



## Öğretmenlerin Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi ve Eğitim Bilişim Ağı'nı (EBA) Kullanma Öz-Yeterlikleri<sup>1</sup>

### Teachers' Self-Efficacy of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge and Using Education Informatics Network

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#### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, öğretmenlerin teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi (TPAB) öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin bir yordayıcısı olup olmadığını belirlemektir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin TPAB ve EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin; yaşa, mesleki deneyime, görev yapılan okul türüne, bilgisayar kullanma düzeyine ve EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığı da incelenmiştir. Çalışma Hatay ili Antakya ilçesindeki ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan farklı branşlardan 228 öğretmenle gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlişkisel tarama modelinin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada veriler "TPAB Öz-Yeterlik Algısı Ölçeği" ve "EBA Kullanımına Yönelik Öz-Yeterlik Algısı Ölçeği" kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ise betimsel istatistikler, ilişkisiz Örneklem İçin t- Testi, Anova ve Basit Doğrusal Regresyon işe koşulmuştur. Çalışmanın sonucunda; öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algılarının yaşa, mesleki deneyime ve bilgisayar kullanma seviyesine göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde farklılık gösterdiği, EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının ise bu değişkenlere göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının görev yapılan okul türüne ve EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca araştırmanın dikkat çeken diğer bir sonucu da öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin, EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir yordayıcısı olmamasıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eğitim bilişim ağı, Teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi, Öz-yeterlik, Zorunlu uzaktan eğitim

#### Abstract

This study attempted to explore teachers' self-efficacy perceptions of Education Informatics Network (EIN) use and identify whether their self-efficacy perception of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) was a predictor of their self-efficacy perceptions levels of Education Informatics Network use. This study also sought to whether teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perception levels and self-efficacy perceptions of the EIN use differ according to age, professional experience, school type, level of computer use, and in-service training for EIN use. This study was conducted with 228 teachers from different departments, who worked in high schools in Hatay/ Antakya during the 2016-2017 education year. The correlational survey model was employed in the study, and the TPACK self-efficacy and the EIN self-efficacy scales were implemented as data collection tools. The collected data was analyzed on SPSS statistical program

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using descriptive statistics, independent t-test, ANOVA and simple regression analysis. According to the results of the study, teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perceptions differed statistically according to age, occupational experience, and the level of use of the computer, while using EIN self-efficacy perceptions do not differ statistically. However, teachers' self-efficacy perceptions levels EIN use showed a significant difference in terms of the school type and in-service training for EIN use. A striking result of the study was that the TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of the teachers did not predict their self-efficacy perception levels of the EIN use.

**Keywords:** Education Informatics Network, Technological pedagogical content knowledge, Self-efficacy, Compulsory distance education

## 1. Introduction

The global COVID-19 pandemic has affected a total of 1 billion 646 million students and more than 63 million teachers in 172 countries in the field of education (UNESCO, 2020). During the pandemic process, Turkey decided to move to distance education so as to ensure the continuity of education as many other countries around the world (Ministry of Education [MoNE], 2020a). As of the 2020-2021 academic year, gradual and diluted education started to be implemented, and such kind of the system in which some courses were taught face-to-face and some courses through distance education was put into practice (MoNE, 2020b). The role of the Education Informatics Network (EIN), which is among the component of Providing and Managing e-Content of the FATİH (Movement for Increasing Opportunities and Improving Technology) Project has become even more important in both face-to-face education and diluted education. In fact, during the pandemic, teachers gave online courses to their students who had access to the internet via EIN and shared the course content and materials with their students through this educational platform. With the decision taken at the Presidential Cabinet meeting on 17 November 2020, the education was announced to be conducted as remote teaching, and consequently, MoNE announced that education would be conducted remotely through TRT EIN channels, EIN platform, and other resources (MoNE, 2020c). Therefore, teachers are observed to continue to teach through EIN, and teachers' self-efficacy to use EIN will be more important.

### The Education Informatics Network (EIN)

EIN is an online platform under the Provision and Management of e-Content, one of the five main components of the FATİH project, and is implemented and developed by the General Directorate of Innovation and Educational Technologies. EIN is an online social education platform that enables the integration of technology with educational processes, provides rich, interactive, and personalized course contents and materials, as well as supports lifelong learning. In addition, EIN, which enables every student, teacher, and parent to use it freely, stands out with its feature of releasing the constraints of time and place by allowing education to be conducted remotely during the pandemic process. Thus, students are engaged in personalized student-centered learning where they can gain a multi-faceted perspective and develop critical thinking skills rather than rote learning approaches, as students can access information from wherever they want and whenever they want (EBA, 2020).

In essence, EIN attempts to integrate technology into education by providing enriched, personalized electronic contents and to engage students, teachers, and parents in the learning process as much as possible so as to get the highest efficiency. EIN has become a constantly developing and enriching resource, supported by rich e-content created by experts in the field, as well as by e-content produced by digital publishing education companies that have gained a prominent place in the world. EIN aims to ensure equality in education through offering the online courses televised on EIN TV and

organized in parallel with the content in EİN and through providing free access to the content on EİN with the free internet package service provided by many GSM operators for the use of EİN.

With the different content development editors in EİN, teachers are also encouraged to prepare their own course content in various environments, in that, teachers can make use of the prepared e-contents in EİN, as well as prepare their own contents and share the materials in the EİN platform. Thus, EİN has become a warehouse of learning objects with its increasingly enriched content.

EİN, taking the student-centered learning approach as a basis, actively engage students in their own learning process and fosters the guiding role of the teacher in the learning/teaching process, in which teacher characteristics should be noted to increase the quality of the educational process (Harris & Krougill, 2008; Yurdakul, 2015). The teachers' efficient use of EİN, which contains many features and possibilities, contributes to meaningful learning and influences the success of the education process. In that regard, related studies reveal that the use of EİN in educational environments increases the academic success of students (Akbař, 2019; Ballıel-Ünal & Hastürk, 2018). Studies also showed that technology use in education increases learning opportunities and student achievement (Kibar, 2006; Öğreten & Sağır, 2013).

Bakırcı and Kılıç (2020) in their studies EİN video modules are intended to reveal the views of eighth-grade students in the Science course of Science, to help students to learn the benefits of EİN video modules, to address multiple senses bodies, to learn things as fun, to help reinforce topics, they have come to the conclusion that they have made the topics clear and clear. In contrast, students expressed that topics are treated superficially, making it difficult to focus on the course, and that videos cause short and mental fatigue, and that EİN video modules are limited. In addition, students experienced disruption during school use of the EİN video modules, so video modules can be used at home at their own pace. They said it would be more efficient if they took advantage of this characteristic.

