# Examination of Preschool and Prospective Teacher's Opinions on Values Education<sup>1</sup>

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#### Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine the opinions of pre-school and prospective teachers' on values education based on different variables. Descriptive survey model, one of quantitative research models, was used in the study. The study group for the research consists of 137 pre-school teachers teaching in kindergartens affiliated to The Ministry of National Education (MNE) and 176 prospective teachers who are currently studying at the Faculty of Education's department of Pre-school Education for the 2019-2020 academic year. A personal information form developed by researchers and 'Activities Used in Value Education and a Scale of Opinions on Value Education' developed by Akbas (2004) was used. Descriptive statistics, 'T Test' for Independent Groups and One-Way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) were used in the analysis of the data. When the difference between the groups was determined to be a considerable amount, the Tukey Range Test (Tukey's Test) was conducted to see in which groups the difference lied. As a result of the research, it was found that there was a significant difference in opinion levels of both groups. In addition, it has been concluded that views of pre-school teachers on values teaching differ a great deal based on gender and age.

**Key Words:** Pre-school education, Teacher, Prospective teacher, Values education



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#### INTRODUCTION

Values serve as standards or criteria. Values guide the selection or evaluation of actions, policies, people, and events. People decide what is good or bad, justified or illegitimate, worth doing or avoiding, based on possible consequences for their cherished values (Schwartz, 1992). The concept of value (Celikkaya, 1996:168), which is defined as the behavior and the set of rules accepted and adopted by people in a society, is also defined as the significance and priority attributed by the society to a situation or event (Aydin, 2010).

Values education is an education that aims to make individuals gain human traits, and then reflect these traits on their attitude the way they are supposed to be (Ulusoy and Dilmac, 2016). Values education also provides a sophisticated development by bringing cultural values to individuals (lyer, 2013). Values education is a concept that has an important place in the field of education (Yesil and Aydin, 2007) since it has the potential to strengthen bonds between a family and their kids (Mei-Ju, Chen-Hsin and Pin-Chen, 2014).

Acquisition of values is an ongoing process for life that is emphasized greatly in all aspects of education. In this context, education systems today place just as much importance on values education as the academic achievements of individuals. Individuals gain social values in the pre-school period and values gained in this time span affect the individuals' success in later life. It is safe to say that values education given in this period is of vital importance considering the impact of pre-school period on children's development and learning speed. Pointing out that experiences about good behavior should be diverse in early childhood. Uyanik Balat and Dagal (2006) and Uzun and Kose (2017) emphasized that early childhood is where these experiences start, and that therefore this time span is a crucial period. Relevant studies clearly show that values individuals gain in the pre-school period and behavior individuals adopt based on these values enable them to live in harmony with the society in the long run (Pekdogan and Korkmaz, 2017), and that affect their future success (Singh, 2011). What is more, studies also reveal that quality education based upon values education in pre-school period tends to decrease crime rate in adulthood (Barnett and Frede, 2010).

Values are concepts that can be learned and taught (Koylu, 2016). In this context, while it is family where values are gained in the first place and are more efficient, people around the child also have an impact on gaining these values. While kids already have an understanding of values up to a certain level by the time they start school (Halstead and Taylor, 2000), values gained in the family are supported and established with the education provided at school and kids gain new values (Aspin, 2000; Keskin, 2008; Oktay, 1999).

Pre-school educational institutions, which are the first step to a child's first experience of school, are the most important and efficient places after family where values education is provided. Erden (1998) pointed out that educational institutions are an important social tool for kids to gain the values and behavior accepted and desired by the society. Therefore the principles, objectives and the content of national education programs put to use in educational institutions are of great importance in

the impact of education in children. 'General Objectives' stated in The Basic Law of National Education Number 1739 of the Turkish National Education include values, and individuals' acquisition of moral and material values is among these objectives (Ministry of National Education, 1973).

In a study of Aral and Kadan (2018) where they studied values included in the 2013 pre-school education program's acquisition and demonstrations, they determined that the education program included responsibility, respect, solidarity, trust, love, tolerance, freedom, equality, friendship and justice, respectively.

