

資料 - 6

トルコ共和国における職業技術教育

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION YOUTH AND SPORTS
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

INDUSTRIAL
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
IN
TURKEY

MARCH-1986
ANKARA

TEKNİK EĞİTİM GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
BİRİMİ
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VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Our educational system has been arranged in accordance with the spirit of our constitution and dynamism of Atatürk. When all the educational programs are being arranged, the fundamental objectives and principles of the Turkish National Education, which are determined according to our constitution, Basic Law of National Education, Development Plans and Government Programs, are taken as the basis.

Atatürk has founded our Republic with the understanding of "National State". This understanding has been reflected in all of our constitutions as in the constitution of today. For this reason, it is not possible to define our educational system with any qualifications other than being "NATIONAL".

The Turkish National Educational System consists of two main sections; one is Organised Education and the other is Diffused Education. Organised Education includes the institutions pre-school basic training, secondary education and higher education. Diffused Education is the type of education towards our citizens who have not attended education after elementary school or who have quit the institutions of secondary education and started to work. The objectives of this education are to train

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them better as apprentices, qualified workmen and masters, to facilitate their employment and to make them better citizens.

The two points of weight of the organised education consist of general education, and vocational and technical education. Necessary weight has been given to vocational and technical education since the foundation of our Republic and in particular during the planned period of development. However, since this area of education requires extensive investments, the development in this area can be within the possibilities of the investment budgets. Nevertheless, significant developments have been recorded in this area.

Activities are under way to give weight to primarily vocational and technical education and to gradually increase the rate of schools in the secondary education in a way that vocational and technical education will gain more importance.

Our objectives with the vocational and technical education are to train the qualified manpower required by Turkey, to equip our youth with know-how and to make

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them have professions. Thus, it will be possible to prevent our youth from gathering in front of the Universities and, at the same time, to train the intermediary qualified technical personnel required by our industry.

Metin Emirođlu

Minister of National Education, Youth
and Sport

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MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION YOUTH AND SPORTS
ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

This book comprises the followings :

1- DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL
EDUCATION FOR MEN

2- THE EXISTENCE SITUATION OF THE SCHOOLS OF
INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- a- Kinds and numbers of schools
- b- Kinds, numbers and applications of programs
- c- Number of students and teachers
- d- Equipment situation
- e- Textbooks
- f- Investment budgets
- g- Inter-service education activities
- h- Revolving fund studies

3- DEVELOPMENT AND PREVALENCE STUDIES OF
INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- a- Population in the period of secondary education
and the education goal.

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- a- Arrangement of necessary legislations to make education in industry.
- b- Utilizing from FUNDS by the purpose of supporting budget possibilities.
- c- Improving of employment conditions of those who receive Vocational and Technical education.
- d- Increasing the number of the Workshop and Vocational course teachers.
- e- Improving the employment conditions of the workshop and Vocational course teachers.
- f- Application of the rearranged weekly course distribution schedules in the academic year of 1986-1987.
- g- Organization structure

Schoolling situation and goals of our population at the age of secondary school and high school.

1- DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

The duties of our Directorate General of Technical Education for Men according to the Decrees in the force of Law, numbered 174, 179 and 208 are as follows :

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"Directorate General of Technical Education for Men is responsible from carrying out of all tasks and services concerning education and training of industrial vocational high schools, technical high schools, practical art schools and similar other schools at the same level.

In addition, it prepares plans and programs concerning the education and training, textbooks, auxiliary books, teacher guidance books, basic textbooks and knowledge work and process sheets and submit them to the Education and Training Board."

These duties are tried to be carried out by the units shown on the organization schema.

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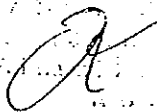
The fast developments taking place in science and technology in our age have caused the industry of our country to gain a multi-dimensional structure and the requirement for the qualified technical manpower has increased day by day accordingly. For this reason, the vocational and technical education has great importance in the development of our country.

In the schools and institutions which train the technical manpower required by our industry, we try to train our youth being bound to the revolution and principles of Atatürk, conscious of our great interests and defending these interests, full of love of country and national feelings and provided with professional and technical knowledge and know-how as well as immaterial and moral values, with these objectives in mind and taking into consideration the objectives contained in the Basic Law of National Education and the curricula based on this law, development plans and the Government Program, we are trying to:

1. Give sufficient speed to the Industrial technical education in the direction of the plan objectives
2. a- in particular, cooperate with other institutions and organizations by keeping our schools and institutions open with all their facilities for the

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activities of providing professions for 690.000 persons, 150.000 of whom will be in the fields related to industry contained in Article 514 of the Fifth five year Development plan,

- b- Provide vocational training for the students who cannot attend University,
 - c- take the necessary measures to provide the professional persons with certificates or diplomas in their fields,
 - d- Maintain our schools ready for service in combating unemployment,
3. train personnel with the qualifizations required by the industrial sector,
 4. in the realization of vocational training, make use of the facilities of private sector, by keeping the Government facilities at a certain level.

2. EXISTENT SITUATION OF OUR INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

a. SCHOOL KINDS AND NUMBERS (Table-2)

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Table:2

TYPE OF SCHOOLS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN IN 1985-1986 ACADEMIC YEAR
1- Anatolia Technical High School
2- Technical High School
3- Anatolia maritime Vocational High School
4- Industrial Vocational High School
5- Industrial Practical Art School (Independent-Dependent)
6- Organized Vocational Education for Adults
7- Technical Training Center for Adults.

ANATOLIA TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Education is made in foreign Language for some courses in Anatolia. The education period is 5 years of which one year is preparatory class.

Education is made on COMPUTER SCIENCES, ELECTRONICS and JOURNALISM at these schools.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS:

First years of technical high schools and industrial high schools are common. The education period of technical high school is 4 years. The students who show high performance during the first common year are able to attend this school.

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Technical high schools train students within 13 different technical programs.

ANATOLIA MARITIME VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Education is made in foreign language for some courses in Anatolia Maritime Vocational High School. The education period is 4 years of which one year is preparatory class.