Özbey and Koparan (2020) state that EİN-assisted education aims to determine the impact of secondary school seventh-grade students on their success, attitudes and motivations in the field of their studies on "Equality and Equation". According to the findings of this study, conducted with 47 students and using the pre-test final test control group semi-experimental pattern, it was concluded that EİN-assisted teaching had a positive effect on success and motivation in math, and that it did not affect attitudes toward math.

Çavuş and Keskin-Yorgancı (2020) aims to research the EİN usage levels of secondary school maths teachers and to determine teacher views on EİN competencies. In this study, which uses the mixed method and is conducted with 312 teachers, it has been concluded that secondary school math teachers generally find EİN useful in education processes, but find it insufficient or partially adequate in context, and are not already too much in favor.

Teachers can make use of the EİN platform for various purposes such as creating original content with the content development tools in EİN or in different digital environments, creating a course stream, sharing, creating exams or assignments for students, and accessing their reports, being aware of and use of relevant portals, creating online courses. Regarding all purposes, teachers' self-efficacy for using the EİN platform gains a more significant role to make use of EİN effectively and efficiently. Teachers' ability to create appropriate content on EİN with regards to students' learning needs and to get the advantage of technological opportunities offered by the EİN platform required not only teachers' self-efficacy in using EİN but also their technological pedagogical content knowledge.

### **Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) Approach**

The technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) approach attempts to explain the content appropriate to the course in the teaching process by utilizing technology in line with pedagogical principles. In other words, the TPACK approach focuses on combining the technology utilized in the teaching process with the Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) approach, which was created by Shulman in 1986 to increase the effectiveness of learning (Mishra & Koehler, 2008). TPACK, which was first mentioned in Pierson's (1999) doctoral dissertation, mainly consists of three types of knowledge: technological knowledge (TK), pedagogical knowledge (PK), and content knowledge (CK), as well as with their integration of those three. (Koehler et al., 2007; Mishra & Koehler, 2008; Niess, 2005).

TPACK addresses teachers' knowledge of presenting the content through utilizing technology in line with pedagogical principles. TPACK attempts to involve the pedagogical knowledge required to present the content effectively using technology, and the knowledge of making the best use of technology in improving students' learning and eliminating misconceptions (Koehler & Mishra, 2008; 2009; Polly & Brantley-Dias, 2009; So & Kim, 2009). Regarding the grounds of the TPACK approach, teachers' competencies of TPACK provide teachers to present the appropriate content in the best way by utilizing technology in the teaching processes (Keating & Evans, 2001).

A teacher with TPACK competency has the skills to use relevant technologies in teaching processes, shape teaching processes with these technologies, and solve the problems encountered in teaching processes. Thus, a teacher with TPACK competence teaches the concepts related to the content through technology use. In a more general way, as Demirel (2007) puts it, arranging the learning environments appropriately, determining the appropriate methodology and technique, making use of appropriate technologies are important for the teaching process to be effective, and this is only possible with high TPACK competencies of teachers.

In recent years, studies on TPACK have shown that more studies have been studied using the method of compilation, meta analysis, and systematic analysis (Çetinkıran, 2022; Demir et al., 2020; Ekmekçi, 2018; Ergen et al., 2019; Korucu et al., 2017; Rodríguez Moreno et al., 2019; Setiawan et al., 2019; Young, 2016). In addition, studies on the impact of gender on TPACK (Demir et al., 2020; Ergen et al., 2019) have been examined, as well as the impact of different variables such as occupational experience, technology use, age, place of duty and branch on TPACK (Avcı & Ateş, 2017; Bal & Karademir, 2013; Bilici & Güler, 2016; Lee & Tsai, 2010; Konakman-Yavuz et al., 2013).

Şahin et al. (2013) teacher candidates have examined the relationship between TPACK and educational internet use self-efficacy beliefs and it has been found that there is a statistically significant and strong relationship between teacher candidates' TPACK's and educational internet use self-efficacy beliefs.

Avcı and Ateş (2017) the TPACK levels of teachers were examined according to gender, the department graduated, the term of duty in the profession, the place of work, the time of day computer use. The study found that male teachers have a meaningful differentiation in favor of their science teachers, teachers with low career positions, teachers with a working residential village, teachers with a higher educational daily use of computers.

Demirci (2021) examined the relationship between the self-sufficiency resources of information technology teachers and teacher candidates and the technological pedagogical field information and found that the sources of self-efficacy, which are statistically significant, are direct experiences, emotional and physiological situations.

### The Significance and Purpose of the Study

The pandemic has once again pointed out that teachers' self-efficacy to use EIN is highly important for smooth and efficient education and training activities. Indeed, the FATİH project also aimed to integrate the EIN platform into education, an online social education platform with rich course content and materials in the electronic environment and supporting lifelong learning EIN, which eliminates the constraints of time and place, enables lifelong learning, and takes student-centered learning as a basis, has also highlighted the planning and guiding roles of teachers in the teaching process. Teachers' self-efficacy to use EIN is of foremost importance in terms of integrating educational technologies into the education process and maximizing student learning. Likewise, teachers should have the competencies to use the EIN platform, other open-source software, and many other innovations, to create content from different channels and to integrate them into the education process so that effective and efficient learning can take place. In that vein, the high level of TPACK self-efficacy of teachers will contribute to the achievement of the teaching and learning goal.

This study sought to determine whether teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of TPACK were a predictor of teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN. In that regard, the study attempts to answer the research question as follows:

Is teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of TPACK is a significant predictor of teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN?

- What are teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of TPACK?
- What are teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN?
- Does teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of TPACK and using EIN differs significantly in terms of;
  - o age
  - o professional experience,
  - o the school type they were working
  - o level of computer use,
- Does teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN differ significantly in terms of in-service training for the use of EIN?

