliklerine ait sorular yer alırken, ikinci bölümde ise odak grup çalışmalarıyla elde edilen, öğrencilerinin aldıkları eğitim hizmetleri ile ilgili kalite gereksinimlerinin karşılanması veya karşılanmaması durumunda ne hissettikleri sorulmuştur.

Tablo 1. Kano Anketi Örneği (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 5; Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 31)

No	Soru	Cevap
1	İşlevsel Kalite Gereksinimi (Olumlu) Eğer arabanızdaki km göstergesi (benzin veya gaz tüketimi) iyi ise nasıl hissediyorsunuz?	1 - Hoşlanırım 2 - Öyle Olmalı 3 - Fark Etmez 4 - Katlanabilirim 5 - Hoşlanmam
	İşlevsiz Kalite Gereksinimi (Olumsuz) Eğer arabanızdaki km göstergesi (benzin veya gaz tüketimi) iyi değil ise nasıl hissediyorsunuz?	1 - Hoşlanırım 2 - Öyle Olmalı 3 - Fark Etmez 4 - Katlanabilirim 5 - Hoşlanmam

Verilerin Analizi: Kalite Gereksinimlerinin Sınıflandırılması

Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu: Ürün veya hizmetle ilgili kalite gereksinimlerinin belirlenmesinden ve bu gereksinimlerle ilgili veriler toplandıktan sonra, her bir kalite gereksiniminin hangi Kano Kategorilerine ait olduklarının tanımlanması aşamasına geçilir yani, sınıflandırılır. Her bir kalite gereksinimi, katılımcıların Kano Anketindeki iki soru tipine (olumlu ve olumsuz) verdikleri cevaplara dayanarak Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu'na göre sınıflandırılır (bkz. Tablo 2). Tablo 2'ye göre hangi kalite gereksiniminin hangi kategoriye ait olduğu bulunmaktadır. Örneğin; Tablo 1'deki örnek soruya bir müşteri olumlu soru için "1 – Hoşlanırım", olumsuz soru için "5 – Hoşlanmam" cevabını vermişse söz konusu kalite unsurunun kategorisi Tablo 2'ye göre "B" kategorisidir yani, beklenen kalite gereksinimi kategorisinde yer almaktadır.

Tablo 2. Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 6; Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 32)

Ürünün veya Hizmetin Kalite Gereksinimleri	İşlevsiz Kalite Gereksinimi (Olumsuz)					
	1 - Hoşlanırım	2 - Öyle Olmalı	3 - Fark Etmez	4 - Katlanabilirim	5 - Hoşlanmam	
İşlevsel Kalite Gereksinimi (Olumlu)	1 - Hoşlanırım	Ş	Ç	Ç	Ç	B
	2 - Öyle Olmalı	Z	K	K	K	T
	3 - Fark Etmez	Z	K	K	K	T
	4 - Katlanabilirim	Z	K	K	K	T
	5 - Hoşlanmam	Z	Z	Z	Z	Ş
T = Temel kalite gereksinimleri, B = Beklenen kalite gereksinimleri, K = Kayıtsız kalite gereksinimleri, Z = Zıt kalite gereksinimleri,						

Ç = Çekici kalite gereksinimleri,

Ş = şüpheli kalite gereksinimleri,

Memnuniyet ve Memnuniyetsizlik Katsayıları: Her bir kalite gereksiniminin girdiği kategoriye değerlendirmenin en basit yolu yanıtların istatistiksel moduna yani, frekans analizine göre değerlendirme ve yorumlamadır. Fakat farklı pazar bölümleri genellikle farklı gereksinimlere sahip olduğu için bazı durumlarda belirli bir kalite gereksiniminin atanabileceği kategoriler açık değildir. Bu durumda istatistiksel modun kullanımı uygun olmayabilir. Böyle bir durumda memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizlik katsayılarının hesaplanması düşüncesi ortaya çıkmıştır (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 18).

Bu katsayıların formülleri böyledir (Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 33):

$$\text{Memnuniyet katsayısı} = \frac{\text{Ç} + \text{B}}{\text{Ç} + \text{B} + \text{T} + \text{K}}$$

$$\text{Memnuniyetsizlik katsayısı} = \frac{\text{B} + \text{T}}{(\text{Ç} + \text{B} + \text{T} + \text{K}) \times (-1)}$$

Burada: T = Temel kalite gereksinimleri,

B = Beklenen kalite gereksinimleri,

K = Kayıtsız kalite gereksinimleri,

Ç = Çekici kalite gereksinimleri,

Memnuniyet katsayısı ürün veya hizmetteki kalite gereksiniminin karşılanmasıyla müşteri memnuniyetinde ne kadar bir artış sağlanabileceğinin, memnuniyetsizlik katsayısı ise kalite gereksiniminin karşılanmadığında müşterilerde ne kadar bir memnuniyetsizlik meydana geleceğinin göstergesidir. Burada memnuniyet katsayısı 0 ile 1 aralığında yer alır. 1'e daha yakın bir değer müşteri memnuniyetine daha büyük etkide bulunan kalite gereksinimini işaret etmekten, katsayının 0'a yaklaşması çok küçük etkiye sahip kalite gereksinimini göstermektedir. Aynı şekilde memnuniyetsizlik katsayısı 0 ile -1 aralığında yer alır. -1'e yaklaşması, müşteri memnuniyetsizliğine çok büyük etkide bulunan kalite gereksinimini işaret etmekten, katsayının 0'a yaklaşması ise müşteri memnuniyetsizliğine neden olmayacağını göstermektedir (Matzler ve Hinterhuber, 1998, s. 33).

Elde edilen verilerin, Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu ve Memnuniyet Katsayılarıyla kalite gereksinimlerini sınıflandırdıktan sonra, ilk önce temel ardından beklenen ve çekici kalite gereksinimleri, T>B>Ç gibi öncelik sırasına göre karşılanmaya çalışılmalıdır (Walden, (Ed.), 1993, s. 11).

ÇALIŞMANIN BULGULARI

Tablo 3. Öğrencilerin yükseköğretimden aldıkları eğitim ve eğitim hizmetleriyle ilgili kalite gereksinimleri

Nö	Birincil	Nö	İkincil
1	Somut Unsurlarla İlgili	1	Sınıfların güzel ve temiz olması
		2	Sınıflarda modern eğitimsel-öğretimsel ekipmanların bulunabilir olması (örneğin, video projektörü vb.)
		3	Destek hizmet birimlerinin olması (örneğin: mediko, spor, açık büfe, yurt vb.)
		4	Zengin bir merkezi kütüphanesinin olması
		5	Kablosuz internetin (wireless) kullanıma açık olması
2	Akademik ve İdari Personelle İlgili	6	Bölgelerde yeterli yüksek bilimsel dereceli akademik personellerin bulunması
		7	Hocaların derslere kendilerinin gelmesi ve kendi bilgi birikimini anlatması
		8	Akademik personelin teorik ve pratik bilgilerinin güncel olması
		9	Akademik personelin öğretim ve iletişim becerisinin iyi olması
		10	Öğrenci işlerinin en uygun şekilde hızlı ve özenle yürütülmesi
		11	Akademik ve idari personellerin kibar ve dostça muamele etmesi
3	Dersler ve Kariyerler İle İlgili	12	Derslerin içeriği öğrencilerin gelecekte çalışacak işlerine uygun olması
		13	Derslerin anlaşılabilir ve uygulanabilir olması
		14	Program sırasında seçmeli derslerin çok olması
		15	Sınav sorularının içeriği ile öğretilen konuların birbirleriyle tutarlı olması

		16	Sınav değerlendirme standartlarının açık ve şeffaf olması
		17	Öğrencilerin uygulamalı pratik faaliyetleri sınav puanının bir kısmını tahsis etmesi
		18	Uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için her eğitim-öğretim yılı sonunda staj uygulamalarının olması
		19	Uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için mesleki bilgilendirme seminerlerinin ve danışmanlık ofislerinin olması
		20	Üniverste yerleşkesinde eğlence ve alışveriş merkezlerinin bulunabilir olması
4	Yeterlilik Unsurları ile İlgili	21	TOFELL gibi yabancı dil sınavlarıyla ilgili bilgilendirme çalışmalarının ve çeşitli dil kurslarının yürütülmesi
		22	Dijital kütüphanelere ve uluslararası geçerli bilimsel sitelere üniversite tarafından erişilebilir olması
		23	Bölümlerde Master ve Doktora programlarının olması ve bu programlara ilişkin bilgilendirme ve hazırlık sınıflarının yürütülmesi
		24	Bilimsel, mesleki seminer ve konferanslara ulusal ve uluslararası ünlü uzmanların, iş adamların ve bilim adamların davet edilmesi

Odak Grup Çalışmasının Bulguları

Odak grup çalışmasının sonucunda, öğrencilerin yükseköğretimden aldıkları eğitim ve eğitim hizmetleri hakkında 4 başlık altında toplanan, birincil kalite gereksinimleri belirlenmiştir. Bunlar somut unsurlarla, akademik ve idari personelle, dersler ve kariyerleriyle ve de yeterlilik unsurlarıyla ilgili gereksinimlerdir. Her birincil kalite gereksinim grubu için toplam 24 tane ikincil kalite gereksinimleri tanımlanmıştır. Bunların hepsi Tablo 3'te gösterilmektedir (bkz. Tablo 3).

Kano Modeli Uygulamasının Bulguları

Örneklemin Yapısı: Örneklemin demografik yapısı incelendiğinde, öğrencilerin % 66,37'sinin kadın, % 33,63'ünün erkek, % 58,62'sinin 20 yaşından küçük, % 41,38'inin 20-25 yaş aralığında olduğu görülmektedir. Toplam aylık aile gelirlerine göre dağılımında ise en büyük payı 200-400 \$ arası gelire sahip, gelir düzeyi orta-alt olanlar almaktadır ve bu grubun yüzdesi % 47,41'dir. 200-400 \$ arası gelire sahip, gelir düzeyi orta-üst olan grubun yüzdesi % 31,89'dur. Öğrencilerin sadece % 25'si staj yapmış durumda. Öğrencilerin hemen hemen hepsi uygulamalı staj yapmak istiyor. Son olarak, katılımcıların % 20,69'u 1. sınıf, %24,14'ü lise 2. sınıf, % 26,72'si 3. sınıf ve % 28,45'i 4. sınıf öğrencileridir. Örneklemin yapısı Tablo 4'te detaylı olarak sunulmaktadır.

Tablo 4. Örneklemin Demografik Yapısı

No	Yapısı	Dağılım Grubu	Sayısı	Yüzdesi (%)
1	Cinsiyet	Kadın	77	66,37
		Erkek	39	33,63
		Toplamı	116	100
2	Yaş	... ≤ 20	68	58,62
		20 - 25	48	41,38
		25 ≤ ...	0	0
		Toplamı	116	100
3	Toplam Aylık Aile Geliri (\$)	... ≤ 200	14	0,14
		200 - 400	55	47,41
		400 - 600	37	31,89
		600 ≤ ...	10	0,10
		Toplamı	116	100
4	Staj Yapması	Staj Yapmış	29	25
		Staj Yapmamış	87	75
		Staj Yapmak İsteyenler	112	96,56
		Staj Yapmak İstemeyenler	4	3,44

		Toplamı	116	100
5	Sınıfı	1. Sınıf	24	20,69
		2. Sınıf	28	24,14
		3. Sınıf	31	26,72
		4. Sınıf	33	28,45
		Toplamı	116	100

Verilerin İncelenmesi ve Değerlendirilmesi: Belirlenen kalite gereksinimleri incelenir ve analiz edilirken frekans analizi, değerlendirme tablosu ve memnuniyet katsayıları kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analiz ve değerlendirmelere göre 24 gereksinimden 5'i temel, 8'i beklenen, 8'si çekici ve 3'ü kayıtsız kalite gereksinimleri olarak tespit edilmiştir. Gereksinimlerin memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizlik katsayılarının hesaplanması gereksinimlerin yukarıda tespit edilen kategorilerde doğru yer almasını daha da net olarak açıklamaktadır. Bunların hepsi Tablo 5'te detaylı olarak sunulmaktadır (bkz. Tablo 5).

