

Knowledge exchange conference

Cairo

15-18 August 2022



The quest for teacher education quality in Indonesia: Stakeholders' views

Pipit Novita

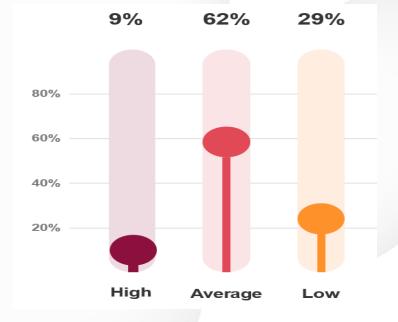


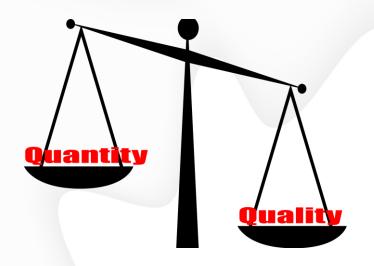
Research Problem



Diverse quality of student intake as no high-stake tests to enter teacher education

Huge discrepancies on the quality of institutions



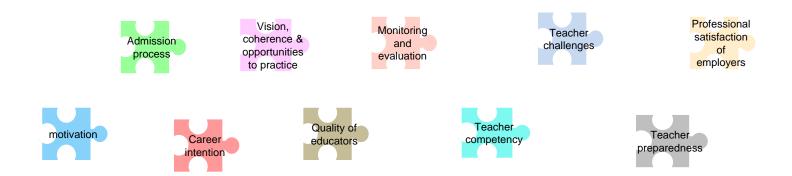