The literature revealed that studies on teachers' use of EIN and TPACK were generally conducted with teachers working in lower-level elementary and secondary schools; yet very few studies attempted to study with teachers working at higher-level secondary schools (Çınar, 2022; Gezer & Durdu, 2020). Besides, studies on EIN mostly sought to determine the effect of using EIN on academic achievement, frequency of using EIN, and student or teacher attitude towards EIN (Ballıel Ünal & Hastürk, 2018; Ertem Akbaş, 2019; Gezer & Durdu, 2020). On the other hand, this study attempted to detect teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN. As the relevant literature does not include any study on examining whether teachers' self-efficacy levels of TPACK is a predictor of teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using EIN, the results were considered to contribute to the relevant literature in terms of providing more practical results and implications.

This study was considered to contribute to decision-makers and teachers in terms of organizing and restructuring the educational processes conducted with the EIN platform and to guide students through the arrangements to be made in the light of the results obtained. Also, this study was regarded to contribute to other researchers through implications developed based on the results of the study.

## 2. METHOD

### 2.1. Research Design

This study adopted a correlational survey design to detect the relationship of teachers' self-efficacy perceptions of using EIn with their self-efficacy perceptions of TPACK. The correlational survey design, one type of survey design, attempts to determine the relationship between two, or more variables and the degree of change of these relationships together (Karasar, 2008). Therefore, it provides a general judgment about the universe based on the sample characteristics, attitudes, behaviors or opinions, which is one of the most distinctive features of the screening model. (Büyükoztürk et al., 2014; Creswell, 2019; Karasar, 2008).

### 2.2. Participants

The universe of this study consists of 907 teachers working in secondary education institutions in the Antakya district of Hatay province in the 2016-2017 academic year. The sample of the study, on the other hand, consists of 228 teachers from different branches who work in higher-level secondary schools in Antakya district of Hatay province in the 2016-2017 academic year. Convenience sampling, one type of non-probabilistic sampling, was employed to select participants in this study. The convenience sampling method was adopted regarding the willingness and suitability of the participants, as well as it is also easy to access participants for the study (Creswell, 2019). Thus, this study utilized the convenience sampling approach regarding the volunteering of the participants and the easy accessibility of the researcher to the participants. Table 1 presents the demographic information of the 228 teachers participating in the study.

**Table 1.** Demographic Information of Participants

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Groups</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Age	22-30 age	19	8.3
	31-40 age	101	44.3
	41-50 age	79	34.6
	51 age and above	29	12.7
	Total	228	100.0
Professional experience	1-10 years	51	22.4
	11-20 years	131	57.5
	21 year and above	46	20.2
	Total	228	100.0
School type	Science high school	13	5.7
	Anatolian high school	103	45.2
	Vocational and technical high school	112	49.1
	Total	228	100.0
Level of computer use	Basic	9	4.0
	Middle	95	41.6
	High	106	46.5
	Advance	18	7.9
	Total	228	100.0
In-service training	Took training	199	87.3
	Not taking training	29	12.7
	Total	228	100.0
Branch	Physical Education	12	5.3
	Biology	7	3.1
	Geography	12	5.3
	Turkish Language and Literature	30	13.2
	Physics	10	4.4
	Visual Arts	6	2.6
	English	24	10.5
	German	5	2.2
	Chemistry	9	3.9
	History	15	6.6
	Music	4	1.8
	Information Technology	7	3.1
	Math	27	11.8
	Religion Culture	10	4.4
	Philosophy	8	3.5
	Guidance	8	3.5
	Vocational and Technical	34	14.9
	Total	228	100

### 2.3. Data Collection Tools and Procedures

This study implemented the Self-efficacy scale for EFN use (SECE) (Hanbay Tiryaki, 2018), which was a Likert-type scale of 21 items, to determine the self-efficacy perception levels of teachers in using



EIN. Regarding the coefficient of Cronbach Alpha coefficient, which was .980, the scale being a single factor structure was valid and highly reliable.

This study also employed the Likert-type Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Self-Efficacy Scale (TPACKSS), which was developed by Hanbay Tiryaki (2018) and consisted of 54 items, to determine the TPACK self-efficacy level of teachers. The sub-dimensions of this scale, which has a five-factor structure, were determined as TPACK, PCK, CK, TK, and PK respectively. Cronbach Alpha coefficient of each dimension of the scale were .979, .944, .958, .928, and .904. The Cronbach Alpha coefficient of the whole scale was calculated as .984; therefore, the scale was also regarded as reliable and valid. In addition to these two scales, the Personal Information Form, which includes questions to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants, was also utilized in this study.

In the data collection process, after granting official permissions, the data was collected from the volunteer participants between December 26, 2016 and May 21, 2017 regarding the ethical principles. 02/01/2017 dated 36908830-302.08.01-145 application permission has been obtained from the National Education Directorate of the province to be applied.

#### 2.4. Data Analysis

The demographic information of the participants was analyzed by looking at the frequency and percentage. All Likert-type questions in the scales were scored as 5 for 'Strongly Agree', 4 for 'I agree', 3 for 'Partially Agree', 2 for 'Disagree', and 1 for 'Strongly Disagree'. Interpreting the scores from participants' responses to the scales, the formula, which divided the score difference of the highest and lowest options by the number of options  $((5-1)/5=.80)$ , was utilized and the interval was calculated as .80-point (Demir & Gedikoğlu, 2007). These score ranges were interpreted as follows: Insufficient in the range of 1.00-1.80, Low for 1.81-2.60, Medium for 2.61-3.40, High for 3.42-4.20, Advance for 4.21–5.00.

The effect size ( $\eta^2$ ) was calculated, and as Green and Salkind (2008) stated, the coefficient between .20-.50 was regarded as small effect size, .50-.80 for medium effect size, and .80 and above for large effect size. Besides, the normality analysis was conducted to determine whether parametric or nonparametric tests were employed. As Table 2 presents, the data can be stated to show normal distribution addressing the skewness and kurtosis coefficient of SECE and TPACKSS being in the range of  $\pm 1$  (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013).

**Table 2.** Normality Analysis

Scales	Skewness coefficient	Kurtosis coefficient
SECE	-.562	-.102
TPACKSS	-.500	-.336

As the data showed normal distribution, t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) which were among parametric tests, were implemented for the independent samples to analyze data. To detect the differences arising in the ANOVA test, regarding Levene's Test results, Tukey was employed when the variances are equal and Dunnett C test was employed when the variances were not equal. In addition, in this study, it was thought that teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using TPACK self-efficacy perception levels were a predictor variable. TPACK self-efficacy perception levels were thought to be one of the variables that caused the change in EIN using levels, and simple linear regression analysis was used to test this. In testing the difference between group averages,  $p=.05$  significance level was taken as a basis. The data collected in the study were analyzed using SPSS 20.0.