Tablo 5. Kano Modeli Uygulamasının Bulguları

№	Birincil	№	İkincil	Kategoriler						Toplamı	Kategorisi (En sık tekrarlanan)	Memnuniyet Katsayısı	Memnuniyetsizlik Katsayısı
				T	B	Ç	K	Z	Ş				
1	Somut Unsurlarla İlgili	1	Sınıflarının güzel ve temiz olması	61	27	19	9	-	-	116	T	0,40	-0,76
		2	Sınıflarda modern eğitimsel-öğretimsel ekipmanların bulunabilir olması (örneğin, video projektörü vb.)	25	55	30	5	1	-	116	B	0,74	-0,70
		3	Destek hizmet birimlerinin olması (örneğin: mediko, spor, açık büfe, yurt vb.)	58	28	17	10	2	1	116	T	0,40	-0,76
		4	Zengin bir merkezi kütüphanesinin olması	27	10	27	50	-	2	116	K	0,32	-0,32
		5	Kablosuz internetin (wireless) kullanıma açık olması	20	25	60	9	1	1	116	Ç	0,75	-0,39
2	Akademik ve İdari Personelle İlgili	1	Bölgelerde yeterli yüksek bilimsel dereceli akademik personellerin bulunması	30	53	25	6	1	1	116	B	0,68	-0,73
		2	Hocaların derslere kendilerinin gelmesi ve kendi bilgi birikimini anlatması	28	50	28	8	-	2	116	B	0,68	-0,68
		3	Akademik personelin teorik ve pratik bilgilerinin güncel olması	55	31	18	10	-	2	116	T	0,43	-0,75
		4	Akademik personelin öğretim ve iletişim becerisinin iyi olması	15	14	30	54	2	1	116	K	0,39	-0,26
		5	Öğrenci işlerinin en uygun şekilde hızlı ve düzenli yürütülmesi	22	11	28	52	2	1	116	K	0,35	-0,29
		6	Akademik ve idari personellerin kibar ve dostça muamele etmesi	22	30	58	6	-	-	116	Ç	0,76	-0,45
3	Dersler ve Kariyerler İle İlgili	1	Derslerin içeriği öğrencilerin çalışacak işlerine uygun olması	54	35	17	8	-	2	116	T	0,46	-0,78
		2	Derslerin anlaşılabilir ve uygulanabilir olması	31	51	28	4	2	-	116	B	0,69	-0,72
		3	Program sırasında seçmeli derslerin çok olması	23	20	70	1	1	1	116	Ç	0,80	-0,38

		4	Sınav sorularının içeriği ile öğretilen konularının birbirleriyle tutarlı olması	59	34	14	7	1	1	116	T	0,42	-0,82		
		5	Sınav değerlendirme standartlarının açık ve şeffaf olması	22	60	26	6	2	-	116	B	0,75	-0,72		
		6	Öğrencilerin uygulamalı pratik faaliyetleri sınav puanının bir kısmını tahsis etmesi	24	19	51	20	2	-	116	Ç	0,61	-0,38		
		7	Uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için her eğitim-öğretim yılı sonunda staj uygulamalarının olması	30	44	27	13	-	2	116	B	0,62	-0,65		
		8	Uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için mesleki bilgilendirme seminerlerinin ve danışmanlık ofislerinin olması	30	40	30	16	-	-	116	B	0,60	-0,60		
		4	Yeterlilik Unsurlarıyla İlgili	1	Üniverste yerleşkesinde eğlence ve alışveriş merkezlerinin bulunabilmesi	18	32	62	2	-	2	116	Ç	0,82	-0,44
				2	TOFELL gibi yabancı dil sınavlarıyla ilgili bilgilendirme çalışmalarının ve çeşitli dil kurslarının yürütülmesi	20	29	53	13	-	1	116	Ç	0,71	0,43
				3	Dijital kütüphanelere ve uluslararası geçerli bilimsel sitelere üniversite veya bölüm tarafından erişilebilir olması	23	30	49	14	-	-	116	Ç	0,68	-0,46
4	Bölümlerde Master ve Doktora programlarının olması ve bu programlara ilişkin bilgilendirme ve hazırlık sınıflarının yürütülmesi			28	45	31	10	1	1	116	B	0,66	-0,64		
5	Bilimsel, mesleki seminer ve konferanslara ulusal ve uluslararası ünlü uzmanların, iş adamların ve bilim adamların davet edilmesi			15	25	47	26	2	1	116	Ç	0,64	-0,35		

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Yapılan bu çalışmanın sonucunda, çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak;

İlk önce öğrenci memnuniyetinin oluşumunda etkili olan öğrenci gereksinimleri Kano Anketi'ne dayalı olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yani, Kano Modeli'nin yükseköğretim kurumu olan üniversite üzerinde uygulanması sonucunda öğrencilerin üniversitede aldıkları eğitim ve eğitim hizmetleri ile ilgili 4 tane birincil ve 24 tane ikincil kalite gereksinimleri tanımlanmıştır.

İkinci olarak, bu kalite gereksinimleri Kano Modeli'ne dayalı Kano Değerlendirme Tablosu'nu aracılığıyla sınıflandırılmıştır. Yani, belirlenen kalite gereksinimlerinin değerlendirilmesinde frekans analizi, değerlendirme tablosu ve memnuniyet katsayıları kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analiz ve değerlendirmelere göre 24 gereksinimden 5'i temel, 8'i beklenen, 8'si çekici ve 3'ü kayıtsız kalite gereksinimleri olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Son olarak öğrenci memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizliğinin program kalitesinin iyileştirilmesinde oynadıkları rolleri analiz etmek için memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizlik katsayıları hesaplanmıştır. Gereksinimlerin memnuniyet ve memnuniyetsizlik katsayılarının hesaplanması bu gereksinimlerin yukarıda tespit edilen kategorilerde doğru yer almasını daha da net olarak açıklamaktadır.

Bu sonuçları yani, tespit edilen kalite gereksinimleri hakkındaki detaylı bilgi aşağıdaki satırlarda yer almaktadır.

5 tane temel kalite gereksinimi olarak belirlenen gereksinimler: sınıfların güzel ve temiz olması, destek hizmet birimlerinin olması, akademik personellerin teorik ve pratik bilgilerinin güncel olması, derslerin içeriği ile öğrencilerin çalışacak işlerinin uygun olması ve sınav sorularının içeriği ile öğretilen konuların birbirleriyle tutarlı olmasıdır. Bu kalite gereksinimleri eğitim hizmetinin temel kriterleridir. Eğer bu gereksinimler üniversitede veya bölümde yoksa öğrenciler son derece memnuniyetsiz olurlar. Dolayısıyla üniversite yönetimi ilk olarak bu gereksinimleri karşılamaları lazımdır.

8 tane beklenen kalite gereksinimi olarak belirlenenler: sınıflarda modern eğitimsel-öğretimsel ekipmanların bulunabilmesi, bölümlerde yeterli yüksek bilimsel dereceli akademik personellerin bulunması, hocaların derslere kendilerinin gelmesi ve kendi bilgi birikimini anlatması, derslerin anlaşılabilir ve uygulanabilir olması, sınav değerlendirme standartlarının açık ve şeffaf olması, uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için her eğitim-öğretim yılı sonunda staj uygulamalarının olması, uygulama imkanları ve kariyer planlaması için mesleki bilgilendirme seminerlerinin ve danışmanlık ofislerinin olması, bölümlerde Master ve Doktora programlarının olması ve bu programlara ilişkin bilgilendirme ve hazırlık sınıflarının

yürütülmesidir. Öğrencilerin memnuniyeti bu gereksinimlerin ne kadar yerine getirilmesiyle doğru orantılıdır. Bu sonuçlar dikkate alınarak, üniversite yönetiminin öğrencilerin memnuniyetini arttırmaları ve gençleri üniversiteye daha çok çekmeleri için bu gereksinimleri yüksek seviyede yerine getirmeleri lazımdır. Yoksa bu üniversitede veya bölümde okumak isteyen gençlerin diğer üniversitelere veya diğer bölümlere gitmesine ve de var olan öğrencilerin memnuniyetsizliğine neden olur.

Diğer 8'si de çekici kalite gereksinimi olarak belirlenmiş. Bunlar: kablosuz internetin (wireless) kullanıma açık olması, akademik ve idari personellerin kibar ve dostça muamele etmesi, program sırasında seçmeli derslerin çok olması, öğrencilerin uygulamalı pratik faaliyetleri sınav puanının bir kısmını tahsis etmesi, üniversite yerleşkesinde eğlence ve alışveriş merkezlerinin bulunabilir olması, TOFELL gibi yabancı dil sınavlarıyla ilgili bilgilendirme çalışmalarının ve çeşitli dil kurslarının yürütülmesi, dijital kütüphanelere ve uluslararası geçerli bilimsel sitelere üniversite veya bölüm tarafından erişilebilir olması, bilimsel, mesleki seminer ve konferanslara ulusal ve uluslararası ünlü uzmanların, iş ve bilim adamların davet edilmesidir. Bunlar öğrencilerin memnuniyeti üzerinde en büyük etkiye sahip kalite gereksinimleridir. Bu kalite gereksinimleri öğrenciler tarafından açıkça ifade edilmemektedir ve hiç beklenmemektedir. Fakat bu kalite gereksinimlerinin yerine getirilmesi daha fazla öğrenci memnuniyetini sağlar ve üniversitenin veya bölümün rakiplerine nazaran farklılaşmasına yani, çekici hale gelmesini sağlar. Yerine getirilmemesi ise öğrenci memnuniyetsizliğine yol açmamaktadır.

Son olarak geriye kalan 3'ü de kayıtsız kalınan kalite gereksinimleri olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bunlar: zengin bir merkezi kütüphanesinin olması, akademik personelin öğretim ve iletişim becerisinin iyi olması ve öğrenci işlerinin en uygun şekilde hızlı ve özenle yürütülmesidir. Öğrenciler bu gereksinimlerin karşılanıp karşılanmamasına kayıtsız kalmaktadır. Yani, bu gereksinimlerin karşılanıp karşılanmaması öğrenciler için bir anlam ifade etmemektedir, ne memnundur ne de memnuniyetsizdir. Dolayısıyla bu kalite gereksinimlerinin yerine getirilip getirilmemesini üniversite yönetimi olarak şimdilik dikkate almamalıdır.

Bu sonuçlara göre, ilk önce temel ve beklenen kalite gereksinimleri sonra çekici kalite gereksinimleri karşılanmalıdır. Bu yüzden üniversite ve bölümler belirlenen ve sınıflandırılan öğrencilerin temel ve beklenen kalite gereksinimlerini ihmal etmeden çekici kalite gereksinimlerini karşılayacak şekilde kendilerini geliştirmelidir. Bu üniversitenin ve bölümlerin kısıtlı kaynaklarını daha da etkin şekilde kullanmasını ve rakiplerine nazaran farklılaşmasını sağlayacaktır.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma üniversite veya bölüm yönetimine bu lisans programının kalitesini garanti altına almalarına ve daha da geliştirmelerine, bu doğrultuda kendi stratejilerini ve kararlarını almada ve geliştirmede yardımcı olacaktır. Ayrıca umut edebiliyoruz ki bu çalışma, gelecekte de Çocuk Eğitimi Lisans programının müşterisi olan öğrenciler açısından mevcut ve ideal bir durumu tespit etmek yoluyla bu programın kalitesini iyileştirmesine yardımcı olacaktır.

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Yükseköğretimde kalite paydaşları

Quality stakeholders in higher education

Ebru Albayrak³⁶, Aytekin Işman³⁷

Özet: Günümüzde bilginin hızla artışı ve gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte eğitim sisteminde bazı düzenlemelerin yapılması karşılanması zorunlu olan bir ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Bu düzenlemelerin bir parçasını da yükseköğretimde kalite süreçleri oluşturmaktadır. Kalite belirlenen ihtiyaçların tatmin edilme derecesine yönelik olarak ürün veya hizmeti etkileyen özelliklerin toplamı olarak tanımlanmıştır. Yükseköğretim kurumlarının eğitim-öğretim, araştırma faaliyetleri ve idari hizmetlerinin geliştirilebilmesinin sağlanması için Türkiye olarak ülke çapında kalite çalışmaları başlatılmıştır. Daha önceleri Avrupa'da başlatılmış olan bu çalışmalar ülkemizde de yakından takip edilerek sistemli bir şekilde uygulanmaktadır. Yükseköğretimde kalitenin sağlanması için hedef kitlesi, bu hizmeti verebilecek kişiler ve bu hizmeti vermede yardımcı olacak bağlantılar önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı yükseköğretimde kalite paydaş analizinin yapılmasıdır. Bir yükseköğretimde kalitenin sağlanmasında rol alan paydaşlar iç paydaş ve dış paydaş şeklinde ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Araştırmada bu paydaşların kimler olduğu ve hangi görevleri aldıkları ile ilgili bilgiler sunulmuş ve dünya çapında ve Türkiye'de kabul edilen kalite standartlarının paydaşlar açısından önemine değinilerek çalışmaya yönelik öneriler getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalite, Yükseköğretimde kalite, Yükseköğretimde kalite paydaşları

Abstract: Nowadays, along with the rapid increase of information and emerging technologies, some arrangements have become a need in the education system that must be met. A part of this embodiment consists of quality process in higher education. Quality is defined the sum of the characteristics that affect the product or service for the degree of satisfaction of the identified needs. For the development of education, research activities and administrative services of Higher education institutions some quality studies have been initiated in Turkey. These studies were initiated in Europe previously and nowadays our country is closely monitoring them and applying in a systematic way. To ensure quality in higher education, the target audience, who can provide this service and connections to provide help for the service is important. The aim of this study is to analyze quality stakeholders in higher education. In a higher education stakeholders involved in the provision of quality are divided into two groups as internal stakeholders and external stakeholders. In the study, the information that who are the stakeholders and what tasks they have is provided and referenced to the importance of quality standards for stakeholders in Turkey and worldwide and suggestions have been made.

Keywords: Quality, Quality in higher education, Quality stakeholders in higher education

³⁶ Arş. Gör., Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü

³⁷ Prof. Dr., Sakarya Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Dekanı

GİRİŞ

Ülkeler belli dönemlerde sahip oldukları özellikler sayesinde bazı fırsatlar yakalar. Türkiye de yükseköğrenimini geliştirme konusunda böyle bir fırsat yakalamıştır. Ülke nüfusunun çoğunu genç nüfusun oluşturması dolayısıyla bu gençlerin eğitimi ve ülkeye yararlı bireyler hale getirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu yüzden yükseköğretimin geliştirilmesi ve sistemli hale getirilmesi ülke açısından önemlidir. (Belenli ve diğerleri, 2011). Gelişim ve ilerlemenin sistemli hale getirilmesi amacıyla 1981 yılında Türkiye’de bulunan bütün üniversiteler Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK)’na bağlanarak bir çatı altında toplanmıştır. Bunun yanında geliştirilmiş ve uygulamaya konulmuş olan Yükseköğretim Kanunu, üniversiteleri yükseköğrenim eğitimi veren aynı zamanda araştırma faaliyetleri yürütülen kurumlar olarak tanımlamaktadır (Özer, Gür ve Küçükcan, 2011).