High number of graduates with low quality of competencies



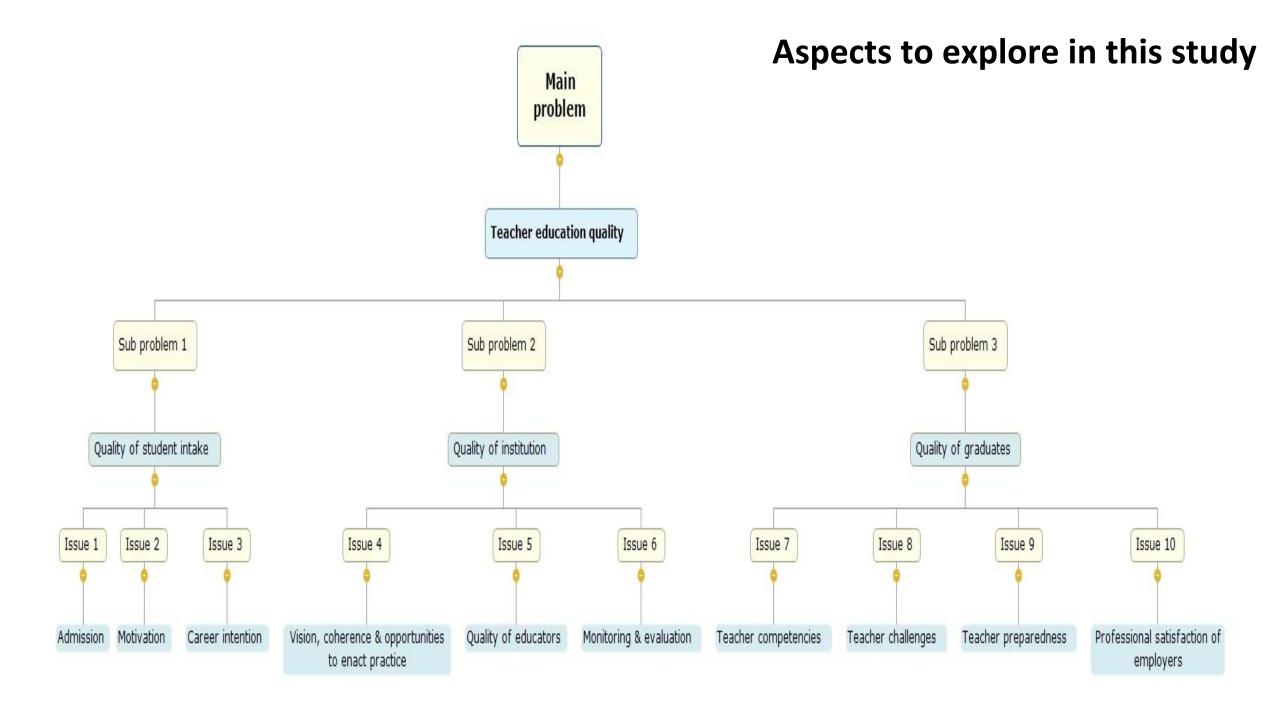
Aspects affecting quality in ITE

Previous research



My research





Research Aim

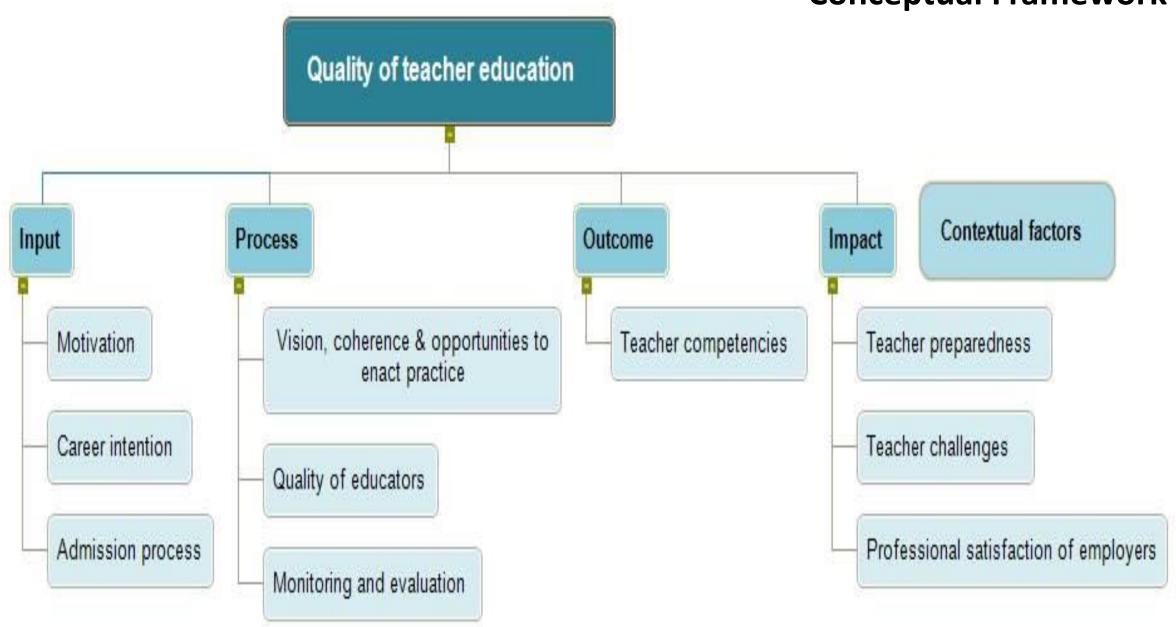
This mixed-methods study aims to explore how stakeholders perceive the quality of pre-service English teacher education regarding the influential aspects, strengths, weaknesses, and possibilities for improvement.