### 3. FINDINGS

Table 3 presents the teachers' self-efficacy levels of EIN use and teachers' self-efficacy levels of TPACK.

**Table 3.** TPACKSS and SECE Mean Score

	TPACKSS	SECE
N	228	228
$\bar{x}$	3.70	3.53
ss	.74	1.03

Table 3 informed that the mean scores of the teachers from the scales were above 3.42 (high level). Therefore, teachers' TPACK ( $\bar{x} = 3.70$ ) self-efficacy perceptions and self-efficacy perceptions for EIN ( $\bar{x} = 3.53$ ) use were found to be at a high level.

The descriptive statistics also revealed teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of TPACK regarding age, professional experience, school type, level of computer use, which are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Descriptive Statistics of TPACKSS Scores regarding the Independent Variables

Variables	N	$\bar{x}$	ss	
Age	22-30 age (1)	19	4.54	.32
	31-40 age (2)	101	3.89	.64
	41-50 age (3)	79	3.65	.59
	51 and above (4)	29	2.60	.24
	Total	228	3.70	.74
Professional experience	1-10 years (1)	51	4.18	.56
	11-20 years (2)	131	3.60	.69
	21 and above (3)	46	3.44	.83
	Total	228	3.70	.74
School type	Science high school (1)	13	4.01	.83
	Anatolian high school (2)	103	3.75	.82
	Vocational and Tech. high school (3)	112	3.61	.64
	Total	228	3.70	.74
Level of computer use	Basic (1)	9	3.12	.55
	Medium (2)	95	3.57	.70
	High (3)	106	3.80	.73
	Advance (4)	18	4.05	.86
	Total	228	3.70	.74

Table 4 informed that mean scores of the teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perception levels decreases increasing age and vocational experience. As for the school type, teachers working in Science high schools were found to have the highest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 4.01$ ), on the other hand, teachers working in the vocational and technical high schools were observed to have the lowest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 3.61$ ).

In addition, according to the findings, the mean scores of the teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perceptions increase as the level of teachers' use of the computer increases.

The findings of the one-way ANOVA test revealed the teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perception levels regarding the variables of age, professional experience, school type, and level of computer use, which are given in Table 5.

**Table 5.** One-Way ANOVA Test Results of TPACKSS regarding Independent Variables

Independent Variables	Variance	Sum of squares	sd	Mean of squares	F	$\eta^2$	Significant Difference
Age	Between groups	52.20	3	17.42	53.97*	.42	1,2 1,3 1,4
	Within groups	72.30	224	0.32			2,3
	Total	124.56	227				2,4 3,4
Professional experience	Between groups	16.53	2	8.27	17.22*	.13	1,2
	Within groups	108.03	225	0.48			1,3
	Total	124.57	227				2,3
School type	Between groups	2.36	2	1.18	2.17	-	-
	Within groups	122.21	225	0.54			
	Total	124.57	227				
Level of computer use	Between groups	7.89	3	2.63	5.05*	.06	1,4
	Within groups	116.67	224	0.52			1,3
	Total	124.56	227				2,4

\* $p < .05$

Table 5 informed that teachers' TPACK self-efficacy perception levels do not differ statistically according to the school type ( $[F(2,225)=2.17, p(.12)>.05]$ ). But teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels differ statistically significantly according to age ( $[F(3,224)=53.97, p(.00)<.05]$ ), professional experience ( $[F(2,225)=17.22, p(.00)<.05]$ ) and level of computer use ( $[F(3,224)=5.05, p(.00)<.05]$ ). Teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels decreases statistically with increasing age and vocational experience. In addition, TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of teachers who use the computer at a high level are higher than those who use the computer at basic level. And TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of the teachers who use the computer at the advanced level are statistically significantly higher than those who use the computer at the basic and medium level. The data obtained show that when the effect size value is considered, the level of TPACK self-efficacy perception changes statistically significantly according to age at 42%, professional experience at 13%, and computer use level at 6%.

The descriptive statistics also revealed teachers' self-efficacy perception levels in EIN use regarding age, professional experience, school type, level of computer use, and in-service training for using EIN, which are presented in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Descriptive Statistics of SECE Scores Regarding the Independent Variables

Variables		N	$\bar{x}$	ss
Age	22-30 age (1)	19	3.54	.92
	31-40 age (2)	101	3.38	1.12
	41-50 age (3)	79	3.69	.90
	51 and above (4)	29	3.58	1.05
	Total	228	3.53	1.03
Professional experience	1-10 years (1)	51	3.37	1.04
	11-20 years (2)	131	3.55	1.01
	21 and above (3)	46	3.644	1.08
	Total	228	3.53	1.03
School type	Science high school (1)	13	2.72	.95
	Anatolian high school (2)	103	3.44	1.05
	Vocational and Tech. high school (3)	112	3.70	.97
	Total	228	3.53	1.03
Level of computer use	Basic (1)	9	3.55	1.44
	Medium (2)	95	3.64	.95
	High (3)	106	3.38	1.05
	Advance (4)	18	3.77	1.01
	Total	228	3.53	1.03
In-service training	Took training (1)	199	3.73	.85
	Not taking training (2)	29	2.13	1.09
	Total	228	2.93	.97

Table 6 showed the responses of teachers to SECE regarding the age variable, in that, the highest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 3.69$ ) corresponded to the group in the 41-50 age range while the 31-40 age group had the lowest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 3.38$ ). Based on the variable of professional experience, teachers having 21 years of experience and above had the highest mean score as the lowest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 3.37$ ) corresponded to those with 1-10 years of experience. As for the school type, teachers working in vocational and technical high schools were found to have the highest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 3.70$ ), on the other hand, teachers working in the Science high school were observed to have the lowest mean score ( $\bar{x} = 2.72$ ). This can be explained by the higher self-qualification points averages of teachers in this category, especially since there are more technology-based courses in vocational and technical high schools (Avcı & Ateş, 2017) and there are more teachers in this area. In fact, as given in Table 1, 14.9 % of the teachers involved in the study, i.e. most of them are occupational teachers. Regarding teachers' level of computer use, the highest average score ( $\bar{x} = 3.77$ ) belongs to the teachers who use computers at the advanced level, and the lowest average score ( $\bar{x} = 3.38$ ) belongs to the teachers who use computers at a high level. In addition, the teachers who received in-service training for EIN use were found to have higher mean scores than the teachers who did not receive in-service training.