Education is made on DECK, MARINE MACHINES, SHIPS ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION at this school.

INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Education is made in 43 industrial fields at these schools of which education period is 3 years over the secondary school education.

ORGANIZED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR ADULTS

Four different programs are available in a modular system to make gain professions to secondary and high school graduates who are late for regular education. In this kind of program, a success certificate is awarded to those who complete one module, and the diploma of industrial and vocational high school is awarded to those who complete all the modules.

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TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTERS FOR BOARDING ADULTS
WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROGRAM OF
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

Name of the School	1985-1986 quota
1. ADANA TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	150
2. ADANA YEŞİLEVLER TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	50
3. BURSA ATATÜRK TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	50
4. İSTANBUL ŞİŞLİ TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	90
5. İSTANBUL TUZLA TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	50
6. İSTANBUL ÇATALCA TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	50
7. İZMİR MERSİNLİ TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR ADULTS	50

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28 technical programs are applied for 28 vocational fields at the Technical Education Centers for Adults by taking into consideration their vocation interests during their applications.

(TABLE:4)

Table: 4

THE PROGRAMS WHICH ARE APPLIED BY TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTERS FOR ADULTS

- 1- LEVELLING
- 2- TURNERY
- 3- MILLING
- 4- MOULDING
- 5- COLD METAL WORKS
- 6- OXY-ACETYLEN WELDING
- 7- ELECTRIC ARC WELDING
- 8- ENGINE WORKS
- 9- WOOD WORKS
- 10- FURNISHING
- 11- ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION WORKS
- 12- COIL WINDING
- 13- RADIO INSTALLATION
- 14- TECHNICAL DRAWING (Machine)
- 15- STONE STRUCTURE
- 16- MASONRY
- 17- PLASTERING, WHITEWASHING AND PAINTING

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18- REINFORCING BLACKSMITHING
19- STONE CUTTING
20- TIMBER STRUCTURE

- 21- CARPENTRY
 - 22- JOINERY
 - 23- TECHNICAL DRAWING (Structure)
 - 24- SANITARY INSTALLATION
 - 25- HEATING-VENTILATION
 - 26- GENERAL PRINTING
 - 27- COMPOSING AND PRINTING
 - 28- AUTO ELECTRIC
-

The education has been carrying out by 5829 administrative workshop and vocational course teachers and 6167 general knowledge course teachers as of January 1986 for the training and education of 185,307 students at 1618 departments, in 169 vocational field and in the following 516 schools which act under the programs of our Directorate General in the academic year of 1985-1986 :

- 4 Anatolia Technical High Schools
- 1 Anatolia Journalism High School
- 1 Anatolia Maritime Vocational High School
- 100 Technical High School
- 342 Industrial Vocational High School
- 14 Vocational Training Center for High School Graduates

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- 26 Organized Vocational Education Center for Adults
- 17 Dependent Industrial Proctical Art School
- 4 Independent Industrial Practical Art School
- 7 Technical Education Center for Adults.

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Table: 5

THE SCHEDULE WHICH SHOWS PROGRAMS, SECTIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN 1985-1986 ACADEMIC YEAR AT SCHOOLS UNDER THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

SCHOOL TYPE	Sch. Type (Nr. of Prog.)	Total Section	NUMBER OF STUDENTS						Total	Nr. of Teacher of work and Vocati. Courses	Nr. of Teacher of Gen. Knowl. Courses
			Diff. Educ.	Prep Sch.	IX. Class	X. Class	XI. Class	XII. Class			
Anatolia Techni. High Sch.	4 2	4	-	96	100	96	-	292			
Anatolia Journal. High Scho.	1 1	1	-	24	-	-	-	24			
Anatolia maritime vocational High School.	1 3	3	-	120	-	-	-	120			
Technical High School	100 13	171	-	-	-	5,090	3,885	2,737	11,712		
Industrial Vocati. High Sch.	342 43	1367	-	-	74,889	52,293	44,510	-	171,692	6167	
Vocational Trai. of High School Graduates	14 6	17	269	-	-	-	-	-			
Organized Vocati. Training Eduvation of Adults	26 17	1	23	-	-	-	-	-			
Industrial Practical Art School (Independent)	4 28	8	112	-	-	-	-	-			
Industrial Practical Art School (Dependent)	17 28	34	840	-	-	-	-	-			
Technical Training Center for Adults	7 28	11	223	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL	516 169	1618	1467	240	74,889	57,479	48,395	2,737	185,307	5829	

GRAND TOTAL
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 All Technical Schools
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- 3- ELECTRONICS
- 4- CONSTRUCTION
- 5- SUBSTRUCTURE
- 6- CHEMISTRY
- 7- ENGINE
- 8- TRAINING INSTRUMENTS
- 9- MICRO TECHNICS
- 10- COMPUTER OPERATION TECHNICIENSHIP
- 11- INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS
- 12- MECHANICAL DRAFTING
- 13- STRUCTURAL DRAFTING

2- 43 various kinds of programs are applied in
Industrial Vocational High Schools
(TABLE: 7)

Table: 7

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1- WOOD WORKS | 23- CHEMISTRY |
| 2- FOOD INDUSTRY | 24- MINING |
| 3- PAINT FINISHING PROCESS | 25- PRINTING |
| 4- BINDING AND SCREEN PRINTING | 26- METALWORKS |
| 5- MILLERY | 27- METALLURGY |
| 6- COMPOSING | 28- MODELLING |
| 7- WEAVING | 29- ENGINE |
| 8- CASTING | 30- OFFSET |
| 9- ELECTRICITY | 31- SANITARY INSTALLATIONS |
| 10- ELECTRONICS | 32- WATER PRODUCTS |
| 11- INDUSTRIAL PAINTING AND DECORATION | 33- DECORATIVE STONECUTTING |
| 12- PHOTOGRAPY-STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY | 34- TYPOGRAPHY |
| 13- SHIP ENGINES | 35- STRUCTURE |