Relevant studies point out that values education should be provided within the context of an education program that includes the entire curriculum there is, that it is not a healthy approach to degraded it to just a class or a curriculum, and that a lot of factors carried out in schools including formal and informal education programs should be within the context of the schools' value education (Hokelekli, 2013; Keskin, 2008). In short, values should be adopted and internalized by anyone who is a member of the school in all aspects, and should be maintained through various activities as part of the school's education system. In this sense, teachers have a very important role in the development of values adopted in the family and children's friend circle; as well as the acquisition of new values and the regulation and practice of values education.

Researches reveal that the thoughts, attitude and behavior of teachers who have a crucial role in the acquisition of basic human values that communal living requires (Erkus, 2012), are important in providing children with the desired values (Uzun and Kose, 2017). It is imperative that teachers, who are influential individuals that children look up to and take as an example, should first adopt a value and behavior that they want children to gain themselves. For instance, when an educator that aims to bring honesty as a value to a child is honest himself in all areas of his life, the child will most likely take his teacher as an example and will adopt this value. Yazici (2006) points out that it is only possible for teachers to reflect values on their behavior by internalizing the topics and concepts about values education. Pre-school teachers, meanwhile; who work during the early childhood years which are critical in bringing values to the little ones, are the most effective people in the process of learning and teaching values.

It has been revealed that studies related to values education in Turkish preschools have increased in recent years, while studies regarding the opinions of teachers and prospective teachers, who have a critical role in educating preschoolers, on values training, are limited (Akiturk and Kahraman, 2019; Erkus, 2012; Karakas, 2015; Kozikoglu, 2018; Ogelman and Sarikaya, 2015; Pekdogan and Korkmaz, 2017; Uzun and Kose, 2017; Yilmaz and Yilmaz, 2017; Yuvaci, Safak and Sirin, 2013). There has been no reported study among the ones mentioned above that handles the opinions of preschool teachers and prospective teachers together on values training. For this reason, this study focuses on the opinions of pre-school teachers and prospective teachers on values training in the pre-school period. In this sense, this study aims to examine the opinions of the teachers in both groups on values training in the pre-school period. The study sought answers to the following questions in line with this main purpose:

1) Is there a significant difference between the opinions of pre-school teachers and prospective teachers on values training in the pre-school period?

- 2) Do pre-school teachers' and prospective teachers' opinions on values training in the pre-school period differ based on gender?
- 3) Do pre-school teacher's opinions on values training in the pre-school period differ based on age?

#### **METHOD**

#### **Research Model**

This study conducted to understand the opinions of pre-school teachers and prospective teachers on values education is a descriptive research model, which is one of the quantitative research models. The descriptive research model is a method that is used to describe a past or a current event, and is also one where a situation is examined based on different variables (Karasar, 2006).

## The Study Group

The study group for this research consists of 137 pre-school teachers working in kindergartens affiliated to The Ministry of National Education (MNE) for the 2019-2020 academic year in Antalya and 176 prospective pre-school teachers who are currently studying at the Faculty of Education in the Department of Pre-school Education for the 2019-2020 academic year in Antalya. The study group was created using 'convenience sampling', which is a type of non-probability sampling. In this method, a sampling is created starting with the most convenient and available people who are easy to reach until a bigger pool of respondents is available; and it's incredibly prompt, uncomplicated and economical (Buyukozturk et al., 2008).

Personal information form and Activities Used in Values Education and Values Education Opinion Scale were converted into a questionnaire via Google Forms and a link was created to be sent to participants. The created link was delivered through the internet to participants who volunteered to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaires filled out by these volunteers were then collected through the Google system and transferred to the computer by a researcher to be analyzed.