Yükseköğretim kurumlarının gelişimi için yapılan tüm faaliyetleri gerekli kılan bazı sebepler bulunmaktadır. Bunlar arasında bilgi ve iletişimde meydana gelen büyük çaplı gelişmeler, küreselleşme, siyasal, ekonomik, toplumsal, yönetsel ve hukuksal olarak bazı alanlardaki değişimlere de sebep olan dinamiklerdir (Nohutçu, 2011).

Yükseköğrenimin geliştirilmesi ülkemizde ve dünyada kalite kavramı ile yakından ilişkilendirilmiştir. Erişen’e (2003) göre kalite kavramı “*belirlenen ihtiyaçların tatmin edilme derecesine yönelik olarak ürün veya hizmeti etkileyen özelliklerin toplamı*”dır. Hızla gelişmekte olan dünyaya uyum sağlamak amacıyla gerekli niteliklere sahip insan gücü yetiştirebilecek kaliteye sahip eğitim kurumlarının oluşturulması gerekmektedir. Bu oluşma sürecinde Yükseköğretimde kalitenin sağlanması adına bazı prosedürler uygulanmaktadır. Bunlar, değerlendirme, denetim ve akreditasyondur (Özer, Gür ve Küçükcan, 2011).

Avrupa’da yükseköğretim kurumlarının ve kalite güvence ajanslarının kalite güvencesini sağlamak için ortak standartları ve ilkeleri ortaya koymak amacıyla ENQA tarafından hazırlanan Avrupa Yükseköğrenim Alanında Kalite Güvence İlke ve Standartları Kılavuzu 2005/2009 rehberi oluşturulmuştur. Bu rehberin Avrupa standartları ve temel ilkeleri aşağıda yer almaktadır (Elmas, 2012:48).

İç kalite güvencesinin Avrupa standartları ve temel ilkeleri:

- Kalite güvencesi için politika ve prosedürler
- Program ve kazanımların onaylanması, izlenmesi ve gözden geçirilmesi
- Öğrencilerin değerlendirilmesi
- Öğretim elemanının kalite güvencesi
- Öğrenme kaynakları ve öğrencilere sağlanan destek
- İletişim ve bilgi sistemleri
- Kamunun bilgilendirilmesi

Dış kalite güvencesinin Avrupa standartları ve temel ilkeleri:

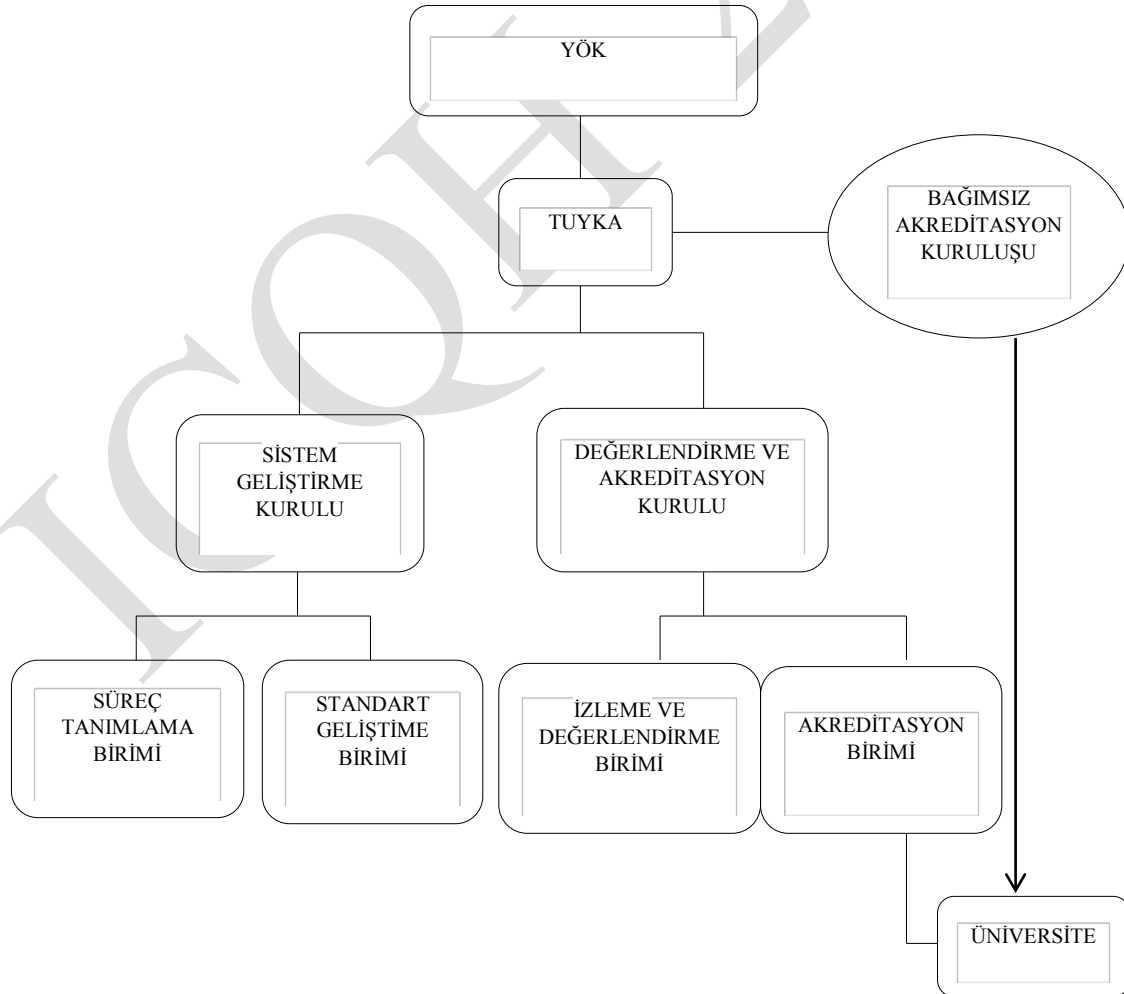
- Dış kalite güvencesi süreçlerinin gelişimi
- Karar kriterleri
- Amaca uygun süreçler
- Raporlama
- İç kalite güvencesi prosedürlerinin kullanımı
- İzleme prosedürleri
- Periyodik gözden geçirmeler
- Sistem çapında analizler

Dış kalite güvence ajansları için Avrupa standartları:

- Yükseköğretim için dış kalite güvencesi yöntemlerinin kullanımı
- Resmi statü
- Etkinlikler
- Kaynaklar
- Görev bildirisi
- Bağımsızlık
- Kuruluşlar tarafından kullanılan dış kalite güvencesi kriterleri ve süreçleri
- Güvenirlilik sağlama yöntemleri

Geçmişten bugüne Yükseköğretimin Yönetimi için dünyanın çeşitli yerlerinde bir takım modeller geliştirildiğini görmekteyiz. Bu modeller Kuzey Amerika ülkelerindeki iş yönetimi modelinden Kıta Avrupası'nın "meslektaşlar yönetimi" (collegial) modeli arasında çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Bu modeller arasında ülkeler en iyisini seçmeye çalışmakta ve daha çok "girişimci" üniversite modeli diye adlandırılan bir modele yönelmektedirler. ABD ve Kanada'nın kullandığı İş Yönetimi Modelinde yönetim tümüyle üniversite dışından atanan üyelerden oluşmakta ve bu üyeler üniversitenin başkan ve akademik birim yöneticilerinin seçilmelerinde önemli bir rol almaktadırlar. Finlandiya, Yunanistan, Fransa, Almanya, İsviçre, Japonya ise "Meslektaşlar Yönetimi Modeli"ni kullanmışlardır. Bu yönetim şeklinde adından da anlaşılacağı gibi akademik yöneticiler meslektaşlar arası seçimle belirlenmektedir. Ancak bu yöneticilerin yetkileri sınırlı bırakılmıştır. Almanya, Fransa, İsviçre gibi diğer bazı ülkelerde önce seçiciler kurulu üyeleri belirlenmekte ve Rektör bu üyeler tarafından atanmaktadır. İngiltere, Avustralya ve Hollanda'nın tercih ettiği "Girişimci Model"de üniversite içi ve dışından belirlenen üyelerin oluşturduğu idari ve mali sorumluluğu alan ve rektör atama yetkisi olan bir yönetim kurulu ve akademik yönetimi gerçekleştiren üniversite senatosu söz konusudur. Bu modeller arasında girişimci model yönetim modeli ile meslektaşlık modeli arasında melez bir model olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu model ile; Üniversitenin işlerini yürütmeye birtakım baskıların sebep olacağı engellerin aşılması, Üniversite dışından katılan ve alanlarında profesyonel olmuş uzmanların katkılarıyla üniversite için verimliliğin artırılması ile bazı dış paydaşların işbirliğinin üniversite gelirlerini artırması Üniversitede işlerin yürütülme biçimi ve gerçekleştirilen faaliyetlerin meşru olması ve şeffaflaştırılması düşünülmüştür (YÖK, 2007).

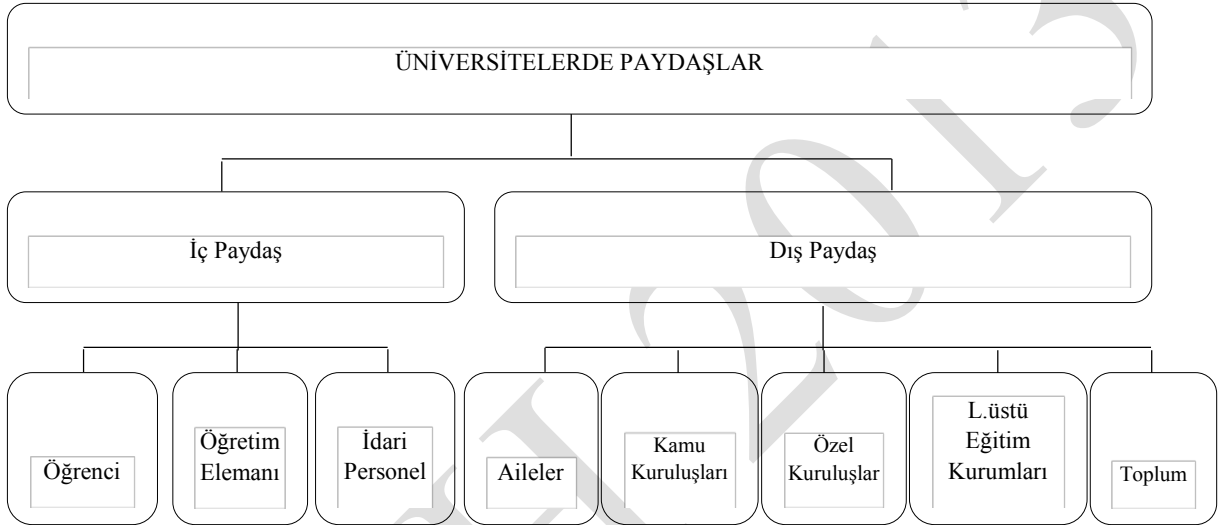
Ülkemizde kalitelileştirme adımlarını sistemli bir şekilde yürütebilmek için Türkiye Yükseköğretim Kalite Güvence Ajansı (TUYKA) kurulmuştur. Bu ajans Kalite Güvence Sistemi'nin merkezi yapısını oluşturmaktadır ve YÖK'e bağlı çalışmaktadır. Bu kurul bağımsız akreditasyon kuruluşlarının yetkilendirilmesi ve çalışma ilkeleri ile ilgilenir (Belenli ve diğerleri, 2011).



Şekil 1: TUYKA'nın öngörülen şematik yapısı (Belenli ve diğerleri, 2011:130)

Yükseköğretimin parçalarını oluşturan kişi ve kurumlar olarak paydaşlar program ile etkileşim halinde olan bireyler (öğrenci ya da mezunlar), Toplumsal Birimler (İşveren, Meslek Odaları ,Dernekler...), Program Yürütücüleridir (Akademik ve Diğer Bölüm Personelleri...) (Ünal ve Şahbaz, 2012).

Eğitim sistemlerinin girdi, çıktı ve paydaşları endüstriyel işletmelerde olduğu gibi kesin ve belirgin değildir. Sisteme ait bazı öğeler birden fazla konumda (örneğin hem paydaş hem de girdi) yer almaktadır. Bunun için bir eğitim kurumunun iç ve dış paydaşları sınıflandırılmalıdır (Serin ve Aytekin, 2009:88). Bu sınıflandırma Şekil 2'de verilmiştir;



Şekil 2: Üniversitelerde Paydaşlar (Serin ve Aytekin, 2009).