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|--|--|
| 14- SHIP ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION | 36- LEVELLING |
| 15- DECK | 37- STRUCTURAL DRAFTING |
| 16- DECK HUNTING | 38- PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING AND CERAMICS |
| 17- CADASTRAL SURVEYING | 39- LIBRARIANSHIP |
| 18- SPINNING | 40- HARBOUR MANAGEMENT |
| 19- LABOUR- SAVING MACHINERY | 41- FURNITURE AND DECORATION |
| 20- SMELTING | 42- RESTORATION |
| 21- MOULDING | 43- TELECOMMUNICATION |
| 22- MECHANICAL DRAFTING | |

(b) At various public and private sector organizations by signing protocol. (TABLE 8)

Table:8

THE SECTIONS WHICH ACTIVATE AT INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS BY PROTOCOLS SIGNING WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS			
ACADEMIC YEAR IN WHICH BEGINS TO BE ACTIVE	ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH SIGNED PROTOCOL	SECTIONS	PLACE OF SCHOOLS
1957-1958	Directorate General of Iron and Steel Operations of Turkey	Smelting	Zonguldak-Karabük
1964-1965	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Weaving)	Adana-Merkez
1964-1965	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Weaving)	Adana-Merkez

ACADEMIC YEAR IN WHICH BEGINS TO BE ACTIVE	ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH SIGNED PROTOCOL	SECTIONS	PLACE OF SCHOOLS
1965-1966	Directorate General of Ereğli Iron and Steel Operations of Turkey	Smelting	Zonguldak-Ereğli
1969-1970	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Spinning)	Aydın-Nazilli
1974-1975	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Weaving)	Bursa-Tophane
1974-1975	Directorate General of Etibank	Metallar- gy	Konya-Seydişehir
1976-1977	Directorate General of Coal Operations of Turkey	Mining	Kütahya-Tavşanlı
1982-1983	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Weaving)	Kayseri-Centrum
1983-1984	Directorate General of PTT	Telecommu- nication	Ankara-Yıldırım Beyazıt
1983-1984	Directorate General of PTT	Telecommu- nication	Istanbul-Şişli
1983-1984	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Shoemaking	Van-E.P.S.O

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ACADEMIC YEAR IN WHICH BEGINS TO BE ACTIVE	ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH SIGNED PROTOCOL	SECTIONS	PLACE OF SCHOOLS
1983-1984	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Shoemaking	Istanbul-Beykoz
1985-1986	Chairmanship of Chamber of Trade and Industry of Gaziantep	Textile (Spinning)	Gaziantep-Centrum
1985-1986	Directorate General of Sümerbank	Textile (Weaving)	Konya-Ereğli

- b) At schools and organizations of public and private sectors, as concentrated;
- c) At 14 schools, 17 vocational fields under the Vocational and Technical Training Project with cooperation of school and public and private sectors.
(TABLE:9)

Table:9

SCHOOLS AND SECTIONS IN WHICH VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING PROJECT (METEP) IS APPLIED		
ITEM No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	SECTIONS
1	Bursa Tophane Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, wood works, Electricity, M.Drafting, Modelling, Casting, Moulding, Weaving.

ITEM

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	SECTIONS
2.	Izmir Mithatpaşa Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, wood work: Electricity, M.Drafting,Modelling
3.	Istanbul Kartal Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, wood work: Electricity, Electronics, M. Drafting
4.	Adana Centrum Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metal works, wood work .Electricity, Electronics, M.Drafting, Modelling, Casting Weaving, Spinning.
5.	Ankara Yenimahalle Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, wood works, Electricit Electronics, M.Drafting,
6.	Ankara Iskitler Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, wood woorks Electricity, M.Drafting.
7.	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metal works woodworks, Electricity, M.Drafting, Telecom- munication
8.	Bolu Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, woodworks, Electricity, Modelling, Engine.
9.	Balıkesir Centrum Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Wood works, Electricity, M.Drafting, Engine
10.	Izmir Atatürk (Karabağlar) Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Electricity, Electronics, Modelling, Casting.

ITEM		
No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	SECTIONS
11.	Istanbul Gültepe Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Electricity, Electronics, M. Drafting
12.	Istanbul (Şişli) Industrial Vocational High School	Metalworks, Engine, Electricity, Electronics
13.	Istanbul Printing Vocational High School	Typo Printing, Photography and Cliche, Offset Printing, Binding and Screen Printing, Composing
14.	Istanbul Textile Vocational High School	Weaving, Spinning, Dye-Finish.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Our 14 schools, in which Vocational and Technical Training Program is applied under the program of our Directorate General, have begun to the concentrated vocational training of high school graduates beginning from 1985,1986 academic years by the purpose of making gain professions to high school graduates under the goals of the Fifth Five-Year Plan of Development and the Government.

(TABLE:10)

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Table:10

SCHOOLS AND SECTIONS IN WHICH VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS
APPLIED BY THE PURPOSE OF MAKING GAIN PROFESSIONS TO
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

ITEM No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	SECTIONS
1.	Bursa Tophane Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, wood works, Electricity, M.Drafting, Modelling, Casting, Moulding, Weaving.
2.	Izmir Mithatpaşa Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Wood Works Electricity, M.Drafting, Modelling.
3.	Istanbul Kartal Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Wood works, Electricity, Electronics,
4.	Adana Centrum Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Wood works Electricity, Electronics, M.Drafting Modelling, Casting, Weaving, Spinning
5.	Ankara Yenimahalle Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Woodworks, Electricity, Electronics, M. Drafting.
6.	Ankara İskitler Industrial Vocational High School	Levelling, Metalworks, Wood works Electricity, M.Drafting

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By evaluating the knowledge of the high school graduates gained in the schools from which they have graduated, and by exempting them from the general courses of science those who succeed in the application of the theoretical courses of the technical program which they wish to attend and applied courses in three terms of 16 each in the form of blocks of 52 hours per week are entitled for the diploma of Industrial Vocational High School.

In addition, with the purpose of providing with professions with the graduates of secondary schools and high schools who are too old to attend the institutions of higher education, training is supplied in the modular system in (4) different types of programs.