**Table 1** Demographic information regarding pre-school teachers

Variable		n	%	
Gender	Male	17	12.4	
	Female	120	87.6	
Age	25 and below	15	10.9	
	26-35	66	48.2	
	36 and above	56	40.9	
Seniority (year)	1-5	30	21.9	
	6-10	36	26.3	
	11-15	51	37.2	
	15+	20	14.6	

Of the 137 pre-school teachers participating in the study, 12% (n = 17) are male and 88% (n = 120) are female. 11% of the teachers (n = 15) are in the 18-25 age group and 48% (n = 66) are in the 26-35 age group, while the remaining 41% (n = 56) are in the age group 36 and above.

Of the 137 pre-school teachers participating in the study, the seniority of 22% (n = 30) is 1-5 years, 26% (n = 36) is 6-10 years, and 37% (n = 51) is 11-15 years while 15% (n = 20) is 16 years and above.

Vari	able		
		n	%
Gender	Male	39	22.2
	Female	137	77.8
School Year	1st Grade	38	21.6
	2nd Grade	49	27.8
	3rd Grade	51	29.0
	Ath Grade	38	21.6

**Table 2** Demographic information regarding prospective teachers

22% (n = 39) of 176 prospective pre-school teachers participating in the study are male, and 78% (n = 137) are female. 22% of the prospective teachers (n = 38) have 1st graders; 28% (n = 49) have 2nd graders and 29% (n = 51) 3rd graders while the remaining 22% (n = 38) have  $4^{th}$  graders.

#### **Data Collection Tools**

A personal information form created by researchers and 'Activities Used in Value Education and a Scale of Opinions on Value Education' developed by Akbas (2004) in collecting data. 'Activities Used in Value Education and a Scale of Opinions on Value Education' is a likert-type scale consisting of two dimensions called 'Activities Used in Value Education' and 'A Scale of Opinions on Value Education'; which consists of 36 items in total. It consists of two sub-dimensions called 'Activities Used in Value Education' and 'Verbal Activities Used and Teacher-Centered Activities Used'; as well as a total of 19 items. Only the dimension 'Opinions on Value Education' consisting of three sub-dimensions called 'The Role of Family in Values Education', 'Values Education at School' and 'The Role of the Teacher in Values Education'; and 17 items were used. There are four items regarding 'the Role of Family in Values Education' dimension, five in 'Values Education at School' dimension, and eight in 'The Role of the Teacher in Values Education' dimension. The minimum average score that can be obtained from a scale scored between one-five points is one, while the maximum point average is five. A high point average indicates that the opinion level is high.

## **Data Analysis**

The collected data was analyzed using a statistics program. As a part of this analysis, opinion points of the participants were averaged, and it was examined if the data had a normal distribution by looking at Skewness and Kurtosis along with Shapiro Wilk values. Examinations showed that Skewness and Kurtosis values were between -1.5 and +1.5 while the Shapiro Wilk value was insignificant (p>.05). Therefore it was agreed

that the values had a normal distribution. In the analysis of the data, frequency, mean and percentage values, T Test for Independent Groups, ANOVA (one-way analysis of variance) test were used. When the difference between the groups was found to be significant. Tukey's range test was used to determine which group had the difference in question. There is no analysis available regarding the differences in the opinions of prospective teachers on values education by age since the distribution of prospective teachers by age in this study is between 18-25.

#### **RESULTS**

The results of the analysis carried out in order to examine the opinions of preschool teachers and prospective teachers on values education according to different variables are as follows:

**Table 3** T Test analysis results regarding the opinions of pre-school and prospective teachers on values teaching

Sub-dimensions and Groups		n	x	Sd	t	df	р
The role of family in teaching values	Prospective teacher	176	2.24	.56654	.214	260.066	.831
	Teacher	137	2.22	,69152			
Values education at school	Prospective teacher	176	2.52	.58187	-5.354	249.139	.000
	Teacher	137	2.94	.75613			
The teacher's role in values education	Prospective teacher	176	2.37	.43094	-5.451	269.299	.000
	Teacher	137	2.66	.49879			
jkookljGeneral opinions on values education	Prospective teacher	176	2.38	.39860	-4.917	255.365	.000
	Teacher	137	2.64	.49978			

There is no significant difference in the opinions of pre-school and prospective teachers regarding the role of the family in teaching values upon examining Table 3 (t=.214, p>.05). However, it has been found that values education at school (t=-5.354; p<.05), the teacher's role in teaching values and in a general sense (general opinions on values education) (t=-5.451; p<.05), there is a significant difference in favour of teachers. According to this result, teachers think values education should be provided in pre-school compared to prospective teachers.