Yükseköğretimde hem öğrenciler hem öğretim elemanları, hem veliler hem de işverenler paydaştır. Öğrenciler müşteri gibi düşünüldüğünde, öğretim üyeleri, üst yönetim ve idari kadro tedarikçi olarak hizmet verir. Öğrenciler öğretim üyelerinden öğretim ve eğitim hizmeti alan, üst yönetim ve idari kadrolardan derslik, laboratuvar, kütüphane, yemekhane gibi fiziksel mekanlardan yararlanma hizmeti alan müşterilerdir. Öğretim elemanları bir taraftan hizmet sağlayan tedarikçi iken, diğer taraftan üst yönetim ve diğer destek hizmetleri birimlerinden hizmet alan müşteri konumundadırlar. Öğretim elemanları ve öğrenciler yükseköğretim kurumunun "iç müşterisi" olarak adlandırılabilir (Türker, 2003). Eğitim kurumlarının dış müşterileri ise ürünü alan kesimlerdir. Üniversiteler, kamu ve özel kuruluşlar, veliler, sanayi, meslek odaları ve veliler "dış müşteriler" dir. Dış müşteriler aynı zamanda hedeflerin belirlenmesine yönelik görüşlerine başvurulabilecek kurum veya kuruluşlardır (Serin ve Aytekin, 2009). Burada müşteri kavramı aynı zamanda paydaş olarak da kullanılmaktadır.

Tablo1. Paydaş, üretici ve paydaşın sistem içerisindeki konumu (Canbulut ve ark., 2001:53)

• Paydaş	Üretici	Paydaşın Sistemdeki Konumu
Öğrenciler	Öğretim elemanları, yöneticiler (Dekan, bölüm başkanları, yardımcıları, yönetim kurulu)	Eğitim öğretim sürecinin doğrudan ve temel müşterisi, sistemin bir elemanı
Öğretim elemanları	Yöneticiler	Eğitim öğretim sürecinin gerçekleştirilmesini sağlayan, aynı zamanda sistemin temel elemanı olan kişiler, yönetimin temel müşterisi
İdari personel	Yönetim	Sürecin gerçekleştirilmesini sağlayan sistem elemanları, yönetimin müşterisi
Aileler	Okul Sistemi	Sürecin dolaylı müşterileri (dış), aynı zamanda dış sistemin bir elemanı
İşveren (Kamu-Özel)	Okul Sistemi	Sürecin dolaylı müşterileri (dış) aynı zamanda eğitim sisteminin içerisinde bulunduğu geniş sistemin elemanı
Lisansüstü Eğitim Kurumları	Okul Sistemi	Dış sistemin elemanı ve sürecin dolaylı müşterisi

Bu tabloda yer alan paydaş görüşleri eğitim amaçları program yeterliliklerini belirlemede ve programların içerik ve yapıları güncellenerek, ders planları oluşturmada en önemli kaynaklardan biridir. Paydaş görüşlerini alırken geliştirilen anketlerde ise öncelikli olarak nasıl bir mezun beklentisinin olduğu, bu mezunların bilgi, beceri ve yetkinlikleri açısından özelliklerinin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Alınacak bu görüşler ise Odak Grup Çalışmaları, (öğrenci, öğretim elemanları ve araştırma görevlileri ile), Survey Yöntemi ve Yazılı Soru Sorma Tekniği, Toplantılar, Yüz yüze Görüşmeler, Eleman Arama İlanlarının İncelenmesi, Swot Analizi; Güçlü yanlar-Zayıf yanlar-Fırsatlar-Tehditler ve Delphi Tekniği uygulanabilir (Ünal ve Şahbaz, 2012).

Bu yöntemlere bir örnek vermek gerekirse; Survey yöntemi ile öğrenci ve mezun memnuniyetine yönelik yapılan bir çalışmada öğrencilerin akademik anlamda öğretim elemanı ve öğrenci işlerinin yetersizliği gibi konulardan dolayı, sosyal anlamda ise etkinlik, sosyal faaliyetler ve kampüsün bazı olanakları sağlayamamasından doğan memnuniyetsizlikleri yaşadığı, mezunların lisansüstü eğitim imkânlarının yeterli olmayışı, kongre sempozyum düzenlenmemesi, mezunların akademik anlamda işe yerleştirilmesine yönelik birimin olmayışı gibi ve sosyal anlamda mezunlar derneğinin olmaması, mezunların faaliyetlerden haberdar edilmemesi gibi sebeplerden dolayı memnuniyetsizlik yaşandığı bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır (Görener, 2013).

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Yükseköğretimde kalitenin sağlanması adına geçmişten bugüne birçok model tasarlanmış, bazı standart ve prosedürler belirlenmiştir. Bütün bunlarda amaç Yükseköğretimin görevini en iyi şekilde yerine getirmesidir. Ancak bunu gerçekleştirirken iç ve dış paydaşlarının görev tanımları ve birbirleriyle olan işbirliği ve uyumunun önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Bu işbirliği ve uyumun sağlanmasında ise belirlenen standartların sağlanmasına yönelik girişimlerin hızlandırılması ve bu süreçte gerekli değerlendirmelerin yapılması önemli görülmektedir.

Yükseköğretimde iç paydaşlar olan mezunların dış paydaşların aldığı ürün olması bu işbirliğinin sağlanmasında bir temel oluşturmaktadır. O halde, öğrencilerin, öğretim elemanlarının ve işverenlerin istekleri göz önüne alınarak planlar, hedefler ve süreçler oluşturulmalı, bunlar uygulanmalı, izlenmeli, ölçülmeli ve sürekli iyileştirme için gerekli önlemler alınmalıdır (Türker, 2003). Ayrıca eğitimin niteliğinin artırılması için mezunlarla iletişim halinde olmak amaçlı kurulan Mezun İzleme Sistemlerinin (Ünal ve Şahbaz, 2012) geliştirilmesinin önem taşıdığı düşünülmektedir.

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ⁱ 'Speculation' is used here in reference to Igor Stravinsky's idea of poetic making as speculation: "The phenomenon of music is nothing more than a phenomenon of speculation. There is nothing in this expression that should frighten you. It simply presupposes that the basis of musical creation is a preliminary feeling-out, a will moving first in an abstract realm with the object of giving shape to something concrete" (1947, 28).

ⁱⁱ The view that takes cultural narratives as the necessary condition for the meaningfulness of architectural experience is well exemplified in the writings of Marco Frascari and Dalibor Vesely. Underlying both authors' thinking on the value and role of cultural narrative is what Gunter Bandmann calls 'a wider nexus of ideas' as the source of any meaningful making in the broader space of culture. "To say that a work of art has a meaning is point to something, to some arrangement within a wider nexus of ideas that transcend the material and formal organization of the work of art. The realm of artistic is transcended in that the work of art comes to be understood as a metaphor, as a representative, as the material emanation of something else" (Bandmann 1951, 19). See also Frascari 1984 and 1991, and Vesely 2004.

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Sağlık hizmetleri meslek yüksekokul öğrencilerinin çevresel sorunlara yönelik tutumu

Vocational School of Health Students' Attitudes Towards to Environmental Problems

Cemile Dede*, Nursan Çınar**

** Sakarya Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu*

*** Sakarya Üniversitesi Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı*

Amaç: Araştırma, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokul öğrencilerinin çevre sorunlarına yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı olarak yapılan çalışmanın örneklemini 2013-2014 yılı güz yarıyılında Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda öğrenim gören ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü 272 öğrenci oluşturdu.

Veriler, "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve Güven tarafından geliştirilen "Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği" ile elde edildi. Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği 3'lü likert tipi derecelendirilen toplam 45 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Öğrencilerin olumlu maddelere verdikleri "katılıyorum" şeklindeki yanıtlara 2 puan, "katılmıyorum" şeklindeki yanıtlara 0 puan ve "kararsızım" şeklindeki yanıtlara ise 1 puan verilmiştir. Olumsuz maddelerde ise bu puanlama ters şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük puan 0, en yüksek puan ise 90'dır. Veriler SPSS programında; Cronbach Alpha, yüzdelik, ortalama, standart sapma ve Independent Samples test.

Sonuç: Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %81.6'sı (n=222) kız, %18.4'ü (n=50) erkek ve yaş ortalaması ($X=19.4\pm 12.33$, min=17, max=38) olarak belirlendi. Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeğinin Cronbach Alpha katsayısı örneklem grubumuz için .82 olarak bulundu. Ölçeğin puan ortalaması ($X= 64.54\pm 10.20$, min=21, max=85) olarak saptandı. Cinsiyetle ölçek puanı arasında bir ilişkiye rastlanmadı ($t= 1.090, p=0.277$).

Tartışma: Öğrencilerin çevresel sorunlara yönelik tutumlarının ölçekte bulunan maddelere göre değişiklik gösterdiği ve tutumların orta düzeyin biraz üzerinde olduğu tesbit edildi. Çevresel risklere ve olası sonuçlarına yönelik eğitim faaliyetlerinin artırılması yararlı olacaktır.

Key words: Çevresel konular, Çevresel sorunlar tutum ölçeği, Üniversite Öğrencileri

Abstract

Objectives: This study has been conducted to identify the Vocational School of Health Sciences' students' attitudes towards environmental issues.

Materials and Methods:

The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 272 volunteer students at Sakarya University Vocational School of Health Sciences in the 2013-2014 fall semester.

Data were obtained by using "Personal Information Form" and "Environmental Problems Attitudes Scale". Environmental Problems Attitudes Scale consists of total 45 items that are rated on a 3-point Likert-type. Among the responses to the positive items; 2 point, 0 point and 1 point was given to the "agree" responses, "disagree" responses and "undecided" responses, respectively. This scoring was carried out in the opposite way at the negative items. The lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 0 while the highest score is 90. Data were evaluated by using Cronbach Alpha, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Independent Samples test analysis in SPSS.

Results: 81.6% (n = 222) of the surveyed students were female, 18.4% (n = 50) were male and the mean age was ($X = 19.04 \pm 12.33$, min = 17, max = 38), respectively. The Cronbach alpha value of Environmental Problems Attitudes Scale was .82 for our sample group. The mean score of the scale was determined as ($X = 64.54 \pm 10.20$, min = 21, max = 85). A significant correlation was not determined between gender and scale scores ($t = 1.090$, $p = 0.277$).

Conclusion: Attitudes of the students towards environmental problems showed differences according to scale items and attitudes were found to be slightly above the middle level. Increasing the training programs for environmental risks and the possible consequences will be beneficial.

Key words: Environmental issues, Environmental Problems Attitudes Scale, University Students

Giriş

Günümüzde sağlıklı bir çevrede yaşamak, temel insan haklarından biri olarak kabul edilmekte ve insanlığın en büyük görevlerinden birinin gelecek nesillere yaşanacak bir çevre bırakmak olduğu düşünülmektedir (Uzun ve Sağlam 2005). Yüzyıllardır kendiliğinden işlevini sürdüren çevre dengesi artık bu işlevi göremeyecek şekilde bozulmaya yüz tutmuştur (Kaya, Akıllı, Sezek 2009). Sağlıklı bir toplumun temel koşullarından birinin de doğal, kültürel ve estetik çevrenin korunması olduğu vurgulanmaktadır (Altın, Bacanlı, Yıldız 2002).

Çevre sorunlarının ciddiyeti düşünüldüğünde, bu tutumların bireylere daha okul öncesi dönemden başlanarak yükseköğretimin tamamını kapsayan süreçte kazandırılması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır (Güven 2013).

Eğitimde olumlu tutumlar ve davranış geliştirme amacına ilişkin çeşitli çevresel tutum ölçekleri geliştirilmekte, bu ölçekler uygulanarak çeşitli görüş, yorum ve sonuçlar sunulmaktadır. Kaynaklara bakıldığında çok sayıda çevresel tutum ölçeklerine rastlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma Güven (2013) tarafından geliştirilen “Çevresel sorunlar tutum ölçeği” kullanılarak Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokul öğrencilerinin çevre sorunlarına yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem

Tanımlayıcı olarak yapılan çalışmanın örneklemini 2013-2014 yılı güz yarıyılında Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu’nda öğrenim gören ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü 272 öğrenci oluşturdu.

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Bulgular

Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %81.6'sı (n=222) kız, %18.4'ü (n=50) erkek ve yaş ortalaması ($X=19.4 \pm 12.33$, min=17, max=38) olarak belirlendi. Öğrencilerin Çevre sorunlarına yönelik Tutum Ölçeği Maddelerine Verdikleri Cevapların Dağılımı Tablo I de görülmektedir.