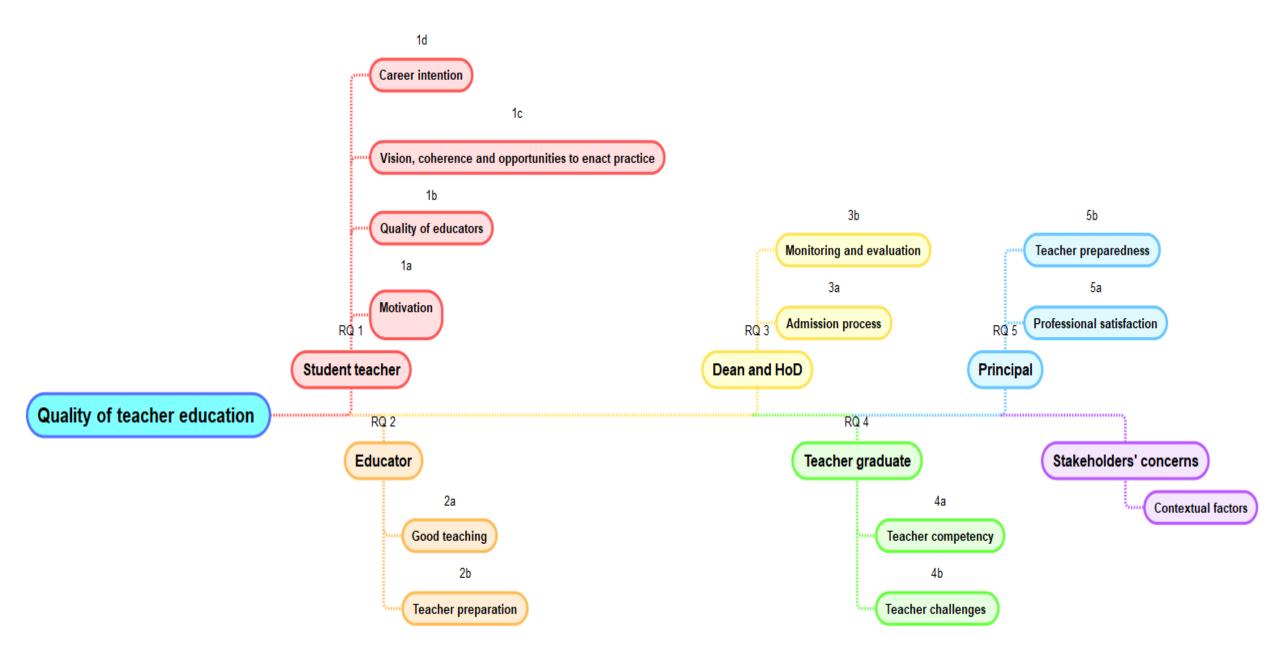
The quality concept of teacher education in this study is defined as fitness for purpose and transformative