**Table 4** T test analysis results regarding the difference of pre-school teachers' opinions on teaching values based on the gender variable

Sub-dimensions and Genders		n	x	Sd	t	df	p
The role of family in	Male	17	2.17	.67757	305	135	.761
teaching values	Female	120	2.23	.69600			
Values education at school	Male	17	2.49	.80659	-2.674	135	.008
	Female	120	3.00	.73011			
The teacher's role in values	Male	17	2.50	.45501	-1.457	135	.147
education	Female	120	2.68	.50210			
General opinions on values	Male	17	2.42	.50526	-1.965	135	.051
education	Female	120	2.67	.49315			

Table 4 shows the comparison of pre-school teachers' scores on teaching values in pre-school based on the gender variable. The results of the analysis show there is not a significant difference based on gender when it comes to the role of the family (t = .305, p > .05), teacher (t = -1.457, p > .05) or in general terms (t = -1.965, p > .05) in pre-school education. However, when it comes to teaching values at school, the results are frankly in favour of female teachers (t = -2.674, p < .05).

**Table 5** *T test analysis results regarding the difference of prospective teachers' opinions on teaching values based on the gender variable* 

Sub-dimensions and	Genders	n	x	Sd	t	df	р
The role of family in	Male	39	2.19	.60279	595	174	.552
teaching values	Female	137	2.25	.55736			
Values education at	Male	39	2.40	.62576	-1.526	174	.129
school	Female	137	2.56	.56612			
The teacher's role in values education	Male	39	2.30	.41641	-1.059	174	.291
values education	Female	137	2.39	.43472			
General opinions on	Male	39	2.30	.42621	-1.395	174	.165
values education	Female	137	2.40	.38913			

Table 5 shows that the opinions of prospective pre-school teachers on 'the Role of Family in Teaching Values' (t=-.595, p>.05), 'Values Education at School' (t=-1.526, p>.05), 'the Teacher's Role in Values Education' (t=-1.059, p>.05) and 'General Opinions on Values Education' (t=-1.395; p>.05) do not differ significantly based on gender.

**Table 6** One way ANOVA test analysis results regarding the difference of pre-school teachers' opinions on teaching values based on the age variable

Sub-dimens	sions	Sum of Squares	Sd	Mean Square Value	Age Group	χ
The role of family in teaching values	Between groups	7.945	2	3.973	25 and below	2.71
F=9,324; P= ,000	Within groups	57.090	134	.426	26-35	2.00
	Total	65.036	136		36 and above	2.35
Values education at school	Between groups	8.226	2	4.113	25 and below	2.61
F=7,926; P=,001	Within groups	69.530	134	.519	26-35	2.77
	Total	77.756	136		36 and above	3.23
The teacher's role in values education	Between groups	1.225	2	.613	25 and below	2.74
F=2,517; P=,084	Within groups	32.611	134	.243	26-35	2.56
	Total	33.836	136		36 and above	2.75
General opinions on values education	Between groups	2.959	2	1.480	25 and below	2.69
F=6,394; P=002	Within groups	31.011	134	.231	26-35	2.49
	Total	33.970	136		36 and above	2.80