The findings of the one-way ANOVA test revealed the teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of EIN use regarding the variables of age, professional experience, school type, and level of computer

use, which was given in Table 7. In addition, the t-test results showing the SECE scores in terms of the in-service training for EIN use were presented in Table 8.

**Table 7.** One-Way ANOVA Test Results of SECE Regarding Independent Variables

Independent Variables	Variance	Sum of squares	sd	Mean of squares	F	$\eta^2$	Significant Difference
Age	Between groups	4.10	3	1.36	1.30	-	
	Within groups	235.68	224	1.05			
	Total	239.79	227				
Professional experience	Between groups	1.93	2	.96	.91	-	
	Within groups	237.86	225	1.05			
	Total	239.79	227				
School type	Between groups	12.67	2	6.33	6.27*	.23	2,1 3,1
	Within groups	227.12	225	1.00			
	Total	239.79	227				
Level of computer use	Between groups	4.34	3	1.44	1.38	-	
	Within groups	235.45	224	1.05			
	Total	239.79	227				

\* $p < .05$

**Table 8.** t-Test Results of SECE Regarding the In-Service Training

In-service Training	N	$\bar{x}$	ss	t (226)	p	$\eta^2$
Took training	199	3.73	.85	9.13	.00	.62
Not taking training	29	2.13	1.09			

\* $p < .05$

Table 7 revealed no statistically significance difference at teachers' self-efficacy perceptions of EIN use regarding age [ $F(3,224)=1.30$ ,  $p(.27) > .05$ ], professional experience [ $F(2,225)=0.91$ ,  $p(.40) > .05$ ] and the level of computer use [ $F(3,224)=1.38$ ,  $p(.25) > .05$ ]. Therefore, the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers who were at different ages, who had different professional experience, and used the computer at different levels were found to be at a similar level. However, Table 8 showed a statistically significant difference in teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of EIN use with regards to their in-service training for EIN use [ $t(226)=-9.13$ ,  $p(.00) < .05$ ]. Thus, the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers who received in-service training for EIN use were observed to be significantly higher than teachers who did not receive any in-service training. Considering the  $\eta^2$  value (.62), the self-efficacy perception levels of teachers in EIN use were found to vary by 62% depending on their in-service training and the effect

size is at a medium level. In addition, the similar level of self-efficacy perceptions of teachers who have different ages, different professional experience, and different computer use levels was thought to be associated with in-service training on EFN use. Due to the fact that the in-service training on EFN use was functional and useful, the differences in the age, professional experience, and computer use level among teachers were considered not to have significantly affected the teachers' self-efficacy perception levels in EFN use.

Table 7 also revealed a statistically significant difference in teachers' self-efficacy perceptions regarding the school type [ $F(2,225) = 6.27, p(.002) < .05$ ]. Tukey multiple comparison test was conducted to determine which type or types of school caused the difference in self-efficacy perception levels of teachers in EFN use. The findings revealed a statistically significant difference between teachers' self-efficacy perceptions in Vocational and Technical High Schools and Anatolian High Schools and teachers' self-efficacy perceptions in Science High Schools. Thus, the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers working in Vocational and Technical High Schools and Anatolian High Schools in EFN use were found to be significantly higher than the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers working in Science High Schools. Considering the  $\eta^2$  value (.23), the self-efficacy perception levels of teachers in EFN use were observed to vary by 23% depending on the type of school they work and the effect size is at a small level.

It was thought that teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of using TPACK self-efficacy perception levels were a predictor variable. TPACK self-efficacy perception levels were thought to be one of the variables that caused the change in EFN using levels, and simple linear regression analysis was used to test this. Therefore, the simple linear regression analysis was performed between the two variables, independent of the teacher's TPACK self-efficacy perception level, dependent on the self-efficacy perception levels of using the EFN.

The results of the simple linear regression analysis to examine whether the TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of the teachers predicted their self-efficacy perception levels of EFN use were shown in Table 9.

**Table 9.** Results of ANOVA Test and Simple Linear Regression Analysis between TPACKSS and SECE

<i>Değişken</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	$\beta$	<i>R</i>	$R^2$	<i>F</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
TPACK self-efficacy perception levels	-.080	.092	-.058	.058	.003	.753	-.868	.386

The analysis results found that the model is meaningless ( $F = .753, p = .386 > .05$ ), TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of teachers did not predict teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of the EFN use. The correlation value between the TPACK self-efficacy perception levels and the self-efficacy perception levels of EFN use from the regression analysis is also meaningless ( $r = -.059, p = .193$ ) and has supported regression results.

#### 4. Conclusion, Suggestion and Recommendations

The study revealed a high level of teachers' self-efficacy perceptions of EFN use and their self-efficacy perceptions of TPACK. According to the results of this study, teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels do not differ statistically according to the school type but teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels differ statistically significantly according to age, professional experience, and level of computer use. Teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels decreases statistically with increasing age and vocational experience. In addition, TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of teachers

who use the computer at a high level are higher than those who use the computer at basic level. And TPACK self-efficacy perception levels of the teachers who use the computer at an advanced level are statistically significantly higher than those who use the computer at the basic and medium level. These results also match the results of different studies in literature (Avcı & Ateş; 2017; Bal & Karademir, 2013; Bilici & Güler, 2016; Konakman-Yavuz et al., 2013; Lee & Tsai, 2010). The data obtained show that when the effect size value is considered, the level of TPACK self-efficacy perception changes statistically significantly according to age at 42%, professional experience at 13%, and computer use level at 6%.

This study also concluded that the self-efficacy perceptions of EFN use levels of teachers from different ages, different professional experience, and different levels of computer use were at a similar level. As a matter of fact, no significant difference was found in studies examining the effects of these variables on teachers' views or attitudes towards EFN (Arslan, 2016; Bayyığıt-Teker, 2019; Çavuş & Keskin-Yorgancı, 2020; Tutar, 2015). However, the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers who received in-service training on EFN use were found to be significantly higher than the teachers who did not receive in-service training in this study. In addition, the similar level of self-efficacy perceptions of teachers who have different ages, different professional experience, and various levels of computer use was considered to be attributed to their in-service training on EFN use. As the in-service training on EFN use can be regarded as functional and useful, the differences in the age, professional experience, and computer use level among teachers were thought to have significantly affected the teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of EFN use. In that regard, the teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of EFN use were found to vary by 62% depending on their in-service training about the use of EFN, and the effect size was observed to be at a medium level. Similarly, Aztekin (2020) revealed that teachers' in-service technology training significantly increased teachers' awareness of EFN and their attitude towards the necessity of EFN.