Tablo 1: Öğrencilerin Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği Maddelerine Verdikleri Cevapların Dağılımı

ÇEVRE SORUNLARINA YÖNELİK TUTUM ÖLÇEĞİ İFADELER		KATILIYORUM		KARARSIZIM		KATILMIYORUM	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Çevre sorunlarının nasıl ortaya çıktığını merak ediyorum.	185	68	44	16.2	43	15.8
2	Çevre sorunlarının asıl kaynağının eğitimsizlik sonucu oluşan zihniyet olduğunun bilincindeyim.	215	79	32	11.8	25	9.2
3	Bazen doğa olaylarının da çevre sorunlarına neden olduğunu fark ettim.	202	74.3	53	19.5	17	6.2
4	Dünyanın diğer ülkelerinde bazı insanların aç kalması, yiyecek besin maddesi bulamaması beni çok derinden etkiliyor.	229	84.2	31	11.4	12	4.4
5	Çevre sorunlarını gidermeye yönelik bir çalışma yapma ya da proje üretme niyetinde değilim.	65	23.9	134	49.3	73	26.8
6	Çağımızda toprak kirlenmesine neden olan olaylar pek fazla ilgimi çekmiyor.	53	19.5	76	27.9	143	52.6
7	Asit yağmurlarının neden olduğu çevresel sorunlarla ilgili bilgi sahibi değilim.	108	39.7	87	32	77	28.3
8	Su kirliliğinin insanlara olduğu kadar diğer canlılara da büyük zararlar verdiğinin farkındayım.	248	91.2	15	5.5	9	3.3
9	Günümüzde karşı karşıya kaldığımız çevre sorunlarını çok önemli buluyorum.	231	84.9	35	12.9	6	2.2
10	Radyoaktif kirlenmenin insan sağlığına etkisini düşündükçe nükleer santraller konusunda çok daha fazla kaygılanıyorum.	186	68.4	68	25	18	6.6
11	Sanayi kuruluşlarının yol açtığı kirlilik beni her geçen gün biraz daha fazla huzursuz ediyor.	194	71.3	62	22.8	16	5.9

12	Hava kirliliğinin ne denli büyük çevre felaketlerine yol açtığının farkındayım.	222	81.6	39	14.3	11	4
13	Çevre sorunlarını önlemede çevre eğitiminin çokta gerekli olduğunu zannetmiyorum.	167	61.4	52	19.1	53	19.5
14	Çevre kurum ve kuruluşlarının (TEMA, ÇEVKO vb) çalışmalarının takdir ediyorum.	188	69.1	54	19.9	30	11
15	Erozyon olayının abartıldığı kadar büyük ölçekli olmadığı kanısındayım.	49	18	89	32.7	134	49.3
16	Sanayi kuruluşlarının çevreye zarar verdiği fikrinde değilim.	33	12.1	43	15.8	196	72.1
17	Cadde, sokak ve evlerin çok fazla ışıklandırılmasından rahatsız oluyorum.	90	33.1	74	27.2	108	39.7
18	Toprak kirliliğinin endişe verici düzeye ulaştığının bilincindeyim.	187	68.8	61	22.4	24	8.8
19	Kendi hayat tarzımda yaptığım küçücük değişikliklerin bile çevreyi doğrudan etkilediğini bildiğim için davranışlarıma özen gösteriyorum.	209	76.8	45	16.5	18	6.6
20	Çevre sorunlarının yerel değil küresel olduğu fikrini savunuyorum.	164	60.3	89	32.7	19	7
21	Sürdürülebilir kalkınma ile ilgili faaliyetleri onaylıyorum.	169	62.1	86	31.6	17	6.2
22	Her türlü çevresel faaliyette etkin görev almaktan zevk duyuyorum.	139	51.1	106	39	27	9.9
23	Sera etkisi ve küresel ısınmanın gezegenimizin sonunu getirmesinden korkuyorum.	183	67.3	72	26.5	17	6.2
24	Günün birinde içmek için bile temiz su bulamamaktan tedirginim.	216	79.4	41	15.1	15	5.5
25	Zaman geçtikçe daha fazla sayıda ormanımızı yitireceğimize tedirginim.	226	83,1	35	12.9	11	4
26	Bireysel olarak aldığım tedbirlerin çevre sorunlarını önleyebileceğinden emin değilim.	122	44.9	101	37.1	49	18
27	Çevredeki kirliliğinin kentleşme sonucu oluştuğunu düşünmüyorum.	84	30.9	87	32	101	37.1
28	Herhangi bir ürünü satın alırken geri dönüşümlü olanları almayı tercih ediyorum.	138	50.7	98	36	36	13.2
29	Teknolojik gelişme ve bilimsel icatların çevre sorunlarını çok kısa bir sürede çözeceği inancındayım.	92	33.8	125	46	55	20.2
30	Günümüz yaşam standartlarının hava kirliliğine neden olması beni çok üzüyor.	212	77.9	46	16.9	14	5.1
31	Sanayi kuruluşlarının çevresel etki değerlendirme raporu hazırlamalarını uygun bulmuyorum.	102	37.5	94	34.6	76	27.9
32	Ozon tabakasının her geçen yıl biraz daha incelmesinden ciddi şekilde endişeliyim.	191	70.2	61	22.4	20	7.4

33	Çevre sorunlarını önlemek için gerekirse ulaşabildiğim herkesle görüşmeyi düşünüyorum.	120	44.1	102	37.5	50	18.4
34	Ne pahasına olursa olsun turizm faaliyetlerinin artmasını ve turizmin gelişmesi gerekliliğine inanıyorum.	126	46.3	87	32.0	59	21.7
35	Dünyadaki en büyük problemlerden birinin katı atıklar olduğu ayrımını yapabiliyorum.	186	68.4	64	23.5	22	8.1
36	Küresel çevre sorunlarının türlerin yok oluşuna neden olduğunun farkındayım.	221	81.2	37	13.6	14	5.1
37	İnsanların neden olduğu deniz, göl ve akarsulardaki kirlilik beni oldukça rahatsız ediyor.	215	79.0	39	14.3	18	6.6
38	Bir gün hava kirliliğine bağlı ciddi bir rahatsızlık geçirmekten korkuyorum.	199	73.2	53	19.5	20	7.4
39	Asit yağmurlarının neden olduğu çevresel sorunları ilgiyle takip ediyorum.	127	46.7	96	35.3	49	18.0
40	Erozyon ile kaybedilen topraklar beni oldukça endişelendiriyor.	168	61.8	78	28.7	26	9.6
41	Çevre sorunlarına yönelik çalışma ve etkinliklere katılmayı vakit kaybı olarak görüyorum.	83	30.5	51	18.8	138	50.7
42	Bir ürünü satın alırken çevreye yönelik işaretler taşıyıp taşımadığına bakmayı alışkanlık haline getirdim.	119	43.8	104	38.2	49	18.0
43	Ülkelerin gelişmesi ve diğer ülkeler ile rekabet edebilecek duruma gelmesi için çevresel kaynaklarını sonuna kadar kullanmasını kabul edilebilir buluyorum.	116	42.6	88	32.4	68	25.0
44	Çevre sorunlarının bir süreç sonucunda oluştuğunu düşünmüyorum.	104	38.2	78	28.7	90	33.1
45	Gürültünün de bir çeşit kirlilik olduğunu düşündüğüm için buna neden olacak davranışları göstermekten rahatsız oluyorum.	197	72.4	55	20.2	20	7.4

Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği; Ortalama 64.54, Standart Sapma 10.20, Min 21, Max 85, Scala á: 0,82

Öğrencilerin “Çevre Sorunlarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği” ne verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde Yüzdeler olarak en fazla katılıyorum cevabı verilen maddelerin sırası ile %91.2 (n=248) “Su kirliliğinin insanlara olduğu kadar diğer canlılara da büyük zararlar verdiğinin farkındayım”, %79,4 (216) “Günün birinde içmek için bile temiz su bulamamaktan tedirginim”, %79 (n=215) “İnsanların neden olduğu deniz, göl ve akarsulardaki kirlilik beni oldukça rahatsız ediyor” olduğu saptandı. En fazla katılmıyorum cevabı verilen maddelerin

sırası ile %72.1 (n=196) “Sanayi kuruluşlarının çevreye zarar verdiği fikrinde değilim”, %52.6 (n=143) “Çağımızda toprak kirlenmesine neden olan olaylar pek fazla ilgimi çekmiyor”, %50.7 (n=138) “Çevre sorunlarına yönelik çalışma ve etkinliklere katılmayı vakit kaybı olarak görüyorum” olduğu görüldü.

Öğrencilerin en fazla kararsız kaldıkları maddeler incelendiğinde sırası ile %49.3 (n=134) “Bazen doğa olaylarının da çevre sorunlarına neden olduğunu fark ettim”, %39 (n= 106), “Her türlü çevresel faaliyette etkin görev almaktan zevk duyuyorum”, %37.5 (n=102) “Çevre sorunlarını önlemek için gerekirse ulaşabildiğim herkesle görüşmeyi düşünüyorum” olduğu belirlendi.

Ölçeğin puan ortalaması ($X=64.54\pm 10.20$, min=21, max=85) olarak saptandı. Cinsiyetle ölçek puanı arasında bir ilişkiye rastlanmadı ($t= 1.090$, $p=0.277$).

Tartışma

Çevreye yönelik geliştirilen tutumlar, çevre sorunlarından kaynaklanan korku, kızgınlık, çevreye yönelik değer yargıları ve çevre sorunlarının çözümüne hazır bulunuşluk gibi, bireylerin çevreye yararlı davranışları ile olumlu veya olumsuz tavır ve düşüncelerinin tamamıdır (Erten 2005). Günümüzde yaşanan çeşitli çevre sorunlarının artık sınır tanımaz bir hal alıp küresel boyutlara ulaşması bu konuda acil önlemler alınması gerektiği sonucunu doğurmuştur.

Öğrencilerin “Çevresel Sorunlara yönelik Tutum Ölçeği”nden aldıkları puan dağılımı tablo 1’de gösterilmiştir. Özellikle güncel olan ve popülerliğini koruyan konuların öğrencilerin daha fazla dikkatini çekmekte olduğu görülmektedir. Özmen ve arkadaşlarının (2005) çevreye yönelik tutumu belirlemeyi amaçladığı çalışmalarında, çevresel tutum ölçeğine verilen cevapların öğrenciden öğrenciye ve konuya göre değiştiği görülmüştür. Çalışmada ölçekte yer alan, güncel olan ve popülerliğini koruyan konuları içeren maddelerin, öğrencilerin daha fazla dikkatini çektiği ve bu maddelerin tutum puan ortalamalarının diğer maddelerin puan ortalamalarından daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Diğer bir çalışmada Erol (2005) sınıf öğretmenliği 2. sınıf öğrencilerinin çevre ve çevre sorunlarına karşı ilgi ve tutumları ile çevre hakkındaki bilgilerini incelemiştir. Araştırmacı çalışmasında 3 bölümden oluşan bir anket kullanmış ve araştırma sonuçları ile üniversite

öğrencilerinin çevre ve çevre sorunlarına karşı tutumlarının bulunmasına karşılık, bu tutumların zayıf olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Çalışmada dikkat çekici bir bulgu da öğrencilerin ölçek maddeleri arasında en fazla oranda kararsız kaldıkları maddelerin “Her türlü çevresel faaliyette etkin görev almaktan zevk duyuyorum”, “Çevre sorunlarını önlemek için gerekirse ulaşabildiğim herkesle görüşmeyi düşünüyorum” “Çevre sorunlarını gidermeye yönelik bir çalışma yapma ya da proje üretme niyetinde değilim” maddelerinin yer aldığı görüldü. Bu sonuç bize öğrencilerin çevre sorunlarının çözümünde ki hazır bulunuşluklarının eksik olduğunu düşündürdü. Özellikle konu ile ilgili eğitimlerde bu noktanın üzerinde durulması gerekmektedir.

Çalışmada; cinsiyet ile çevre sorunlarına yönelik tutum ölçeği puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanmamıştır. Çınar ve arkadaşlarının (2010) çalışmasında da cinsiyet ile çevre tutum ölçeği puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkiye rastlanmadığı belirtilmiştir. Ek ve arkadaşlarının (2009) çalışmasında kız öğrencilerin çevresel tutum ölçeğinden aldıkları puan ortalaması erkeklerden yüksek bulunmuştur. Bir diğer çalışmada ise kız öğrencilerin erkek öğrencilere göre çevre konusunda daha fazla oranda bilgileri olduğu ve daha duyarlı oldukları saptanmıştır (Özdemir ve ark.2004).

Sonuç ve Öneriler

Öğrencilerin çevresel sorunlara yönelik tutumlarının ölçekte bulunan maddelere göre değişiklik gösterdiği ve tutumların orta düzeyin biraz üzerinde olduğu tespit edildi. Çevresel risklere ve olası sonuçlarına yönelik eğitim faaliyetlerinin artırılması yararlı olacaktır.

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Hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarının karşılaştırılması

Scientific Attitude Comparison of Bachelor and Master Nursing Students

Nursan Çınar* Dilek Köse* Sevin Altınkaynak*

**Sakarya Üniversitesi Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, Sakarya, Türkiye*
**Sakarya University School of Health, Child Health and Nursing Department, Sakarya, Turkey*

Özet

Amaç: Araştırma, hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarının karşılaştırılması amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı olarak yapılan çalışmanın örneklemini 2013-2014 yılı güz yarıyılında Hemşirelik Bölümü lisans ve lisansüstü öğrenim gören ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü 353 öğrenci oluşturdu. Veriler, “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve Battal ve Gürkan (1998) tarafından geliştirilen “Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği” ile elde edildi. Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği 4’lük likert tipi derecelendirilen toplam 22 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük puan 22 ve en yüksek puan 88’dir. Ortalama puanın 4’e yaklaşması öğrencilerin bilimsel tutum düzeylerinin yükselmesi, 1’e yaklaşması ise düşmesi şeklinde yorumlanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler yüzdelik, ortalamalar, Mann-Whitney U testi kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %81.3’ü (n=287) kız, %18.7’si (n=66) erkek ve yaş ortalaması ($X=21.05 \pm 2.15$, min=17, max=32) olarak belirlendi. Bilimsel tutum ölçeğinin Cronbach Alpha katsayısı örneklem grubumuz için .72 olarak bulundu. Ölçeğin puan ortalaması ($X=64.83 \pm 6.78$, min=34, max=84) olarak saptandı. Eğitim düzeyi ile ölçekten alınan toplam puan karşılaştırıldığında aralarında anlamlı fark olduğu belirlendi ($U=2897.00$ $Z=-2.449$ $p=0,014$). Lisansüstü öğrenim gören öğrencilerin bilimsel tutum toplam puan ortalamalarının ($X= 67.64 \pm 5.67$), lisans öğrenim gören öğrencilerin puan ortalamalarından yüksek olduğu bulundu ($X= 64.62 \pm 6.82$).