The one who completes one module in one type of program gets the certificate and the who completes all the modules gets the diploma of Industrial Vocational High School.

APPLICATION OF THE ORGANISED EDUCATION:

As you know, the vocational and technical education is an expensive type of education. The machinery, equipment and materials used in this field are expensive. In addition, the applications require special training environment.

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In the curricula applied in our schools, the objective is to provide the students with the knowledge and know-how required by the working life. However, those students who did not have sufficient contact with the industry during their education have difficulty in adjusting themselves to their jobsites following their graduation.

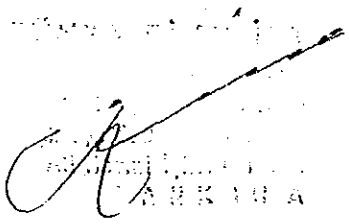
For this reason, moving from the principle that the jobsites in the industry are an extension of our schools, the application of the intensive education was started in the Industrial Vocational High schools in the academic year of 1985-1986 in order to systematically establish the relation between the school and jobsite..

The organized education is offered by dividing the courses contained in the table of weekly distribution of the courses of the Industrial Vocational High School into two blocks as:

- a. General courses of science in one block
- b. Workshop and vocational courses in another block and by intensifying them to the number of hours in the type of the application determined by the school.

This application is carried out on the block basis and in accordance with the building, teacher, personnel, environmental and industrial facilities of the school and also taking into consideration the courses on the table of weekly distribution of courses and the calendar of the annual working, as:

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- a. Weekly
- b. Biweekly
- c. Quadruple weekly
- d. Eight weeks
- e. Sixteen weeks
- f. Thirty-two weeks

The workshop applications of the IXth and X th grades are carried out in the workshops of the school and the workshop applications of the XI th grade are carried out in the workshop of the school as well as in the public and private institutions and education.

In the application of organised education in our schools offering industrial education:

1. In particular, continuity has been provided in the workshop applications.
2. School-Job site relations have been established since the workshop hours are in the form of blocks.
3. Students can concentrate in the Job better since there is continuity in the block education.
4. The losses of the workshop hours have been minimized since the workshop applications are in the form of blocks.

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5. The most efficient use is made of the physical capacity since the administration of the school can easily organize the distribution of classrooms and workshops.
6. The absence of students without excuse has been reduced.
7. The guidance and training branch studies are more efficient since they are performed in blocks.
8. Teachers and students can use the expensive machinery, equipment and materials which are not available in our schools.
- 9- Information flow has been realized between school and workplace by means of trainers.
10. The possibility of contributing to vocational and technical training has been provided for workplaces.

c. NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

185.307 students are trained by 5829 teachers in the industrial technical schools of our Directorate General in 1985-1986.

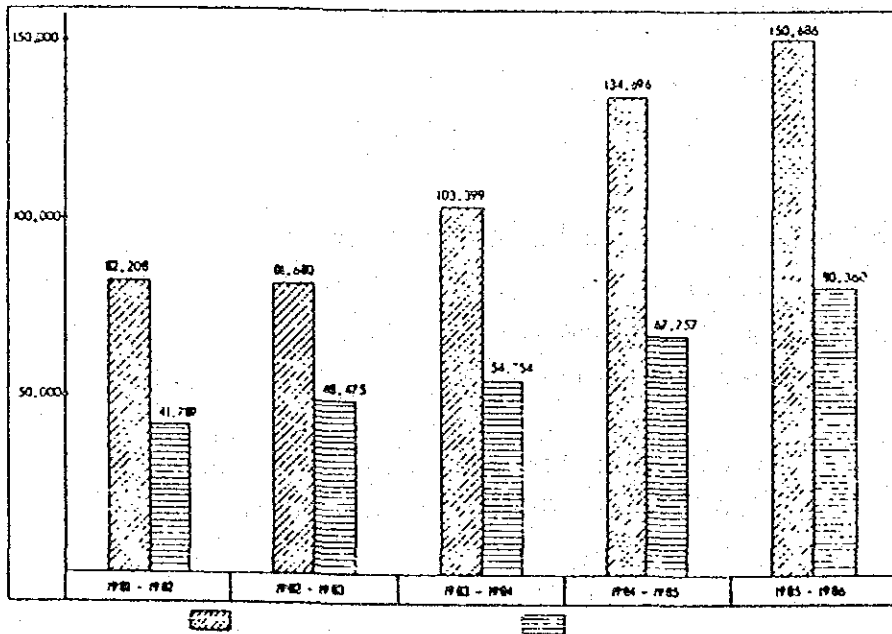
The entrance to our schools are realized by examinations since the crowd of the students apply

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The number of students, who attend to these schools, has increased to 185.307 from 105.000 during the last five-year period and only half of the students who apply to the schools are able to be accepted. (TABLE: 11)

(Table:11)

NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO APPLY AND ARE ACCEPTED TO THE INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN



Number of students who apply

Number of Students accepted

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In spite of the increasing number of the students by each year, the insufficiency of the number of the workshop and vocational course teachers stops meeting of the students training demands.

d. EQUIPMENT SITUATION

The schools under our Directorate General show activity by the purpose of meeting the manpower requirement of the industrial fields.

So, to provide the harmony of the graduates to work life, the training conditions of the schools should be the same of the work life.

Most of the machinery and equipment exist in our schools are the ones which have been provided during the foundation of the schools. So, the development and changing of these machinery with the ones suitable to the latest technology have not been realized.

The machinery and equipment in the workshops are used in the production activities in the revolving capital establishment in addition to the training activities. Thus, students are frained in a way that facilitates their adaptation to the working life and at the same, contribution is made to our national economy.

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The machinery and equipment requirements of our schools are met by:

- 1) The supplies which cannot be purchased by the newly opened schools and sections and the present schools in their locales and which are purchased abroad or domestically and sent to the schools by the Department of Training Equipment and Supplies in accordance with the pre-determined standards,
- 2) allocations to purchase some of the equipment and materials in their locale.