Conceptual Framework and Research Questions

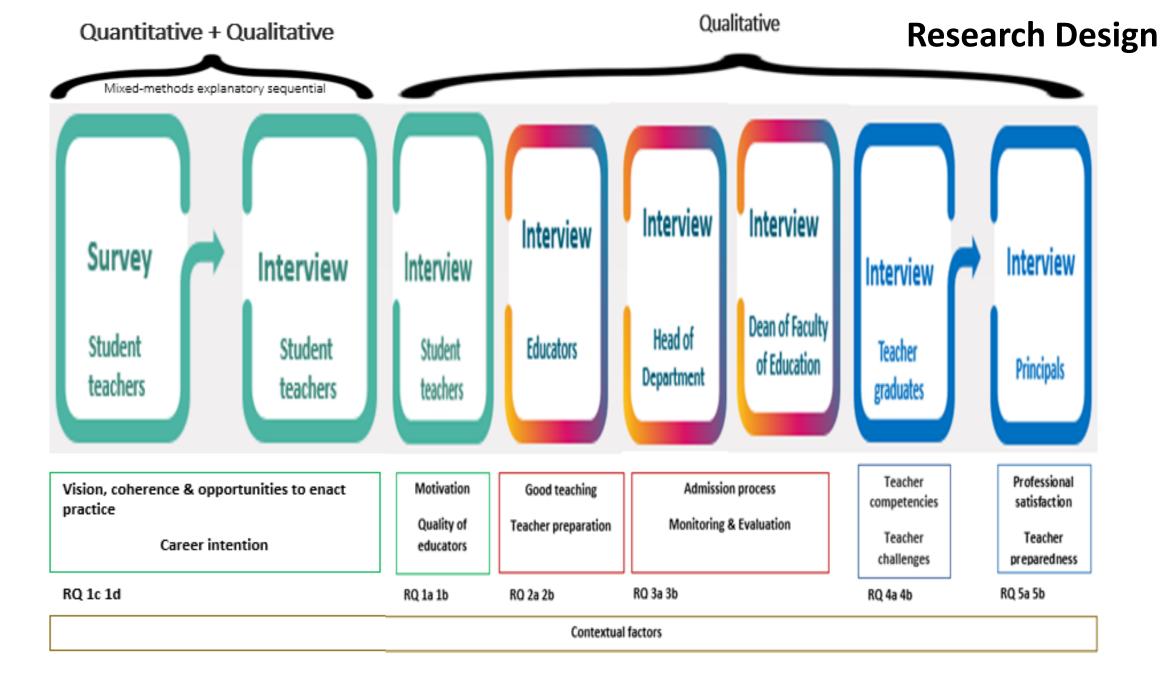
Conceptual Framework



Points of the Research Questions







409 survey respondents: 244 (private) and 165 (state)

Survey from CATE (Coherence and Assignment Study in Teacher Education)

42 interview participants

- -. 2 Deans
- _. 2 Heads of English Department
- _. 8 Educators
- _. 14 Student teachers
- _. 8 Teacher graduates
- _. 8 Principals