Table 6 shows that apart from the opinions of pre-school teachers on 'The Teacher's Role in Values Education' (F=2.517; p>.05), the rest of the figures on the table differed significantly based on age. According to the Tukey's Range Test, the difference came out to be in the 25 and below and 26-35 age group in the Role of Family in Teaching Values department. Based on the results, the opinion level of teachers in the 25 and below age group (2.71) was significantly higher than those in the 26-35 age group (2.00). On the other hand, the difference in the Values Education at School department was between teachers aged 36 and above, and those aged 25 and below and between 26-35. According to this, the opinion levels of teachers aged 36 and above (3.23) are higher than those aged 18-25 (2.61) and aged 26-35 (2.77). Looking at the results of the Tukey's Range Test to determine the difference in general opinions on values education, it was between teachers aged 36 and above and those in the 26-35 age group. According to this, it was found that the opinion levels of teachers aged 36 and above (2.80) were significantly higher than those of teachers aged 26-35 (2.49).

## **CONCLUSION and DISCUSSION**

The opinions of pre-school and prospective teachers on teaching values were analyzed in this study, and it was clear that the results were in favour of pre-school teachers when it comes to teaching values. It was also found that teachers have

especially different opinions on 'the role of the family in teaching values, values education at school, and the teacher's role in values education' than prospective ones. This conclusion can be interpreted as there is a need for values education at preschools and those pre-school teachers' opinions on the role of family and teacher were comparatively more positive than those of prospective ones.

Studies reveal that while values are mainly gained in the family first, they are supported and set with the education provided at school and the influence of teachers along with gaining new values in the meantime (Aspin, 2000; Halstead and Taylor, 2000; Keskin, 2008; Oktay, 1999). Bilir and Bal (1989) emphasized that the child's adoption of the value system of the society he/she lives in and developing appropriate attitude and behavior in parallel is something that tends to happen in the pre-school period. Considering that the foundations of basic values are laid in this very period (Uyanık Balat and Dagal, 2006), prospective teachers that will be working in this department should be consciously and properly trained for the education provided to children about bringing values to them and the influence of teachers on the students. Likewise, a teacher's purpose is not just to give information to students; but also to help them understand the good and the bad behaviors in life and become individuals living in harmony with other people.

Another result of the study was that there was not a significant difference between the opinions of both teachers and prospective teachers on teaching values in pre-school (the role of family, the teacher's role and in general total) based on the gender variable. However, it has been determined that female teachers had relatively more positive opinions than male teachers regarding 'values education at school'. This means that female teachers think providing values education is a school's main job compared to male teachers. When related literature is examined, it is possible to see studies suggesting that women tend to have a more positive attitude toward values education and that they attach more importance to it compared to men (Altunay and Yalcinkaya, 2011; Kurtdede Fidan, 2009). In his study, Kurtdede Fidan (2009) found that the opinions of prospective classroom and social studies teachers regarding values education differed in favour of women. Altunay and Yalcinkaya (2011) also found in their study including prospective teachers with different majors that female teachers attach more importance to the concept of value than male teachers do. Unal (2011) interpreted that the reason why some opinions on values differ based on gender is that men tend to have a more individualistic point of view while women have a more communal point of view. On the other hand, there are also studies showing that opinions regarding values education do not differ based on gender. In one of their studies, Yilmaz and Yilmaz (2017) found that gender does not have a significant effect on the opinions of classroom and pre-school teachers on teaching values. In a study of Basegmez (2017), it was found that the opinions of prospective classroom teachers on teaching values do not significantly differ based on gender.

When the findings regarding the difference in pre-school teachers' opinions on teaching values based on age are examined, it is understood that 'The Role of Family in Teaching Values and Values Education at School' sub-dimension and 'General Opinions on Values Education' significantly differ based on the age variable. It was concluded that this difference in 'The Role of Family in Teaching Values' dimension was between pre-school teachers aged below 25 and between 26-35; and that it was in favour of

pre-school teachers aged below 25. According to this conclusion, pre-school teachers aged below 25 think that the determining factor in teaching values is family. Based on this finding, pre-school teachers think values education in the family is a lot more effective than the curriculum's teachings and teachers when educating children. This can be interpreted as teachers in this age group think that school and teachers come second after family when it comes down to bringing values to pre-school children. It has also been found that the difference in the opinions of teachers in the dimension of 'Values Education at School' is between teachers aged 36 and above and those aged between 26-35; and that this difference was in favor of teachers aged 36 and above. Based on this conclusion, teachers aged 36 and above think values education should be provided at school within the context of an appropriate plan and schedule, while they also believe providing values education should be a school's main job. This shows us that the age variable is a determining factor in the opinions of pre-school teachers on values education. Dimension-wise, the fact that older teachers have a higher point of view can be interpreted as with age, their work experience and commitment to their job increase in parallel (Dolunay and Piyal, 2003; Ercen, 2009).