It is planned that 60% of the 1.900.000.000 TL which is allocated in the budget to equip our schools in the 1985 fiscal year will be used for the purpose of equipping the newly-opened schools and sections and the remaining 40% for the purpose of supporting the present schools with new machinery.

A separate briefing text has been prepared on renting machinery and equipment abroad or domestically in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Renting Law in the 1986 fiscal year.

e. TEXTBOOKS

It has been determined that 369 kinds of basic text (books, work and procedure sheets and teacher's handbook

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are required. for the vocational courses offered in our schools. Of these books, a total of 145 books, consisting of 93 basic textbooks, 45 work and procedure sheets and 7 teachers handbook, has been written and published by our Ministry and they are, at present, used in our schools.

Of the 224 books required by our schools affiliated with our General Directorate within the book writing mobilization initiated by our Ministry, the publication procedure of 4 books and review procedure of 18 books are under way.

The writing procedure of the remaining 202 books has been planned in a way that it will be completed by the end of 1987. (Table 14).

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3- THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

a. THE STATUS AND TRAINING OBJECTIVE OF THE POPULATION OF THE SECONDARY EDUCATION AGE

In the academic year of 1985-1986, the age population in the 15-17 age group was 3.3 million and 1,000,000 students, about 30% of this population are trained in schools.

18% of our 3.3 million youths at the age of high school is trained in the general high schools and 12% in the Vocational and Technical High Schools.

About half of the students attending the institutions of vocational and Technical High schools affiliated with our General Directorate.

The Fifth five year Development Plan has aimed at training, at the end of the plan period, 39.4% of our youths at the age of high school in the intensive training system in a way that 18.8% of these students will be trained in the general high schools and 20,6% in the Vocational and Technical High schools.

If we assume that the age population will be about 3,5 million in the next four years and that half of those who will attend vocational and

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By taking a measure, our Ministry has started to implement two different types of programs to train in our schools the persons who have completed the high school education, but are too old for apprenticeship.

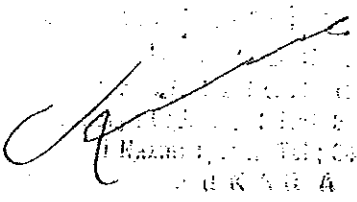
These applications have been presented under the title of "the types and numbers of the programs, and applications".

Our activities are under way to expand the application of training directed to cause the high school graduates to get vocational high school diplomas in one year to the industrial vocational high schools other than the 14 schools, where vocational technical training project is applied.

c. OTHER ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE 650.000 PERSONS WITH PROFESSIONS, 150.000 BEING IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELDS, IN THE DIRECTION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN :

Our General Directorate has also given importance to and speeded up its activities in expanded training in order to provide 650.000 persons with professions, 150.000 being in the industrial fields in the direction of the objectives of the Fifth Five Year Development Plan.

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For this purpose, the training of the Industrial Practical Art Schools within the structure of the Industrial Vocational High schools has been expanded and the number of Technical Training Centers for Adults has been increased.

In addition, Vocational courses are arranged by cooperating with various institutions and organizations in order to make employable the youth who have secondary education but cannot find jobs, by training them in the fields required by the productive sector of the economy.

d. IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITIES OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

- 1- Improving the qualities and increasing the number of teachers;

The qualified training in our schools and the training of the qualified manpower based on this will be possible by the qualified teachers who will carry out these services.

The foundation of the educational system is the teacher. For this reason, an educational system can only be successful with the knowledge, capacity and excitement of the teacher. In short, what the

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T.C. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
T.C. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
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teacher is what the school is.

For this reason, it is useful to take the necessary measures in training teachers in respects of both number and qualities.

Preliminary studies have been started concerning this matter between our Ministry and the Faculties of Technical Education which train teachers for our schools.

If it is not possible to increase the number of teachers in parallel to the fast increase in the number of students in our schools of industrial technical education and this case appears to be a problem.

More detailed information will be presented on increasing the number and improving the conditions of the teachers in the section under the title of "Our problems and suggestions".

2--Development of Educational Programs

Today, industry and technology are changing and developing rapidly, our institutions, which train people in order to meet the requirements of medium level technical manpower of the industrial fields, must keep in step with these changing conditions.

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For this purpose, as we have also presented in the in-service training activities, the teachers in our schools are trained in a way that they will gain the qualities of both following up the technological developments and developing programs.

The educational programs and textbooks are reviewed by the teachers who have participated in these studies and educational programs are prepared for the required fields.

3- Improvement of supplies to the standard level:

Workshops and laboratories which are equipped with the machinery, equipment and materials conforming to the educational programs and technological developments of today are required to provide the students with the knowledge and know-how at the required level in our schools and to adapt them to the working fields.

For this purpose, activities are being carried out by the Department of projects set up within the structure of our General Directorate for providing the machinery, equipment and material requirements of some of our schools.

In order to equip our schools by providing support to the budgetary possibilities and to improve the level

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of education, projects are being prepared and some of these projects have been applied. The following projects have been applied up to now.

- 1- "Project of industrial schools" with the World Bank,
- 2- EBOEM "Maintenance and Repair Project of Electronic Medical Equipment".
- 3- "Regional Development Project" with Baden württemberg state Federal Germany.

In addition, the following projects have been prepared and submitted to the related Governments and they are being followed:

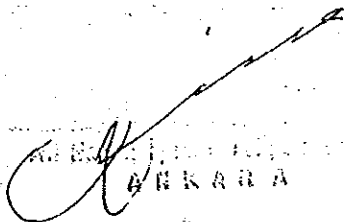
- 4- "Development Project for the Vocational and Technical Education" offered to the Saudi Development Fund,
- 5- "Technological Cooperation Project" offered to the Government of Japan,
- 6- "Project of cooperation in the fields of electronics, pneumatics and hydraulics" offered to Baden württemberg State of Federal Germany,
- 7- "Project of cooperation in Education" with Federal Germany. Preparatory activities are being carried out for the following projects:
- 8- Within the framework of the participation program of UNESCO for 1986-1987:

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- a. Training of teachers in the field of leather
 - b. Training of teachers in the field of shoemaking
 - c. Training of teachers in the field of computer training
 - d. Provision of materials and equipment in the field of Map and Cadaster training.
9. "Technical Aid Project" with the Government of Italy of these projects, the project document of "the project of Industrial Schools", to which the World Bank is a party, has been prepared and this project was signed by the parties on May 29, 1985 after it was evaluated by the authorities of the World Bank (International Reconstruction and Development Bank), published in official paper on July 8, 1985 and entered into force on July 19, 1985. The objective of the project is to improve, both in quality and quantity, the equipment, materials, teachers and printed materials of the vocational and technical schools at the secondary level. The amount of the foreign credit provided is U.S. \$ 57.7 million.