The results regarding the variable of the school type showed that the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers working in vocational and technical high schools and Anatolian high schools were significantly higher than those working in Science High Schools. Teachers' self-efficacy perception levels of EFN use were found to vary by 23% based on the type of school. This could be because of the fact that teachers working in vocational and technical high schools and Anatolian high schools utilized EFN more actively for such reasons as increasing student participation to maximize in- and out-class interaction, as well as integrating various online environments to make the lesson more interesting. On the other hand, teachers working at Science high school were considered not to use interactively the EFN platform or other online platforms due to the fact that lessons can be conducted more exam- and assessment-oriented. Another reason could be that the contents in EFN may be insufficient in terms of quality for Science high school students. In fact, Nakipoğlu and Gacanoğlu (2019) determined that Vocational and Technical High school teachers were the most benefited teachers from EFN e-content in their study. According to this study, it was concluded that Vocational and Technical High School teachers preferred to use simulation, animation and chemistry experiments, and Science High School teachers used more test questions. According to the results of the same study, 83% of Science High School teachers stated that EFN content is not appropriate for the level and 66% are not eligible for the curriculum.

One of the striking results of this study was that teachers' perception of TPACK self-efficacy levels were not statistically significant predictors of teachers' self-efficacy perception levels towards using EFN. A similar result was found in the study of Bayyığıt-Teker (2019), which was revealed no statistically significant difference between teachers' TPACK competencies and their attitudes towards

EIN. Regarding teachers' different levels of self-efficacy perceptions towards TPACK, the reason for not being a significant predictor of EIN use was considered to be the in-service training for the EIN use for teachers. Thanks to this in-service training, teachers with different TPACK self-efficacy levels were assumed to use EIN at a similar level.

The results, therefore, suggested that the in-service training should be provided to teachers with distinctive characteristics to adapt to technological innovations and to use these innovations actively following the content and pedagogical principles in the education process. Through these compulsory trainings to be organized by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), teachers are attempted to be individuals with a high level of TPACK and gained with 21st-century skills. In that regard, previous studies also revealed the lack of teachers with regards to integrating and actively utilizing educational technologies in their teaching and that educational technologies were integrated into the educational environment without sufficient training to teachers (Adıgüzel et al., 2011; Akbaşı, et al., 2012; Ozan & Taşgın, 2017; Özçiftçi & Çakır, 2015).

First, teachers should be equipped in terms of TPACK, then teachers carry out the education process in the most efficient way and maximize student learning. In addition, teachers should be offered such training to foster their self-efficacy in utilizing various online platforms like the EIN and in creating content through those platforms.

MoNE should provide trainings where teachers can improve themselves in terms of TPACK and track current innovations and changes in EIN. In fact, seminar studies are a suitable opportunity for such training.

For many qualified portals in the EIN to be better known and utilized by teachers, promotional videos of portals related to teachers' fields can be displayed with pop-up windows on each teacher's page. Therefore, teachers can be ensured to be aware of the software related to their fields and use the EIN platform more efficiently.

Further studies can be conducted to investigate the reasons why the self-efficacy perceptions of teachers working in Science High Schools using EIN are lower than teachers working in Anatolian and Vocational Technical High Schools. In line with the results obtained, deficiencies and weaknesses determined in the EIN platform can be directed to the necessary units for the development of EIN.

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## Geniş Özet

### Giriş

İçinde bulunduğumuz pandemi süreci bir kez daha öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterliklerinin eğitim öğretim faaliyetlerinin sorunsuz ve verimli bir şekilde yürütülebilmesi için son derece önemli olduğunu göstermiştir. Nitekim FATİH projesinin zenginleştirilmiş ders içeriğine ve öğretim materyallerine sahip, hayat boyu öğrenmeyi anlayışını destekleyen, çevrimiçi ve sosyal eğitim platformu olan EBA teknolojinin eğitime entegre edilmesini de amaçlamıştır. Öğrenciyi zamandan ve mekândan bağımsızlaştıran, hayat boyu öğrenmeye imkân veren, öğrenci merkezli öğrenmeyi temele alan EBA, öğretmenlerin öğretim sürecindeki planlayıcı ve rehberlik edici rollerini de ön plana çıkarmıştır. Eğitim teknolojilerinin eğitim öğretim sürecine entegre edilmesi ve öğrenmelerin verimli bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmesi bakımından öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlikleri büyük öneme arz etmektedir. Aynı şekilde öğretmenlerin EBA'yı, diğer açık kaynak yazılımları ve daha birçok yazılım ile donanım gibi yenilikleri kullanabilecek, farklı kanallardan içerik oluşturabilecek ve bunları eğitim öğretim sürecine dâhil edebilecek yeterlikleri olması gerekir ki etkili ve verimli öğrenmeler gerçekleşsin. Bu açıdan düşünüldüğünde öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterliklerinin yüksek olması öğretimin sürecinin hedeflerine ulaşılabilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, lise öğretmenlerinin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin yordayıcısı olup olmadığını belirlemektir.

Literatür incelendiğinde TPAB ve EBA'ya yönelik öğretmenlerle yapılan çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğunun ilkokul ve ortaokullarda görev yapan öğretmenlerle gerçekleştirildiği, ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmenlerle çok az sayıda çalışma yapıldığı görülmektedir (Çınar, 2022; Gezer & Durdu, 2020). Ayrıca EBA'yı konu alan çalışmaların çok önemli bir kısmı EBA kullanımının akademik başarı üzerindeki etkisini, EBA'yı kullanma sıklığını ve EBA'ya yönelik öğrenci veya öğretmen tutumunu belirlemeyi amaçlamıştır (Ballıel Ünal & Hastürk, 2018; Ertem Akbaş, 2019; Gezer & Durdu, 2020). Fakat bu çalışmada farklı türlerdeki ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmenlerle çalışma yürütülmüş olup öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanmalarına yönelik öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri incelenmiştir. Özellikle literatürde öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin bir yordayıcısı olup olmadığını inceleyen bir çalışma olmaması bakımından da çalışmadan elde edilecek sonuçların önemli olduğu, literatürdeki boşluğu doldurmaya katkı sağlayacağı ve literatürdeki çalışmalardan daha fazla uygulamaya yönelik ve işlevsel bilgiler sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarının EBA ile yürütülen eğitim süreçlerinin düzenlenmesi ve yeniden yapılandırılması bakımından karar vericilere ve öğretmenlere, elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında yapılacak düzenlemeler aracılığıyla da öğrencilere faydalı olacağı ve yol gösterebileceği düşünülmektedir.