As a result, the following recommendations can be considered in the light of these conclusions:

- Families should be made aware of the importance of values education and should be in cooperation with teachers on this issue.
- The number and quality of theoretical or applied classes about values education for undergraduates should be increased and the content of these classes should be enriched.
- The amount and quality of in-service trainings regarding values education should be increased.

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# Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin ve Öğretmen Adaylarının Değer Öğretimine İlişkin Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

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#### Özet:

Bu araştırmanın amacı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin ve öğretmen adaylarının değerlerin öğretimine yönelik görüşlerinin farklı değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Arastırmada nicel arastırma modellerinden betimsel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubunu, 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında MEB'e bağlı anaokullarında görev yapmakta olan 137 okul öncesi öğretmeni ve Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalında öğrenim görmekte olan 176 okul öncesi öğretmeni adayı oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen kişisel bilgi formu ve Akbaş (2004) tarafından geliştirilen "Değer Öğretiminde Kullanılan Etkinlikler ve Değer Öğretimine İlişkin Görüşler Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Analizlerde betimleyici istatistikler, Bağımsız Gruplar T Testi ve ANOVA testi uygulanmıştır. Gruplar arasındaki farkın anlamlı çıktığı durumda bu farklılığın hangi gruplar arasında olduğunu belirlemek için Tukey post-hoc testi yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının değer öğretimine yönelik görüş düzeylerinde anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu ve bu farkın öğretmenlerin lehine olduğu, ayrıca okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin değer öğretimine yönelik görüşlerinin cinsiyete ve yaşa göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Okul öncesi eğitimi, Öğretmen, Öğretmen adayı, Değer öğretimi



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## **GENIŞLETILMIŞ ÖZET**

Giris: Değerler belirli durumlarda seçim yaparken neyin iyi ve neyin kötü olduğuna, arzu edilen bir durumun çaba harcamaya değer olup olmadığına karar verilmesinde, kısacası eylemlere, davranışlara veya insanlara yönelik seçimlerinde temel oluşturmaktadır (Schwartz, 1992). Bireylerin insana özgü nitelikleri kazanarak bu nitelikleri amaca uygun bir şekilde davranışa yansıtabilmelerini amaçlayan değer eğitimi (Ulusoy ve Dilmaç, 2016) aynı zamanda bireylere kültürel değerleri kazandırarak çok yönlü gelişim sağlar (Iyer, 2013). Ayrıca değer eğitimi aile ile çocuk arasındaki bağı güçlendirme potansiyeline de sahip olması nedeniyle (Mei-Ju, Chen-Hsin ve Pin-Chen, 2014) eğitimde önemle üzerinde durulan bir kavramdır (Yesil ve Aydın, 2007). Okul öncesi dönemin çocukların gelişim ve öğrenme hızları üzerindeki etkisi düşünüldüğünde bu dönemde verilen değerler eğitiminin çok önemli olduğu söylenebilir. İlgili alan yazın araştırmaları bireylerin okul öncesi dönemde kazanmış oldukları değerler ve bu değerlere bağlı gelişen davranışların uzun vadede bireylerin toplum ile uyum içinde yaşamalarını sağladığını (Pekdoğan ve Korkmaz, 2017) ve gelecekteki başarılarını etkilediğini ortaya koymaktadır (Singh, 2011). Ayrıca araştırmalar, okul öncesi dönemde değerler eğitiminin temel alındığı nitelikli eğitimin yetişkinlikte suç oranını azalttığını da ortaya koymaktadır (Barnett ve Frede, 2010). Çocukların ilk okul yaşantılarının başlangıcı olan okul öncesi eğitim kurumları aileden sonra değerler eğitiminin kazandırıldığı en önemli ve etkili kurumlardır. Dolayısıyla eğitim kurumlarında uygulanan ulusal eğitim programlarının ilkeleri, amaçları ve içeriği eğitimin çocuklar üzerindeki etkisinde büyük önem arz etmektedir. Değerler eğitiminin okul öncesi eğitim programlarında da önemli bir yere sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Araştırmalar toplumsal yaşamın gerektirdiği temel insani değerlerin kazandırılmasında kritik bir role sahip olan öğretmenlerin (Erkuş, 2012), değerler konusunda düşüncelerinin, tutum ve davranışlarının, değer öğretimi hakkındaki yeterliliklerinin çocuğa istendik değerlerin kazandırılmasında önemli olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır (Uzun ve Köse, 2017).