If has been planned within the scope of this project that 95 teachers of workshop and Professional courses and directors will be trained abroad to conform to the developing technology.

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- 6) The objectives and principles of activity of the project was publicized to the world by being advertised in some publication organs published abroad.
- 7) The objectives and principles of activity of the project was publicized to the Turkish people by being published in official paper and two newspapers.
- 8) Some of our educational institutions were visited and studied with an experts group of 7 persons from the World Bank and the preliminary discussions were completed to implement new projects on this matter.

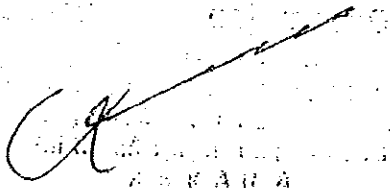

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Table-23/a

SCHOOLS INCLUDED IN THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS PROJECT
AND WORKSHOPS AND LABORATORIES TO BE EQUIPPED

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS			
1	01.01	Adana Centrum	01. General Electronics 08. Phonometric and Ind. Hydraulic 10. Numeral Lathes with Numerical and computer control 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermodynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
2	02.0	Adiyaman	01. General Elektronik 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab.
3	06.01	Ankara/Aktaş	01. General Elektronik 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 14. Printing 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS			
4	06.02	Ankara/Balgat	01. General Electronics 02. Industrial Electronics 11. Control and Instrumentation "Measuring Technicianship" 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermodynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
5	06.03	Ankara/Kirikkale	01. General Electronics 08. Phönometric and Ind. Hydraulic 10. Numeral Lathes with Numerical and computer control

Table-23/b

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
			16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermo-dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
6	06.04	Ankara/Yıldırım beyazıt	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 04. Telecommunication 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
7	10.01	Balıkesir/100.Yıl	01. General Electronics 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
8	16.01	Bursa/Tophane	12. Moulding 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
9	21.01	Diyarbakır	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
10	24.01	Erzincan	01. General Electronics 05. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
11	25.01	Erzurum/Atatürk	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 21. Structure Materials Lab.

Table-23/c

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboraton To be Equipped
12	27/01	Gaziantep/II	01. General Electronics 07. Cooling and Ventilating 08. Phonometric and Ind. Hydraulic 12. Moulding 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermo-dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
13	32.01	Isparta	01. General Electronics 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
14	34.01	Istanbul/Avcılar	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
15	34.02	Istanbul/Küçükköy	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
16	34.03	Istanbul/Ortaköy D.	03. Ship Electronics 05. Deck 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab.
17	34.04	Istanbul/Şişli	01. General Electronics 04. Telecommunication 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab.
18.	34.05	Istanbul/Tekstil	09. Textile-Paint Finishing Process 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab.

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Table-23/e

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
26	42.01	Konya/Centrum	16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab. 07. Cooling and Ventilating 08. Phönometric and Ind. Hydraulic 10. Numerical Machine Tool with computer Control 12. Moulding 14. Printing 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermo-dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
27	44.01	Malatya/ŞKÜ	01. General Electronics 10. Numerical Machine Tool with computer Control 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
28	46.01	K.Maras	01. General Electronics 10. Numerical Machine Tool with computer Control 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
29	52.01	Ordu	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
30	55.01	Samsun/Centrum	13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Materials Lab.

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Table-23/f

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
31	55.02	Samsun/Atakum	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
32	58.01	Sivas	01. General Electronics 12. Moulding 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
33	65.01	Van	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
34	66.01	Yozgat/Yerköy	01. General Electronics 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
35	67.01	Zonguldak	01. General Electronics 13. Casting and Casting Lab. 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
<u>ANATOLIA TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS</u>			
36	06.05	Ankara/Yenimahalle	01. General Electronics 06. Computer Sciences 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
37	04.10	Ankara/Haydarpaşa	01. General Electronics 06. Computer Sciences 08. Phönometric and Ind. Hydraulic 10. Numerical Machine Tool with computer Control

Table-23/g

Item No.	School Code	Name of School	Workshop and Laboratories To be Equipped
			12. Moulding 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 19. Fluid mechanics and Thermo-dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab. 22. Medical Electronics
38	34.11	Istanbul/Maçka	01. General Electronics 06. Computer Sciences 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.
39	35.02	Izmir/Çınarlı	01. General Electronics 06. Computer Sciences 15. Electricity 16. Training Instruments Units 17. Basic Technology Lab. 18. Static and Dynamic Lab. 20. Material Lab.

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4. PROBLEMS AND OUR SUGGESTIONS:

Weight and importance have been given in the Republican period to our vocational and technical education, which has a long history. Allocations have been made from the Governmental Budget to set up these schools in almost every settlement area in our country, whose population is over 15.000 and a network of 342 industrial vocational high schools has been established in our country.

These installations, the smallest of which means a value of about 1 billion TL, with its lot, building, machinery and equipment 90 on to serve, with their qualities of school and establishment, by both the training and educational activities and production activities carried out for the purpose of supporting the training activities.

The vocational and technical education should be developed and some bottlenecks overcome in accordance with its basic principles in order to make the activities of our institutions more effective and useful.