## Amaç

Bu çalışmanın amacı, lise öğretmenlerinin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin yordayıcısı olup olmadığını belirlemektir. Çalışmanın problem cümlesi "Öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri, öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin anlamlı bir yordayıcısı mıdır?" olarak ifade edilmiş ve aşağıdaki alt problemlere de yanıt aranmıştır:

- Öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri nedir?
- Öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri nedir?
- TPAB ve EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri öğretmenlerin yaşına, mesleki deneyimine, görev yaptığı okul türüne ve bilgisayar kullanma düzeyine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermekte midir?
- Öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri, EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermekte midir?

## Yöntem

Bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin TPAB ve EBA kullanımına yönelik öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyini ve EBA kullanımı öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyi ile TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyi arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemi ise 2016-2017 eğitim öğretim yılında Hatay ilinde Antakya ilçesinde ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan farklı branşlara sahip 228 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanmalarına yönelik öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla 21 maddelik likert tipi EBA Kullanımına Yönelik Öz-yeterlik Algısı Ölçeği ve TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyini belirlemek için ise 54 maddelik likert tipi Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi Öz-yeterlik Algısı Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca katılımcıların demografik özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla Kişisel Bilgiler Formu da kullanılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler frekans ve yüzde betimsel istatistikleriyle ve parametrik testlerden İlişkisiz Örneklem için T- Testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA) kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algı düzeylerinin yordayıcı bir değişkeni olduğu, EBA kullanım düzeylerindeki değişime neden olan değişkenlerden birinin de TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyi olduğu düşünülmüş ve bunu test etmek için de basit doğrusal regresyon analizi de kullanılmıştır.

## Bulgular

Bu çalışmadan elde edilen verilere göre öğretmenlerin TPAB ve EBA kullanımlarına yönelik öz-yeterlik algılarının iyi düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen verilere göre farklı yaşlarda olan, farklı mesleki deneyim süresine sahip olan ve bilgisayarı farklı seviyelerde kullanan öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algıları istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde farklılaşırken, EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algıları benzer düzeydedir. Ayrıca etki büyüklüğü değeri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyi; %42 büyüklüğünde yaşa, %13 büyüklüğünde mesleki deneyime ve %6 büyüklüğünde bilgisayarı kullanma seviyesine göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olarak değişmektedir. Öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri okul türüne göre farklılık göstermezken, EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri mesleki ve teknik liseler ile anadolu liselerinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin lehine istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde bir farklılık göstermektedir. Ayrıca EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının, hizmet içi eğitim almayan öğretmenlerden anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir.  $\eta^2$  değeri (.62) de göz önünde bulundurulduğunda öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin % 62 büyüklüğünde



EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre değişmektedir. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen diğer bir bulguya göre ise öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri, öğretmenlerin EBA kullanım düzeyinin yordayıcı bir değişkeni olmadığı anlaşılmıştır. Regresyon analizinden elde edilen TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri ile EBA kullanım düzeyi arasındaki korelasyon değerinin de anlamlı olması ( $r = -.059$ ,  $p = .193$ ) değişkenler arasında bir ilişkinin olmadığını göstermiş regresyon sonuçlarını desteklemiştir.

### Tartışma, Sonuç ve Öneriler

Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, öğretmenlerin TPAB ve EBA kullanımına yönelik öz-yeterlik algılarının iyi düzeyde olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri okul türüne göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılık göstermezken yaş, mesleki deneyim ve bilgisayar kullanma seviyesine göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olarak farklıdır. Öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı yaş ve mesleki deneyim arttıkça istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde azalmaktadır. Ayrıca bilgisayarı iyi seviyede kullanan öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri giriş seviyesinde kullananlara göre ve ileri seviyede kullanan öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri giriş ve orta seviyede kullananlara göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksektir. Bu sonuçlar literatürdeki farklı çalışmaların da sonuçlarıyla örtüşmektedir (Avcı & Ateş; 2017; Bal & Karademir, 2013; Bilici & Güler, 2016; Konakman-Yavuz & vd., 2013; Lee & Tsai, 2010). Etki büyüklüğü değeri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyi %42 büyüklüğünde yaşa, %13 büyüklüğünde mesleki deneyime ve %6 büyüklüğünde bilgisayarı kullanma seviyesine göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olarak değişmektedir.

Farklı yaşlarda olan, farklı mesleki deneyim süresine sahip olan ve bilgisayarı farklı seviyelerde kullanan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının benzer düzeyde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Nitekim bu değişkenlerin EBA'ya yönelik görüşlere veya tutumlara etkisinin incelendiği çalışmalarda da anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır (Arslan, 2016; Bayyığıt-Teker, 2019; Çavuş & Keskin-Yorgancı, 2020; Tutar, 2015). Fakat EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının, EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim almayan öğretmenlerden anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca farklı yaşa, farklı mesleki deneyim süresine ve farklı bilgisayar kullanma seviyesine sahip olan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının benzer düzeyde olmasının öğretmenlerin EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alması ile ilgili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. EBA kullanımına yönelik alınan hizmet içi eğitimin işlevsel ve faydalı olması sebebi ile öğretmenler arasındaki yaş, mesleki deneyim ve bilgisayar kullanma seviyesindeki farklılıkların öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerini anlamlı bir düzeyde etkilememiş olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Nitekim öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin %62 büyüklüğünde EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre değiştiği belirlenmiş olup etki büyüklüğünün orta düzeyde olduğu söylenebilir. Aztekin (2020) ise yaptığı çalışmada öğretmenlerin hizmet içi teknoloji eğitimi almalarının öğretmenlerin EBA farkındalıklarını ve EBA'nın gerekli olduğuna dair tutumlarını anlamlı düzeyde artırdığı sonucuna ulaşmıştır.