Türkiye'de okul öncesi eğitiminde değerler eğitimine yönelik çalışmaların son yıllarda artış gösterdiği ancak okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının eğitiminde kritik öneme sahip olan öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının değer eğitimi hakkında görüşlerini ortaya koyan araştırmaların sınırlı sayıda olduğu (Akıtürk ve Kahraman, 2019; Erkuş, 2012; Karakaş, 2015; Kozikoğlu, 2018; Ogelman ve Sarıkaya, 2015; Pekdoğan ve Korkmaz, 2017; Uzun ve Köse, 2017; Yılmaz ve Yılmaz, 2017; Yuvacı, Şafak ve Şirin, 2013) görülmüştür. Bu çalışmalar arasında okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının değerler eğitimi ile ilgili görüşlerini birlikte ele alan herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının okul öncesi dönemde değerler eğitimine ilişkin görüşlerine odaklanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının okul öncesi eğitimde değer öğretimine ilişkin görüşlerini incelemektir.

**Yöntem:** Okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının değerler eğitimine yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bu araştırma nicel araştırma modellerinden betimsel tarama modelindedir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında MEB'e bağlı anaokullarında görev yapmakta olan 137 okul öncesi öğretmeni ve 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında Eğitim Fakültesi Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalında öğrenim görmekte olan 176 okul öncesi öğretmeni adayı oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubu

olasılıksız örnekleme türlerinden biri olan uygun örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak oluşturulmuştur. Verilerin toplanmasında, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan kişisel bilgi formu ve Akbaş (2004) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan "Değer Öğretiminde Kullanılan Etkinlikler ve Değer Öğretimine İlişkin Görüşler Ölçeği (DÖKEDÖGÖ) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde frekans, ortalama ve yüzde değerleri, Bağımsız Gruplar için T Testi, ANOVA (tek yönlü varyans analizi) testi ile gruplar arasındaki farkın anlamlı çıktığı durumda bu farklılığın hangi gruplar arasında olduğunu belirlemek için Tukey post-hoc testinden yararlanılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının Değer Öğretiminde Ailenin Rolü'ne ilişkin görüşlerinde anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı (t=.214; p>.05) belirlenmiştir. Okulda Değer Öğretimi (t=-5,354; p<.05), Öğretmenin Rolü (t=-5,451; p<.05) boyutları ve genel toplamda (Değer Öğretimine Yönelik Görüsler) (t=-4,917; p<.05) öğretmenler lehine anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Okul öncesi eğitimde değer öğretiminde ailenin rolü (t=-,305, p>.05), öğretmenin rolü (t=-1,457, p>.05) ve genel toplamda (t=-1,965, p>.05) cinsiyet değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı; ancak "okulda değer öğretimi" boyutunda kadın öğretmenler (t=-2,674, p<.05) lehine anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bir diğer bulgu okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının Değer Öğretiminde Ailenin Rolü (t=-,595, p>.05), Okulda Değer Öğretimi (t=-1,526, p>.05) ve Değer Öğretiminde Öğretmenin Rolü (t=-1,059, p>.05) ve Değer öğretimine ilişkin genel görüşlerinin (t=-1,395; p>.05) cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği yönündedir. Son olarakak, Değer Öğretiminde Öğretmenin Rolü'ne ilişkin görüşler (F=2,517; p>.05) boyutu haricinde Değer Öğretiminde Ailenin Rolü (F=9,324; p<.05), Okulda Değer Öğretimi (F=7,926; p<.05) ve değer öğretimine ilişkin genel görüşler (F=6,394; p<.05) boyutlarında okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin görüşlerinin yaşa göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