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TEKNIK VE MESLEKİ EĞİTİM GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
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THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Vocational and technical education should be planned in both quality and quantity to respond the manpower requirement of the working life.
- (2) The programs of vocational and technical education should be developed in a way that they will respond the requirements of the individuals and working life.
- (3) Professional guidance services should systematically be provided for the students for a vocational education system which operates effectively.
- (4) The training environment in the vocational and technical training should conform to the real working environment.
- (5) In the vocational and technical education, the training and educational services should be carried out the teachers trained in accordance with the characteristics of the service.
- (6) The teachers of the workshop and professional courses in the institutions of the vocational and Technical education should have sufficient work experience in their field of teaching.
- (7) The teachers of the institutions of vocational and technical education should be subjected to a continuous and extensive in-service training in order

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to adapt them to the scientific and technological developments.

- (8) The administrative and supervisory services of the vocational and Technical Education should be carried out by specially trained personnel
- (9) The vocational and technical training should continuously be developed on the basis of researches.
- (10) The working life should participate in the planning of the vocational and technical training at national, regional and local levels.
- (11) The vocational and technical education should be initiated when the minimum financing requirement is met.
- (12) The training equipment and materials necessary for the vocational and technical education should be determined in accordance with the objectives planned to be attained.
- (13) The vocational and educational education should be organized conforming to the whole educational system and in accordance with the characteristics of the service to be performed.
- (14) The effect of the vocational and educational education should be determined by taking into consideration the educational objectives and the achievement in the work of the manpower trained by it.

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We will present under 7 headings the bottleneck which we today encounter in developing our institutions in accordance with the basic principles of the vocational and technical education submitted above and in making their activities more useful and effective.

These are the following in order:

- a. The preparation of the necessary legislation for training in the industry
- b. Making use of the funds in order to support the budgetary possibilities.
- c. Improvement of the employment conditions of those who have had vocational and technical education.
- d. Increasing the number of the teachers of the workshop and professional courses.
- e. Improvement of the employment conditions of the teachers of the workshop and professional courses.
- f. Application in the academic year of 1986-1987 of the weekly distribution tables of courses re-arranged.
- g. The structure of the organization.

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a. THE PREPARATION OF THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION FOR TRAINING IN THE INDUSTRY

The fact that the increase rate of population is 2.785%, according to the census carried out in our country in 1985 has shown the necessity of increasing more the number of manpower that has to have vocational and technical education and the investment in this area.

Difficulties are encountered in making the necessary investments and in cooperating with the industrial plants and establishments in the field of training with the allocations from the budget of our ministry. There are sometimes problems in the training practices carried out in the establishments with limited good relations since there is no legal basis on this matter.

In many European countries, the vocational training is carried out jointly by the Government, employers and workers. The vocational training is financed by those who make use of the training (workers) and by those who employ (employers).

In some countries, institutions make allocations to the training expenses from their incomes or profits or a certain percentage on the basis of the salaries they pay to workers.

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The institutions or organizations carrying out the training activities deduct these expenses from the shares allocated for training. In addition, the funds received from the organizations which do not carry out training activities are used to financially support the organizations which carry out training activities.

In our country, we also need to make the legal arrangements which will enable to apply the vocational and technical education in both the establishments owned by the public organizations and in the plants and establishments owned by the private sector.

An important step was taken by the Law No.3457 on the Arrangement of vocational courses in the Industrial organizations and mining quarries passed during the early years of the Republic (in 1938, when there was not yet industry at sufficient level in Turkey).

The Basic Law No.1739 of National Education has the following provisions:

Article 17: "Effort is made to realize the objectives of national education not only in the public and private training institutions, but also at home, in the environment, establishments, everywhere and on every occasion."

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Article 42: "Legislation should be prepared which coordinates the activities of the public, private and voluntary organizations active in the area of general and Vocational technical Extensive training."

In order to carry out vocational training in the industry which is considered to be the extension of our schools, if is necessary to prepare new legislation covering:

- a. carrying out training in cooperation with the school in the public establishments which employ a certain number of workers, .
- b. Implementation of compulsory employment of the students for practical training by the private institutions which employ more than a certain number of workers.
- c. provision by the Government of the insurance costs against the work accidents and professional diseases of the students who will have practical training in the establishment.

With this legislation to be prepared, in particular, the obligation of employers either to contribute to the vocational training or to train students in their establishments will be a long term and real solution to the bottleneck on this matter.

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The "Bill on the Vocational and Technical Education" prepared for this purpose has been presented in the addendum to this document.

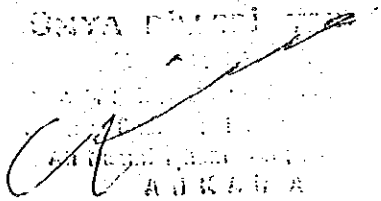
b. MAKING USE OF THE FUNDS IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE BUDGETARY POSSIBILITIES:

New physical capacity should be created for more than 20.000 students who should have intensive vocational and technical education every year to attain the plan objectives. In addition, necessity exists for the insfallations where the persons who have graduated from general high schools and who cannot attend the institutions of higher education and cannot get employment will also have vocational training.

The vocational training of certain standard in these installations can be providing by equipping them with suitable machinery, equipment and materials. In addition, the present schools have to be supported with suitable machinery in paralell to the developing technology.

When the budgetary possibilities are studied, it is seen that only half of the allocation needed to purchase machinery, equipment and materials, and investment to cneate the physical capacity of 10.000 students every year can be met, and that the deficit is mereasing more and

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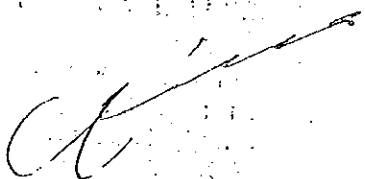
more. Other possibilities and sources have to be provided to eliminate this deficit and improve the quality of education.

In order to reach to the objectives specified in the Government programs and development plans, an average of 30 Industrial Vocational high schools has to be established every year, these schools to be equipped and their teacher requirement has to be met; in addition, the present schools have to be supported by equipment, materials and teachers.