Görev yapılan okul türü bakımından değerlendirildiğinde ise mesleki ve teknik liseler ile anadolu liselerinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu durumun mesleki ve teknik liselerde ve anadolu liselerinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin gerek öğrenci katılımını artırarak ders içi ve ders dışı etkileşimi artırmak gerekse dersi daha ilgi çekici hale getirmek için derse farklı ortamları entegre etmek gibi sebeplerle EBA'yı daha aktif olarak kullanmaları ile ilgili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bununla birlikte fen liselerinde ise



derslerin daha sınav odaklı yürütülebileceği ve bu sebeple test çözümlerine ağırlık verilerek EBA ve daha farklı uygulamaların pek kullanılmamasından dolayı Fen Lisesinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı pek aktif kullanmadığı düşünülmektedir. Bu durumun başka bir sebebinin ise EBA'da yer alan içeriklerin nitelik bakımından yetersiz gelebilme ihtimali olduğu düşünülmektedir. Nakipoğlu & Gacanoğlu'nun (2019) yaptıkları çalışmanın sonuçları da bunu desteklemektedir. Sonuç olarak öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin %23 büyüklüğünde görev yapılan okul türüne göre değişmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın dikkat çekici sonuçlarından biri ise öğretmenlerin öğretmenlerin TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinin, öğretmenlerin EBA kullanım düzeyinin yordayıcı bir değişkeni olmamasıdır. Regresyon analizinden elde edilen TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri ile EBA kullanım düzeyi arasındaki korelasyon değerinin de anlamlı olması ( $r = -.059$ ,  $p = .193$ ) değişkenler arasında bir ilişkinin olmadığını göstermiş regresyon sonuçlarını desteklemiştir. Benzer bir sonuç ise Bayyığıt-Teker'in (2019) çalışmasında bulunmuştur. Araştırmacı, öğretmenlerin TPAB yeterlikleri ile EBA'ya yönelik tutumları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı sonucuna ulaşmıştır. Bu çalışmada ise öğretmenlerin farklı TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri dikkate alınarak öğretmenlerin EBA kullanımına yönelik öz-yeterlik algısı düzeyleri hakkında anlamlı bir tahminde bulunulamamasının sebebinin ise yine öğretmenlere verilen EBA kullanımına yönelik hizmet içi eğitim olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu hizmet içi eğitim sayesinde farklı TPAB öz-yeterlik algısı düzeylerinde olan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı benzer düzeyde kullandığı düşünülmektedir.

Araştırma sonuçlarından hareketle farklı özelliklerdeki öğretmenlerin teknolojik yeniliklere uyum sağlayabilmesi, bu yenilikleri eğitim sürecinde içeriğe ve pedagojik ilkelere uygun, aktif şekilde kullanabilmesi için uygulamaya dönük hizmet içi eğitimler verilmesi gerektiği söylenebilir. EB tarafından düzenlenecek bu zorunlu eğitimler ile öğretmenlerin TPAB düzeyi yüksek, 21. yüzyıl becerileri ile donatılmış bireyler olması amaçlanmalıdır. Nitekim daha önce yapılan çalışmalar da öğretmenlerin eğitim teknolojilerini ders sürecine entegre etme ve aktif biçimde kullanma yönünden eksiklik olduğunu ve öğretmenlerin bu konularda yeteri kadar eğitilmeden eğitim teknolojileri materyallerinin eğitim ortamlarına yerleştirildiğini işaret etmektedir (Adıgüzel vd., 2011; Akbaşlı vd., 2012; Ozan & Taşgın, 2017; Özçiftçi & Çakır, 2015).

Öğretmenlere EBA gibi birçok platformu derste aktif şekilde kullanabilme ve bu platformlar ile içerik oluşturabilme gibi öz-yeterlikleri kazandıracak eğitimler verilmelidir. Önce öğretmen geliştirilmeli ki öğretmenin eğitim sürecini en verimli şekilde yürütebilmesi ve öğrencilere en yüksek düzeyde katkı sağlayabilmesi mümkün olabilsin.

MEB öğretmenlere kendilerini TPAB açısından geliştirebilecekleri ve EBA'daki yenilikleri takip edebilecekleri, gelişmelere ayak uydurabilecekleri eğitimler vermelidir. Nitekim seminer çalışmaları bu tarz eğitimler için uygun bir fırsattır.

EBA'da yer alan nitelikli birçok portalın öğretmenler tarafından daha iyi tanınması ve kullanılması için öğretmenlerin alanları ile ilgili olan portalların tanıtım videoları her öğretmenin sayfasında pop-up pencereleri ile gösterilebilir. Böylelikle öğretmenlerin alanları ile ilgili yazılımlardan haberdar olması ve EBA'yı daha verimli şekilde kullanması sağlanabilir.

Fen liselerinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin EBA'yı kullanma öz-yeterlik algılarının anadolu liseleri ve mesleki teknik liselerde görev yapan öğretmenlerden anlamlı düzeyde düşük olmasının sebeplerini araştıran bir çalışma yapılabilir. Elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda EBA'da belirlenen eksiklikler, zayıf yönler varsa EBA'nın geliştirilmesi için gerekli birimlere iletilebilir.

### **YAYIN ETİĞİ BEYANI**

Bu araştırmanın, Hatay İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü kurumu tarafından 02/01/2017 tarihinde 36908830-302.08.01-145 sayılı kararıyla verilen uygulama izni bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın planlanmasından, uygulanmasına, verilerin toplanmasından verilerin analizine kadar olan tüm süreçte “Yükseköğretim Kurumları Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Yönergesi” kapsamında uyulması belirtilen tüm kurallara uyulmuştur. Yönergenin ikinci bölümü olan “Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiğine Aykırı Eylemler” başlığı altında belirtilen eylemlerden hiçbiri gerçekleştirilmemiştir. Bu araştırmanın yazım sürecinde bilimsel, etik ve alıntı kurallarına uyulmuş; toplanan veriler üzerinde herhangi bir tahrifat yapılmamıştır. Bu çalışma herhangi başka bir akademik yayın ortamına değerlendirme için gönderilmemiştir.

### **ARAŞTIRMACILARIN KATKI ORANI BEYANI**

Bu araştırmaya birinci yazarın katkısı %50 ve ikinci yazarın katkısı %50 oranındadır.

### **ÇATIŞMA BEYANI**

Araştırmanın yazarları olarak herhangi bir çıkar/çatışma beyanımız olmadığını ifade ederiz.