Sonuç: Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eğitim düzeyinin artması ile bilimsel tutum puanlarının arttığı belirlendi. Lisans düzeyinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum düzeylerinin yükseltilmesi ve geliştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilimsel tutum, Hemşirelik öğrencileri, Yüksek lisans hemşirelik öğrencileri

Abstract

Objective: Research was conducted to compare scientific attitudes of graduate and undergraduate nursing students.

Materials and Methods: The sample of identifier study was consisted of 353 volunteer participants who educated in the Department of Nursing undergraduate and graduate in the fall semester of 2013-2014.

Data was obtained thru "Personal Information Form" and "Scientific Attitude Scale" developed by Battal and Grgan (1998). Scientific Attitude Scale consists of 22 items which is rated 4-point Likert-type. The lowest score is 22 and the highest score is 88 can be taken from the scale. Average score closer to 4 has been interpreted as rise of students' scientific attitudes levels, closer to 1 is fall. The obtained data were evaluated percentages, averages and using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: Students who participated in the study were identified as 81.3% (n = 287) female, 18.7% (n = 66) male and the mean age ($X = 21.05 \pm 2.15$, min = 17, max = 32). Cronbach's alpha coefficient of scientific sampling scale was found.as 72 for our group. The mean score of scale was determined as ($X = 64.83 \pm 6.78$, min = 34, max = 84). When compared level of education and total score obtained from the scale, significant difference was determined ($U = 2897.00$ $Z = -2.449$, $P = 0.014$). Scientific attitude total average score of master students were found ($X = 67.64 \pm 5.67$) higher than the bachelors' average scores ($X = 64.62 \pm 6.82$).

Conclusion: Scientific attitude scores increase together with the level increase of nursing students' education were determined. Studies should be done towards to undergraduate students' level rise and development of scientific attitude.

Key words: Scientific attitude, Nursing students, Master nursing students

Giriş:

Bilimsel tutum, bireyin karşılaştığı sorunları, olayları ve durumları kendi düşüncelerinden, elinden geldiği ölçüde ayırıp eldeki mantıksal verilere dayanarak yorumlayabilmesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Birçok özellik bakımından diğer insanlardan ayrılan bilimsel tutuma sahip olan insanlar; araştırmacı ve eleştirci özelliğe sahip olup önyargıların ve dogmatik inanç sisteminin etkisinde kalmazlar. Bu bireyler, mesleğindeki ve çevredeki olumsuz durumları tanıma ve çözme

isteğinde olup bunun için çözüm yolları arama çabası içine girerler. Sececeği çözümü inançla uygularken çözümü eleştirecek olanların görüşlerine de değer verirler. Bilimsel tutumlar, bireyin başarılı olmasını sağlamanın yanı sıra düşüncesini de etkileyerek gelişimini sürekli kılar (Başaran 1978; Demirbaş ve Yağbasan 2005).

Hemşirelik bilimi; alanı ile ilgili teorik bilginin, pratiğin, araştırmanın ve eğitimin birbiriyle ilişkisinin bir sonucudur (Karadağ ve Uçan 2006; Karagözoğlu 2005). Hemşirelikte uygulamalı bilim yaklaşımı, teori ve uygulama arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koyar ve teorinin uygulamaya geçirilmesiyle hayat bulur. Uygulama ortamlarında yapılan hemşirelik araştırmaları, hemşirelerin yaptıkları uygulamaları eleştirel olarak değerlendirme becerilerini geliştirmelerine olanak sağlar ve uygulamalarını bilimsel bilgiye dayandırma kültürünü oluşturur (Karagözoğlu 2006). Oluşan bu kültür, kanıta dayalı hemşirelik uygulamaları ile etkili ve kaliteli bir hemşirelik bakımın sağlanmasında, insan sağlığının korunmasında ve bunun anlaşılmasında büyük önem taşır (Blenskinsop 2003; Bayık 2004).

Hemşirelerin, hasta bakım uygulamalarını bilimsel temellere dayandırmasında eğitimleri sırasında kazandıkları bilimsel tutumları önemlidir. Hemşirelerin alışılmış tekrarlanan kalıpların dışına çıkarak, araştırmanın önemini sezerek, farkındalık geliştirerek, güdülerini harekete geçirerek olumlu tutum ve davranış geliştirmesinin uzun bir süreç olabileceği unutulmamalıdır (Thompson ve ark. 2001). Bu nedenle, hemşirelik öğrencilerine, araştırmanın önemi, araştırma kullanma ve bilimsel yaklaşım süreci öğretilmeli, farkındalık ve olumlu tutum kazandırılmalıdır (Royle ve Byle 1998).

Hemşirelik lisansüstü eğitim yapan hemşirelerin bilimsel araştırma yaparak yeni bilgilere erişmesi, bilgiyi değerlendirme ve yorumlama yeteneği kazanması, kazanımlarını sorumluluğu altındaki sağlıklı ve hasta bireylere direkt olarak yansıtarak bilimsel temellere dayalı bakım hizmeti vererek bireyin ve toplumun sağlığının yükseltilmesine katkıda bulunması hedeflenir. Bu araştırma hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarının karşılaştırılması amacıyla yapıldı.

Materyal Method:

Araştırmanın Yeri ve Zamanı

Araştırma, Sakarya Üniversitesi'nde 2013-2014 yılı güz yarısında gerçekleştirildi.

Araştırmanın Tipi

Tanımlayıcı

Araştırmanın Evren ve Örneklemi

Araştırmanın evrenini, 2013-2014 yılı güz yarıyılında Hemşirelik Bölümü lisans ve lisansüstü öğrenim gören öğrenciler, örnekleme ise verilerin toplandığı tarihte okulda bulunan, araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden, çalışma ile ilgili formları eksiksiz dolduran 353 öğrenci oluşturdu.

Araştırmada Kullanılan Veri Toplama Araçları / Verilerin Toplanmasında Kullanılan Veri Toplama Araçları

Araştırmada veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan ve 16 sorudan oluşan “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ile Battal ve Gürkan (1998) tarafından geliştirilen bireyin bilimsel tutumlarını değerlendiren “Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği” kullanılarak elde edildi.

Kişisel Bilgi Formu; Cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf, mezun olduğu lise, anne-baba eğitim düzeyi, anne-baba çalışma durumu, öğrencinin çalışma durumu, kardeş sayısı, ailenin kaçınıcı çocuk olduğu, ekonomik durum, üniversiteden önce kaldığı yerleşim birimi, şuan yaşadığı yer gibi soruları içermekte idi.

Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği; Battal ve Gürkan (1998) tarafından geliştirilen bireyin bilimsel tutumlarını değerlendiren ölçek 22 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Tek boyutlu bir yapıya sahip olan bilimsel tutum ölçeği, dördümlü Likert tipinde olup seçenekleri “her zaman (4)” “sık sık (3)” “ara sıra (2)” ve “hiçbir zaman (1)” şeklinde derecelendirilmiştir. Olumsuz maddeler (4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19) tersten kodlanmıştır. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük puan 22 ve en yüksek puan 88’dir. Ölçeğe verilen ortalama puanın hesaplanmasında;

Hiçbir zaman : 1.00 - 1.75 arası

Ara sıra : 1.76 - 2.50 arası

Çoğu zaman : 2.51 - 3.25 arası

Her zaman : 3.26 – 4.00 arası olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Ortalama puanın 4'e yaklaşması öğrencilerin bilimsel tutum düzeylerinin yükselmesi, 1'e yaklaşması ise düşmesi şeklinde yorumlanmıştır. Örneklem grubu için ölçeğin cronbach alpha katsayısı .72 olarak belirlendi.

Verilerin Toplanması

“Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği” öğrencilere araştırmacının gözetiminde araştırmanın amacı ve gerekçelerini belirten bir ön bilgilendirme yapıldıktan sonra uygulandı.

Verilerin Değerlendirilmesi

Araştırmada elde edilen veriler bilgisayar ortamında, yüzdelik, ortalamalar, Mann-Whitney U testi kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular

Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %81.3'ü (n=287) kız, %18.7'si (n=66) erkek ve yaş ortalaması ($X=21.05 \pm 2.15$, min=17, max=32) olarak belirlendi. Öğrencilerin %92.9'u (n=328) lisans, % 7.1'i ise (n=25) yüksek lisans düzeyinde öğrenim görmekte idi. Öğrencilerin çoğunluğunun %40.5'inin (n=143) Anadolu/Fen/ Süper Lisesi mezunu, % 64.3'ünün (n=227) annesinin ve %47.6'sının babasının ilköğretim mezunu olduğu bulundu. Öğrencilerin %85.3'ü (n=301) çalışmadığını ve %77.9'u (n=275) ekonomik durumunun orta olduğunu ifade etti (Tablo 1).

Tablo 1. Öğrencilerin Sosyo demografik Özellikleri

	n	%
Cinsiyet		
Kız	287	81.3
Erkek	66	18.7
Eğitim Düzeyi		
Lisans	328	92.9
Yükseklisans	25	7.1
Mezun Olduğu Lise		
Anadolu/Fen/ Süper Lisesi	143	40.5
Genel Lise	146	41.4
Sağlık Meslek Lisesi	52	14.7
Diğer	12	3.4
Anne Eğitim Düzeyi		
Okur yazar değil	24	6.8
Okur yazar	37	10.5
İlköğretim	227	64.3
Lise	55	15.6
Yüksek öğrenim	10	2.8
Baba Eğitim Düzeyi		
Okur yazar değil	6	1.7
Okur yazar	21	5.9
İlköğretim	168	47.6
Lise	109	30.9
Yüksek öğrenim	49	13.9
Çalışma Durumu		
Evet	52	14.7
Hayır	301	85.3
Ekonomik Durumu		
İyi	61	17.3
Orta	275	77.9
Kötü	17	4.8

Tablo 2. Hemşirelik Lisans ve Yüksek Lisans Öğrencilerinin Bilimsel Tutum Düzeyleri

	Eğitim düzeyi	(HZ)**		(ÇZ)**		(AS)**		(HİZ)**		Ort	Düzye
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	X	
1. Kendime ve çevreye karşı dürüst ve samimiyim.	L	224	68.3	84	25.6	15	4.6	5	1.5	3.61	HZ (4)
	Y.L	20	80	5	20	-	-	-	-	3.80	HZ (4)
2. Yalnızca gerçeğin araştırıcılığını yaparak, gerçek dışında her türlü kandırmadan kaçınıyorum.	L	151	46	131	39.9	37	11.3	9	2.7	3.29	HZ (4)
	Y.L	14	56	11	44	-	-	-	-	3.56	HZ (4)
3. Objektif bulgular karşısında, kişisel görüşlerimi terk ederim.	L	41	12.5	95	29	150	45.7	42	12.8	2.41	AS (2)
	Y.L	5	20	10	40	8	32	2	8	2.72	ÇZ (3)
4. En doğruyu kendimin bildiğini düşündüğüm için, karşı görüşlerde bir mantık aramam.	L	11	3.4	27	8.2	117	35.7	173	52.7	3.38	HZ (4)
	Y.L	2	8	2	8	8	32	13	52	3.28	HZ (4)
5. İleri sürülen iddialar karşısında kanıt isterim.	L	108	32.9	148	45.1	67	20.4	5	1.5	3.09	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	8	32	14	56	2	8	1	4	3.16	ÇZ (3)
6. Olayları eleştirici bir gözle değerlendiririm.	L	75	22.9	142	43.3	104	31.7	7	2.1	2.87	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	5	20	13	52	7	28	-	-	2.92	ÇZ (3)
7. Yeni kanıtlara rağmen kendi görüşlerimin arkasında dururum.	L	22	6.7	96	29.3	163	49.7	47	14.3	2.72	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	2	8	4	16	17	68	2	8	2.76	ÇZ (3)
8. Olgusal gerçekler ile kişisel görüş ayırımına duyarlı davranırım.	L	85	25.9	162	49.4	66	20.1	15	4.6	2.97	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	4	16	12	48	9	36	-	-	2.80	ÇZ (3)
9. Bildiklerim gerçeği yansıttığı için gerçeğin arayışına gerek duymuyorum.	L	12	3.7	57	17.4	117	35.7	142	43.3	3.19	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	2	8	1	4	10	40	12	48	3.28	HZ (4)
10. Kanıtlanmış yeterli bilgiye ulaşmadan kararlarımı uygulamada acele etmem.	L	63	19.2	145	44.2	105	32	15	4.6	2.78	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	6	24	8	32	10	40	1	4	2.76	ÇZ (3)
11. Fikirlerimde bir yanılğı olabileceğini düşünmüyorum.	L	22	6.7	69	21	168	51.2	69	21	2.87	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	2	8	4	16	15	60	4	16	2.84	ÇZ (3)
12. Güçlükler karşısında yılmadan, sabırla mücadele ederim.	L	110	33.5	142	43.3	70	21.3	6	1.8	3.09	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	11	44	11	44	3	12	-	-	3.32	HZ (4)
13. Hayatımı, plan yaparak	L	57	17.4	86	26.2	138	42.1	47	14.3	2.53	ÇZ (3)