As a long term and real solution on this matter, this problem will have been solved with the establishment of the "Supporting fund for the vocational training."

c. IMPROVEMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OF THOSE WHO HAVE HAD VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Article 4 of the Basic Law of National Education has the following provision:" the development of National Education is planned and realized in a way that it will give weight to the vocational and technical education which will provide the technological development necessary for modernization in industry and agriculture, taking into consideration the training-manpower-employment relations in contormity with the economical, social and cultural objectives of development.



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The levels of the professions, and the title, competence and responsibilities of each level are determined by law and the organization and programs of the intensive and extensive vocational training in each level and type are prepared in accordance with these levels."

Today, the professional levels, titles, competence and responsibilities are applied in different ways in the working life.

These titles are technologist, Mechanic, technician, foreman, etc. However, there is no regulations on whom these titles will be assigned and how they will be assigned.

In case this gap in the working life is filled by legislation, the duties, competence and responsibilities of the employees will have been determined and their employment will have had a sound structure.

Vocational training conforming to the qualities of the job should be required for the employment in all the establishments, primarily in the public establishments. Thus, the investment in the vocational training will be valuated in the production of commodities and services more productive and with better qualities in the working life.

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This problem will also have been solved with the passing of "the bill on being technologist, higher mechanic, mechanic and technician" which is at Present in the National Education Commission of the Congress of Turkey and on which studies are under way.

d. INCREASING THE NUMBER OF THE TEACHERS OF THE WORKSHOP AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES

As of the academic year of 1985-1986, there is need for teachers in various branches

The requirement of teachers increases to 5.000, also taking into consideration the vocational training of the high school graduates and adults (Table 24).

This requirement should be met by:

- (1) accepting more students to the Technical Training Faulties,
- (2) the return of the technical teachers who have retired or left teaching by providing them with the cadres suitable for their conditions,
- (3) Taking the necessary measures to employ engineers as teachers,
- (4) Provision of cadres for the technicians in sufficient number in each workshop to assist the workshop teacher in the present application.

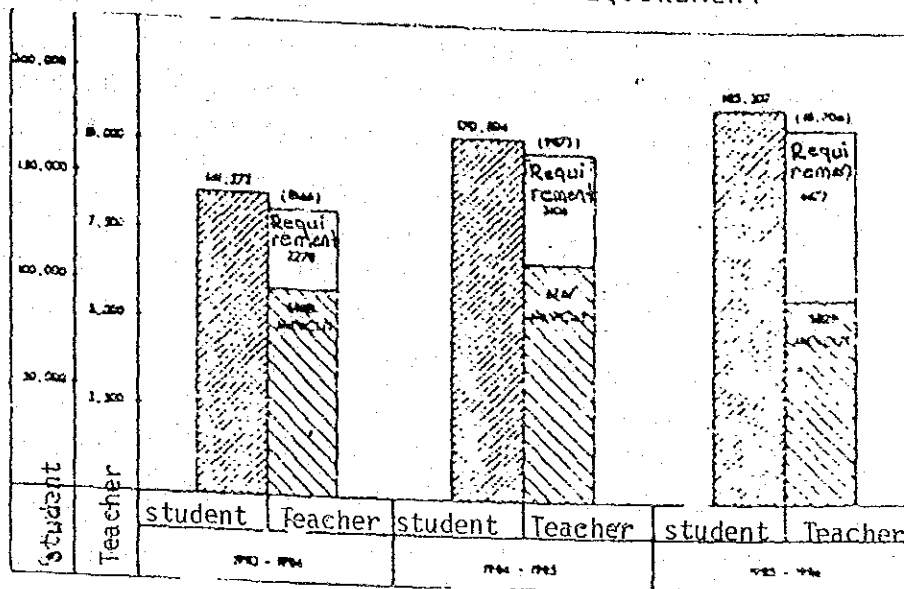
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TABLE 24

TABLE OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN THE TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND OF THE TEACHER REQUIREMENT



NOTE: This table has been prepared with the scale of one teacher and sixteen students.

e. IMPROVEMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OF THE TEACHERS OF THE WORKSHOP AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES

In order to attain the required objective in the Industrial Technical Education, the most important three sources are the investment, equipment and teacher of these sources, investment and equipment are directly related to the budgetary possibilities.

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The document No. 251.31/Per.14682 and dated December 17, 1985 prepared on this matter has been presented to the office of Prime-Ministry of Finance and customs, Undersecretariat of state Planning Organization and state Personnel Department.

f. APPLICATION IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1986-1987 OF THE WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION TABLES OF COURSES RE-ARRANGED

The weekly distribution tables of courses applied in the institutions of the Industrial Technical Education and the curricula based on them have importance.

In the past years, the weekly hours of some courses were increased and decision was taken on offering some new courses without taking into consideration the curricula applied by the schools, and the vocational fields.

As a result of this;

- (1) The weekly hours of courses offered in the technical high schools varied between 46 and 52, and the type of courses between 14 and 19.
- (2) The weekly hours of courses offered in the Industrial vocational High schools varied between 46 and 51, and the type of courses again between 14 and 19.

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- (3) Since the number and type of the courses of the general sciences have been increased in the curricula of Technical High Schools and Industrial Vocational High Schools, the vocational High Schools, the vocational education of these schools could not be realized in respect of quality to the extent planned.
- (4) It is pedagogically wrong to subject a student at the age of development to an education between 46 and 52 hours per week.
- (5) With such heavy curricula, students do not have time for the activities outside the courses, which is necessary for their healthy development.
- (6) The load of education in the present curricula does not make it possible for the student to learn individually (Table 25/ a-b).

Therefore, the weekly distribution tables of courses applied in our schools were re-arranged and submitted to the Board of instructions and Training in 1985 (Table 25/c.d.e.f).

In addition, because of the developing and continuously changing technology, the training programs applied in the vocational high schools have to be changed frequently in a way that the technical personnel required by the fields of employment can be trained.

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The curricula to be prepared on the basis of the weekly distribution tables of courses re-arranged will also be re-arranged by developing them stepwise, and applied in the academic year of 1986-1987.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

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