**Sonuç ve Tartışma:** Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin ve öğretmen adaylarının değerler öğretimine yönelik görüşlerinin incelendiği bu araştırmada okul öncesi öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarının değer öğretimine yönelik görüşlerinde öğretmenler lehine anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Öğretmenlerin özellikle "değer öğretiminde ailenin rolü, okulda değer öğretimi" ve "değer öğretiminde öğretmenin rolü" alt boyutlarında öğretmen adaylarından farklı görüşlere sahip oldukları saptanmıştır. Bu sonuç okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin okulda değer öğretiminin gerekliliği ve değer öğretiminde ailenin ve öğretmenin rolüne ilişkin görüşlerinin henüz hizmete başlamamış olan adaylara göre daha olumlu yönde olduğu seklinde vorumlanabilir. Calısmada elde edilen bir diğer sonuc ise, cinsiyet değiskenine göre hem öğretmen hem de öğretmen adaylarının okul öncesi eğitimde değer öğretimine ilişkin (ailenin rolü, öğretmenin rolü alt boyutlarında ve genel toplamda) görüşleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı yönündedir. Ancak "okulda değer öğretimi" boyutunda kadın öğretmenlerin erkek öğretmenlere göre görüşlerinin daha pozitif olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuç kadın öğretmenlerin erkek öğretmenlere göre okullarda değer öğretimini okulların esas görevi olarak gördükleri şeklinde yorumlanabilir. Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin değer öğretimine ilişkin görüşlerinin yaşa göre farklılığına ilişkin bulgular incelendiğinde "Değer Öğretiminde Ailenin Rolü ve Okulda Değer Öğretimi" alt boyutu ile "Değer Öğretimine İlişkin Genel Görüşleri"nin yaşa göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı görülmektedir. "Değer Öğretiminde Ailenin Rolü" boyutunda bu farkın 25 yaş altı ile 26-35 yaş arasındaki okul öncesi öğretmenleri arasında olduğu ve 25 yaş altı grubundaki okul öncesi öğretmenleri lehine olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu sonuca göre 25 yaş altı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin değer öğretiminde belirleyici olan ana unsurun aile olduğunu düşündükleri söylenebilir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bu bulguya göre, 25 yaş altındaki öğretmenlerin çocuğun eğitiminde ailenin değer öğretimi konusunda okul müfredatı ve öğretmenlerden daha etkili olduğunu düşündükleri görülmektedir. Bu bulgu bu yaş grubundaki öğretmenlerin okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının değerleri edinmelerinde okul ve öğretmenin aileden sonra ikinci planda geldiğini düşündükleri şeklinde yorumlanabilir. Okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının değerler öğretimine ilişkin görüşlerinin yaşa göre farklılığına ilişkin analize, öğretmen adaylarının yaşlara göre dağılımının 25 yaş altında kümelenmesinden dolayı yer verilmemiştir. Bu bulgular ışığında ailelerin değer eğitimi hakkında bilinçlendirilmeleri, lisans programında değer eğitimine yönelik teorik veya uygulamalı derslerin sayısının ve niteliğinin arttırılması ile ilgili düzenlemeler yapılması ve öğretmenlere değer eğitimine yönelik hizmet-içi eğitimlerin arttırılması önerilebilir.