sıkıcı hale getirmem.	Y.L	6	24	2	8	14	56	3	12	2.56	ÇZ (3)
14. Olayları incelerken sonuçları üzerinde olduğu kadar, nedenleri üzerinde de durup sorunların kökenine inebiliyorum.	L	78	23.8	159	48.5	81	24.7	10	3	2.93	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	6	24	12	48	5	20	2	8	2.88	ÇZ (3)
15. Bilmediklerim karşısında, öğrenme çabası içerisine girerim.	L	112	34.1	159	48.5	49	14.9	8	2.4	3.14	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	14	56	9	36	2	8	-	-	3.48	HZ (4)
16. Araştırmalarımda, yaralandığım kaynaklardan aldığım bilimsel bilgiler için gerektiğinde kaynak gösterebilirim	L	73	22.3	136	41.5	108	32.9	11	3.4	2.83	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	12	48	11	44	2	8	-	-	3.40	HZ (4)
17. Gerçek ile gerçek olmayan söylentiyi birbirinden ayırt edebilirim.	L	100	30.5	175	53.4	48	14.6	5	1.5	3.13	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	9	36	12	48	4	16	-	-	3.20	ÇZ (3)
18. Araştırmalarımda mümkün olabilecek her kaynağa ulaşip, amaca uygun veri toplayarak verilerin anlamını araştırabilirim.	L	71	21.6	139	42.4	105	32	13	4	2.82	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	6	24	16	64	3	12	-	-	3.12	ÇZ (3)
19. Doğru olduğunu düşündüğüm kararları sorgulamakla vakit kaybetmem.	L	61	18.6	123	37.5	106	32.3	38	11.6	2.37	AS (2)
	Y.L	5	20	7	28	12	48	1	4	2.36	AS (2)
20. Her girişiminin olası sonuçlarını başlangıçta düşünüp, dikkate alabilirim.	L	77	23.5	168	51.2	74	22.6	9	2.7	2.95	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	8	32	14	56	3	12	-	-	3.20	ÇZ (3)
21. Karşılaştığım problemlerin çözümünde, planlı ve sistematik düşünebilirim.	L	92	28	160	48.8	70	21.3	6	1.8	3.03	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	10	40	12	48	2	8	1	4	3.24	ÇZ (3)
22. Bilim Teknik gibi bilimsel yayın ile bilimsel makaleleri almak ve okumak bana zevk verir.	L	71	21.6	97	29.6	130	39.6	30	9.1	2.64	ÇZ (3)
	Y.L	6	24	14	56	4	16	1	4	3.00	ÇZ (3)
Genel Durum (Bilimsel Tutum)					L İ S A N S					2.94	ÇZ (3)
					Y Ü K S E K L İ S A N S					3.07	ÇZ (3)
*Eğitim düzeyi; L: Lisans YL: Yüksek lisans											
**HZ: Her zaman, ÇZ: Çoğu zaman AS: Ara sıra, HİZ: Hiçbir zaman											
Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği; Ortalama 64.83, Standart Sapma 6.78, Min 34, Max 84, Scala á: 0.72											

Araştırmaya katılan tüm öğrencilerin ölçekten aldıkları toplam puan ortalaması ($X=64.83\pm 6.78$, $\min=34$, $\max=84$) olarak belirlendi. Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum ölçek maddelerine verdikleri yanıtların toplam puanları üzerinden alınan ortalama puanın ortalaması lisans düzeyinin $X= 2.94$ ve yüksek lisans düzeyinin $X= 3.07$ olduğu “çoğu zaman” düzeyine karşılık geldiği Tablo 2’de görülmektedir.

Hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum sergileyen insan özelliklerinden “**kendine ve çevreye karşı dürüst ve samimi olma (madde 1)**”, “**yalnızca gerçeğin araştırıcılığını yaparak, gerçek dışı her türlü kandırmadan kaçınma (madde 2)**”, “**en doğru kendi bildiğini düşünmeyip başka görüşlerde mantık arama (madde 4)**” özelliklerini “**her zaman**” düzeyinde gösterdikleri belirlendi.

“**Gerçeği bulmaya çalışma (madde 9)**”, “**güçlükler karşısında yılmadan, sabırla mücadele etme (madde 12)**”, “**bilmedikleri karşısında öğrenme çabası içerisine girme (madde 15)**” ve “**gerektiğinde kaynak gösterebilme (madde 16)**” özelliklerini yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin “**her zaman**” lisans öğrencilerinin ise “**çoğu zaman**” gösterdikleri bulundu.

Bilimsel tutum sergileyen insan özelliklerinde “hiçbir zaman” olarak belirlenen maddeler her iki eğitim düzeyinde de bulunmadı.

Tartışma

Hemşirelerin olay ve olgulara eleştirel-sorgulayıcı bir yaklaşım sergilemeleri ve bu yaklaşımlarını bilimsel yöntem ışığında bilginin bilimsel kurama dayandırmaları hemşirelik bakımında kalitenin artırılması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır (Karagöz 2006, Korkmaz 2010). Hemşirelerin öğrencilik döneminde, araştırma becerilerinin geliştirilmesi yolu ile gelecekteki hemşire eğitimcileri ve klinisyen hemşirelerin araştırma becerileri geliştirilmiş olacaktır (Korkmaz 2010). Bu çalışmada, hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarının karşılaştırılması yapıldı.

Araştırmaya katılan tüm öğrencilerin ölçek maddelerinden aldıkları puanlar üzerinden alınan puanın ortalaması lisans düzeyinin $X= 2.94$ ve yüksek lisans düzeyinin $X= 3.07$ olduğu, bunun “çoğu zaman” düzeyine karşılık geldiği bulundu (Tablo 2). Buna göre lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum sergileyen insan özelliklerini yükseğe yakın düzeyde gösterdikleri şeklinde yorumlanabilir. Bu durum, hemşirelik lisans ve özellikle yüksek lisans eğitiminin klinik uygulamalarda kanıt temelli bakım üzerinde etkili olabilir.

Lisans ve yüksek lisans puan ortalamaları değerlendirildiğinde; Yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin ölçek maddelerinden aldıkları puanlar üzerinden alınan puanın ortalaması ($X= 3.07$), lisans öğrencilerine göre ($X= 2.94$) yüksek olarak belirlendi. Lisansüstü eğitim alan hemşirelik öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum puanlarının yüksek olması, hemşirelikte araştırma ve kanıt temelli bakım ile ilgili daha yoğun ders içeriklerinin olması ile ilişkili olan beklenen bir sonuçtur.

Hemşirelik lisans ve yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum sergileyen insan özelliklerinden en fazla ortalamaya sahip **her zaman** düzeyi incelendiğinde; **“kendine ve çevreye karşı dürüst ve samimi olma (madde 1)”**, **“yalnızca gerçeğin araştırıcılığını yaparak, gerçek dışı her türlü kandırmadan kaçınma (madde 2)”**, **“en doğru kendi bildiğini düşünmeyip başka görüşlerde mantık arama (madde 4)”** olarak belirlendi. Kaliteli hemşirelik bakımının sağlanmasında kanıt temelli bilgi gereklidir. Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eğitim süreçlerinde kanıt temelli güncel bilgiye ulaşmaları, ulaştıkları bilgiyi sentez etmeleri, kritik düşünme ve eleştiriye tahammül etme gibi özelliklerin kazanılması açısından önemlidir (Bayık 2004).

Gerçeği bulmaya çalışma (madde 9), **güçlükler karşısında yılmadan, sabırla mücadele etme (madde 12)**, **bilmedikleri karşısında öğrenme çabası içerisine girme (madde 15)** ve **gerektiğinde kaynak gösterebilme (madde 16)** özelliklerini yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin “her zaman”, lisans öğrencilerinin ise “çoğu zaman” gösterdikleri bulundu. Eleştirel düşünme sürecinin içerdiği beceriler arasında; kanıtlanmış gerçekler ve öne sürülen iddialar arasındaki farklılığı yakalayabilme, elde edilen bilgilere ait kaynakların güvenilirliklerini test edebilme, ilişkisiz bilgileri kanıtlardan ayıklayabilme becerileri eleştirel düşünme becerilerini temelini oluşturmaktadır (Bulut ve ark.2009). Ülkemizde yapılan çalışmalarda, eğitim yılı arttıkça öğrenci hemşireler de eleştirel düşünmenin arttığı vurgulanmıştır (Bulut ve ark.2009; Dil Coşkun 2001; Güneş ve Kocaman 2005). Öztürk ve Ulusoy (2008)’un lisans ve yüksek lisans hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eleştirel düşünme düzeylerinin karşılaştırmasını yaptıkları çalışmada, lisans öğrencilerinin eleştirel düşünme düzeylerini “düşük”, yüksek lisansta “orta” olarak bulunduğu belirtilmiştir. Eleştirel düşünceye sahip olan öğrenciler madde 9’da belirtilen gerçeği bulmaya çalışma yetkinliklerinin daha fazla olduğu düşünülmektedir. Böylece eleştirel düşünmeye daha yatkın olan madde 9’a her zaman ifadesini kullanmaları beklenen bir yaklaşımdır.

Ayrıca; “**güçlükler karşısında yılmadan, sabırla mücadele etme (madde 12)**”, “**bilmedikleri karşısında öğrenme çabası içerisine girme (madde 15)**” ve “**gerektiğinde kaynak gösterebilme (madde 16)**” ifadelerine yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin “her zaman” seçeneğini tercih etmeleri; eğitim sırasında bilimsel kaynakları daha fazla kullanmaları, okuduklarını ve araştırdıklarını bilinçli bir tutumla eğitim sürecine yansıtmaları, bilginin hızla değiştiğinin farkında olmaları ve yaşam boyu öğrenme ilkesini benimsemelerinin sonucu olabilir. Lisansüstü öğrencilerinin eğitimlerine devam etme noktasında gösterdikleri çaba, sabır ve motivasyon şüphesiz ki, lisans öğrencilerine oranla daha yüksektir. Uzmanlaşma amacıyla gelen yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin öğrenme çabası, sabırla mücadele etme, yılmama gibi ifadelere verdikleri cevapların daha olumlu olmasına sebep olmuş olabilir.

Son olarak, bilimsel tutum sergileyen insan özelliklerinde, 26 maddeye de “hiçbir zaman” seçeneğinin işaretlenmemiş olması her iki örneklem grubu açısından da sevindiricidir. Lisans mezunu hemşirelere temel hemşirelik bilgi ve becerileri yanında araştırma bilgi ve becerisi kazandırmada mezuniyet öncesi dönem önemlidir. Hemşirelerin araştırmacı olarak temel becerileri, değerleri ve hemşirelik uygulamaları için gerekli olan sorgulama yetisi öncelikle lisans eğitimi sürecinde kazandırılmaktadır (Conn 2007). Bu becerileri kazanmış lisans ve lisansüstü öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarının pozitif yakın olması hem meslek grubu hem de toplum açısından sevindiricidir.

Sonuç ve Öneriler

Yapılan araştırma sonucunda özellikle yüksek lisans öğrencilerinin bilimselliğe karşı tutumlarının yükseğe yakın olduğu söylenebilir. Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin eğitim düzeyinin artması ile bilimsel tutum puanlarının arttığı belirlendi. Konu ile ilgili daha geniş örneklem grupları ile karşılaştırılmalı çalışmalar yapılması önerilir.

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Quality in knowledge sharing in an university course

I.Verna, D.Perozzi

ida-verna@unich.it, domenico.perozzi@email.it

Abstract

Drawing upon Quality Theory, this paper proposes a conceptual model, named TEM (Teaching Evaluation Model) that allows continuous improvement in university teaching. Specifically, the aim of the paper is to help academics with the management of their knowledge in their educational courses.

Introduction

The current research comes from the need to give an answer to some questions:

- in which way the knowledge and the experience coming from academic teaching programs may be managed and shared to continuously enhance the teaching process?
- Which role may play the quality within this process?
- Which results can be achieved?

The Deming cycle used within each teaching lesson through a model called TEM (Teaching Evaluation Model) is mainly focused to continuously enhance the teaching process. The main scope of this work is to highlight the need to properly organize, manage and share the knowledge that comes from each academic program. However the aim of this research concern both the continuous improvement of the teaching activity of a teacher within his/her program and the improvement and/or the innovation that may be achieved in an academic program with the same scope and characteristic. In brief the work wants to state that using valuation process based on students together with a self-valuation approach of the professor (TEM model) it may be possible to create an information flow so useful for the teachers

This paper starts with a presentation of the TEM model highlighting every its aspects, to move later on the analysis of the potential results achievable with a shared management of the knowledge between different teachers of similar matters.

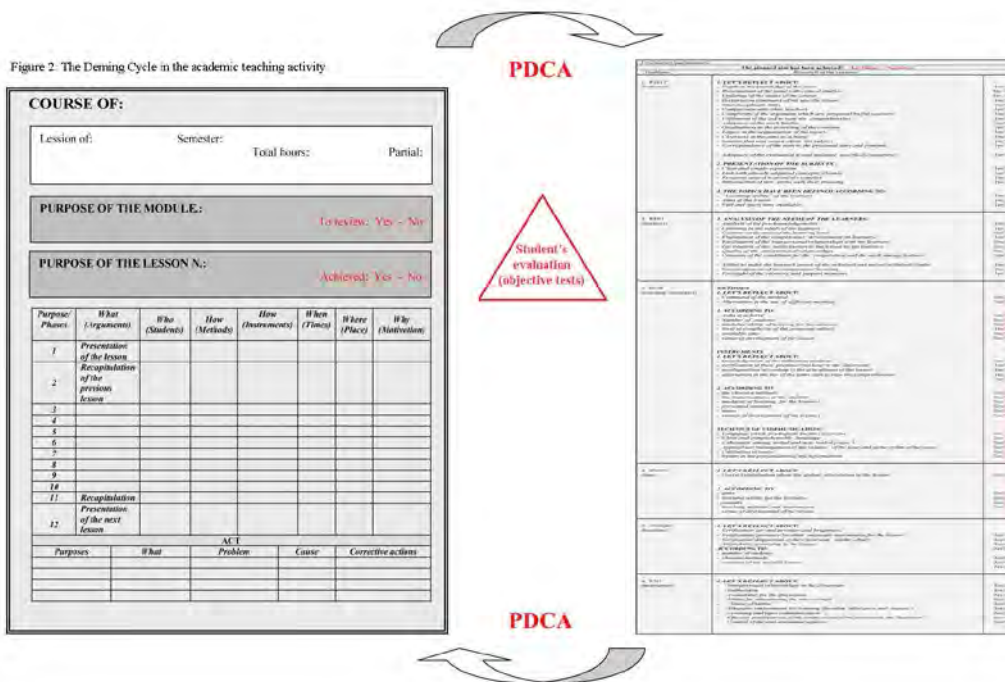
The quality of the knowledge and the TEM model

The knowledge that come from an academic course must be organized, managed and shared in a way to allow every teacher of the same matter (especially if from different University) to increase and improve their competencies along the time. The quality in this view represents the strategy and the work methodology more effective. The PDCA approach used in the teaching process through the TEM model looks for the standardization of the “good practices” and to the continuous improvement of the teaching quality. The knowledge and the competencies growing during the time, if properly managed and retained, represents a cultural and experience background very useful not only to the teacher of that specific course but to all professors may be interested. Now at this point it is intended to describe the TEM model in

every aspect in order to give you a good understanding on how to put in place and manage such knowledge system. TEM model consists of a system of schemes of design, management, evaluation, self-evaluation that produces, over time, the PDCA cycle. Figure n. 1 represents a synthesis of the process described below. The TEM model is designed to allow the teacher to plan his own educational intervention, the implementation of what was planned, the evaluation, in terms of learning generated from the produced results and the address of the next lesson toward to overcoming of the detected problems (improvement, innovation).

Phase Plan

The moment of the didactical design (Plan) is summarized in a few key words: Who, What, When, Where, How, Why¹. The reference point of model and of each scheme that compose it is the "customer" (Who). The listening to his needs, expressed or implied, is the point of departure and arrival of every PDCA cycle. As you can see in Figure 2, the design phase is addressed to the definition of the aims of the lesson in progress and of the reference form, related to a set of variables among which the "Who" is the main reference. We want to emphasize how the achievement of the planned aim is assessed according to the learning level of the learners.



The scheme presents three main sections: the just mentioned one, that is, related then to the definition of the aims, a second one, which is divided in stages, the presentation of the lesson and the last one that repeats the second part of the scheme, in terms of reviewing and correction of the performed actions (Stage Act), which is analysed later in the discussion. (Fig. 2). The macro-design, made before the

¹ With these "key words" it is meant to identify and summarize the critical aspects of a didactical intervention. They represent in the end an adaptation of the Deming cycle to the university teaching.

beginning of the course, allowed to precisely defining its general and specific aims. As noted, in the diagram are shown only the objectives of the lesson in progress and the reference module, the goal is to guide the intentions of each lesson on the customer (the learner) without disregarding the overall purposes of the course (modules). The same aims will be a key reference in the phase Check 1 in order to verify the learning level of the learners. The reference to the hierarchy of objectives of Bloom allows an easy verification of the purposes of the lesson in the verification tests which are administered at the end of the teaching intervention. The result of the test will allow to define the achievement of objectives themselves and the terms of the design of the next lesson. The verification step (regarding which more will be said later) therefore allows to specify if the individual lesson objectives have been achieved or if they should be faced again (Yes / No). Check phase is crucial in order to begin the PDCA cycle, as it lets identify the "problems" which are emerged during the verification test (Check 1) and reflect on the causes that generate them (Check 2). Phase Act, finally, allows the formalization and implementation of the solutions which are adopted by the teacher to face the occurred problems.

The second section of the design scheme (figure n. 2) shows the articulation of the aims of the lesson related to: arguments (what), time (when), methods and tools (how), learning motivation (why) venue of performance of the lesson (where) and especially to the learners (generated level of learning) - (Who).

Figure 2. The teaching design scheme

COURSE OF:

Lesson of:	Semester:
Total hours:	Partial:

PURPOSE OF THE MODULE.:

To review: Yes - No

PURPOSE OF THE LESSON N.:

Achieved: Yes - No

Purpose/ Phases	What (Arguments)	Who (Students)	How (Methods)	How (Instruments)	When (Times)	Where (Place)	Why (Motivation)
1	Presentation of the lesson						
2	Recapitulation of the previous lesson						
3							
4							
5							

6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	Recapitulation						
12	Presentation of the next lesson						
ACT							
	<i>Purposes</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Problem</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Corrective actions</i>		

Phase Do

The next step (Do), is expressed during the lesson in the classroom according to the design scheme.

The planning scheme represents a general reference, "a pattern guide" made up for "the satisfaction of the needs of the customer" through "the best combination of actual variables. The feedback that the teacher receives from every educational intervention allows him to review already in the meantime (though not in a general way) the impact of the chosen teaching strategies choices and to adopt the required modifications to the general scheme if necessary. The next evaluation stage (check) will complete the reference framework of the teacher in terms of generated learning. At this point the teacher can evaluate the global results of the teaching activity which has been just delivered, identify the encountered problems and activate the most appropriate actions in order to overcome these problems (improvement).

Phase Check

The heart of the model is constituted by the phase Check. In each educational intervention, the teacher performs the Check phase (1) through objective tests which allow the identification of possible "problems" related to the process of teaching- learning. In particular, at the end of every teaching intervention, the teacher administered a questionnaire to the students (objective tests) of a few items based on the general and partial purposes which are defined in the design scheme. The aim is to assess the learning level that is generated in the learners individually and as a whole (total number of students). This phase, Check 1, gives the start up to the next research activity about the causes of any emerged "problems" (Check 2). In particular, the collected information (as the results which are derived from the evaluation of learners), offers the teacher the opportunity to "reflect" about the achieved results, through the aid of a self-rating questionnaire. This latter directs the teacher in identifying the causes of the possible "problems" which are identified in the assessment phase and in the definition of corrective actions to be implemented. The self-assessment questionnaire does not represent an exact formula that should be used for the solution of educational problems. As often observed, the aim is to encourage and facilitate reflective practices in the teacher after each lesson. Compared to the several examples available

in the literature (Heywood 2000; Kremer-Hayon 1993) - of useful tools for these practices - the proposed questionnaire represents a summary of the aspects which are considered the most significant for the purposes of an effective teaching activity. Various researchers have examined this issue, some of them by offering some references which have to be considered by the teacher in the process of self-evaluation (Heywood 2000; Kremer-Hayon 1993; Selding 1999).

Figure 3. The self-rating questionnaire

Self-evaluation questionnaire			
<i>The planned aim has been achieved? Yes (how) / No (why)</i>			
"Problems"	Research of the reasons		
1. WHAT (contents)	1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:		
	- Depth in the knowledge of the issue	Yes/No	
	- Presentation of the issue with critical analysis	Yes/No	
	- Updating of the issues of the course	Yes/No	
	- Preparation command of the specific lesson	Yes/No	
	- Interdisciplinary links	Yes/No	
	- Comparison with other teachers	Yes/No	
	- Complexity of the arguments which are proposed by the teachers	Yes/No	
	- Utilization of the aid to ease the comprehension	Yes/No	
	- Adequacy of the work burden	Yes/No	
	- Gradualness in the providing of the contents	Yes/No	
	- Logics in the organization of the topics	Yes/No	
	- Clearness in the aims to achieve	Yes/No	
	- Interest that was arisen about the subject	Yes/No	
	- Correspondence of the tests to the proposed aims and contents	Yes/No	
	- Adequacy of the evaluation tests to measure specific competence	Yes/No	
		2. PRESENTATION OF THE SUBJECTS :	
		- Clear and simple exposition	Yes/No
		- Link with already acquired concepts (claims)	Yes/No
		- Frequent appeal to practical examples	Yes/No
	- Introduction of new terms with their meaning	Yes/No	
	3. THE TOPICS HAVE BEEN DEFINED ACCORDING TO:		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Learning ability" of the learners - Aims of the lesson - Full and (part) time available 	<p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>
<p>2. WHO (learners)</p>	<p>1. ANALYSIS OF THE NEEDS OF THE LEARNERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the pre-knowledgements - Listening to the needs of the learners - Constant verification of the learning level - Evaluation of the competences' development (in learners) - Facilitation of the interpersonal relationships with the learners - Facilitation of the participation to the lesson by the learners - Quality of the interpersonal relationships - Creation of the conditions for the cooperation and the work among learners - Ability to make the learners aware of the achieved and not yet achieved results - Encouragement of the independent learning - Foresight of the recovery and support moments 	<p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>
<p>3. HOW (teaching strategies)</p>	<p>METHODS</p> <p>1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Command of the method - Alternation in the use of different methods <p>2. ACCORDING TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims to achieve - Number of students - modality/ability of learning for the students - level of complexity of the proposed subject - available time - venue of development of the lesson <p>INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:</p>	<p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - knowledgement of the utilization modality - verification of their presence/working in the classroom - predisposition according to the articulation of the lesson - alternation in the use of the same aids to ease the comprehension <p>2. ACCORDING TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the chosen methods - the numerousness of the students - modality of learning for the learners - presented contents - times - venues of development of the lesson l <p>TECHNICS OF COMMUNICATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language which is adequate for the classroom - Clear and comprehensible language - Coherence among verbal and non- verbal codes t - Appropriate management of the volume, of the tone and of the rhythm of the voice - Utilization of space - Rhythm in the presentation of the information 	<p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>
<p>4. WHEN (time)</p>	<p>1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct distribution about the global articulation of the lesson <p>2. ACCORDING TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aims - learning ability for the learners - - contents - teaching methods and instruments - venue of development of the lesson 	<p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p> <p><i>Yes/No</i></p>

5. WHERE (location)	<p>1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verification air and aeration and brightness - Verification presence/location necessary instruments for the lesson - Verification disposition of the classroom (desks, chair) - Availability according to the lesson <p>ACCORDING TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of students - chosen methods - contents of the specific lesson 	Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No
6. WHY (motivation)	<p>1. LET'S REFLECT ABOUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpersonal relationships in the classroom - Enthusiasm - Availability for the discussion - Ability for maintaining the interest high - "Sense of humour " - Adequate environment for learning (freedom, tolerance and respect) - Listening and open communication - Effective management of the conflicts and of the tensions in the classroom - Control of the own emotional aspects 	Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No

Phase Act

The phase Act (fig. n. 2 – last part) is represented by an additional component to the scheme Plan, which simply repeats the second part of the latter. In this case the teacher "calls back" the phases (or the phase) which have shown "problems", briefly identifying the causes which generated them and finally defining the corrective actions that he will be implement already in the next lesson (phase ACT). In particular, the *Act* phase, on the basis of the evidences which are supplied by the evaluation and self-evaluation process, nourishes and sustains the path of the teacher on the path of improvement. Phase Act does not represent a final and conclusive solution regarding the problems which have emerged in the Check Phase. You need to consider this time as an experimental phase that tends to the solution of the problem, but from which not always the effect you want derives. The teacher acts according to its wealth of experience and competences that is limited to the conditions of place and time in which it operates. In this context, he must look for increasing levels of quality of education through continuous improvement and innovation. At this stage, the watchword is, therefore, always trying new teaching strategies which

can represent an effective way to the improvement. Therefore, it is necessary to standardize always those "practices" which have determined a positive effect in terms of the solution to the encountered problems (effective learning) and try the innovation. The standardization is not a point of arrival, but an intermediate step toward a constant quest for quality. Pursuing increasing levels of quality in the implemented processes drives to innovation. Ultimately, the teacher is made aware of the characteristics and limitations of the processes in progress, therefore, of the opportunities for the personal and professional growth which they can pose.

Results end conclusion

As noted by some authors (Samuelovicz and Bain 1992; Trigwell et al. 1994), the research effort should be directed to "inform" especially those who teach on the prospects and possibilities of teaching which are feasible. The professionalism of the teacher is the result of those interactions which can be made between the personal wealth of knowledge that each teacher has matured and the experience gained in the course of teaching (Beijaard, Meeijer and Verloop 2004). The TEM model lays his foundation on an ongoing process of reflection and self-evaluation (Cooper and Olson 1996), that, integrated into a specified working model, encourages precisely the professional growth of the teacher (in this sense stimulating improvement and innovation). The international literature is full of studies focusing on the opportunities resulting from a self-rating process of the teacher (Kyriakides and Campell 2004; MacBeath 1999; Nevo 1995; Petegem 2005). Very limited appears instead the international literature on the evaluation of the teacher on the basis of didactical self- evaluation and in view of teaching quality. The current work falls under this research flow. The main scope is to give to the professor a different point of view of the teaching process that contains precious information that can be shared with other teachers. The adoption of the PDCA approach to the academic courses represents, as already observed, a strategic opportunity to collect, manage and share all information – in terms of knowledge gained by each professor during the lessons – coming from the teaching activity. The usage of the TEM model, which follows the PDCA cycle, allows to standardize the "good practice", asset of knowledge and experience very important for the professional improvement of the teachers and consequently for the increase of the teaching quality delivered by the universities. Quality, as suggested by Rolls Royce is "an attitude of mind," a choice that implies a profound cultural transformation (Galgano 1996). Choosing quality means embracing a philosophy of action that locates its roots on a systemic approach, dynamic, aimed at constant improvement.

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