Research Sample

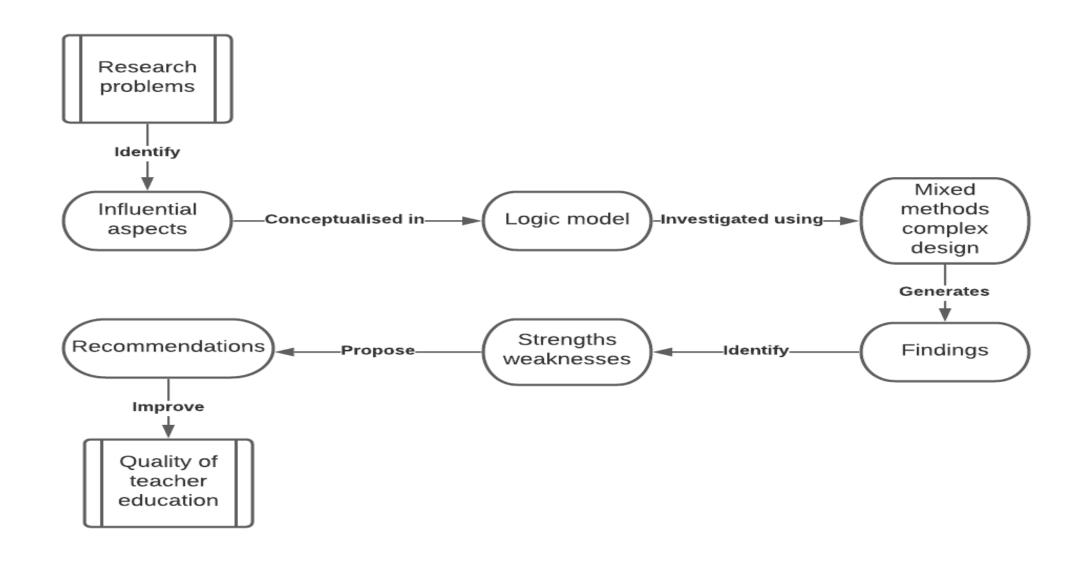
2 teacher education: private and state







Research Map



Key Research Findings

Student teachers' motivation to join teacher education



Alternative option

Parents' recommendation

Interest in English

Student teachers' view on educators' quality

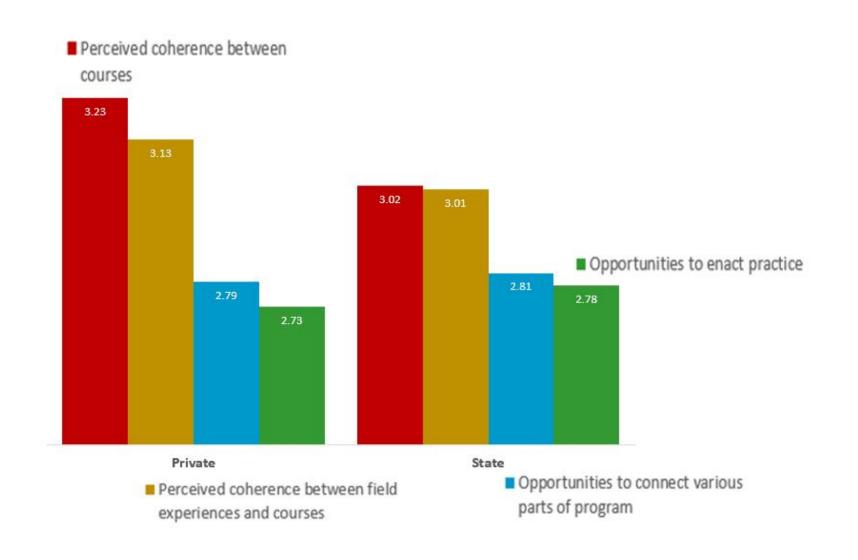


Well-planned

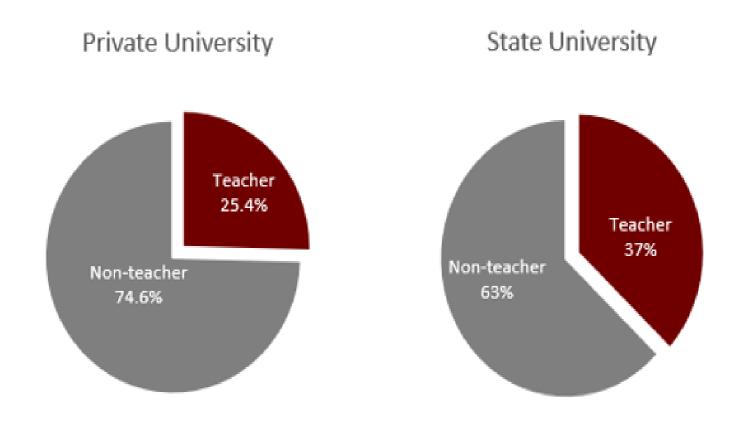
Creative

Knowledgeable

Vision, coherence and opportunities to enact practice in the program



Student Teachers' Career Intention



Input

Students, regardless their motivation, are accepted in ITE

Snowball Effect of Lacking Motivation in ITE

Process

Unmotivated students might not be engaged with the lessons or teacher preparation as they are not interested or they do not intend to become teachers

Outcome

Low quality of graduates as the result of students who are not motivated in the learning process

Low portion of student teachers who join or stay in teaching profession after graduate

Impact

Disbelief on the ability of ITE to develop good quality of teachers

Teaching profession might be filled in by non teacher education graduates with limited practices, experience and pedagogical knowledge

Low interest among teacher education graduates to become teachers might cause high turn over rate and low retention rate

Low quality of graduates who become teachers may result in low student achievement which could be indicator of low education quality



Role model of effective teaching practices

Educator

Educators' view on good teaching

Good teaching is interesting and inspiring

Inspirational Figure

Source of inspiration to be a better teacher and thinker



Educators' practices to prepare student teachers to the dynamic of teaching profession

CONNECTING THEORY INTO PRACTICE

ADAPTING THE LESSONS TO THE NEEDS OF TEACHING PROFESSION

Admission Process

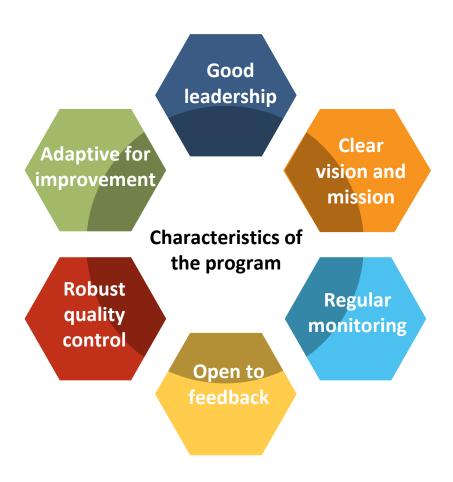
LIMITED AUTHORITY IN THE SELECTION PROCESS

DIVERSE ABILITY OF THE STUDENT INTAKE

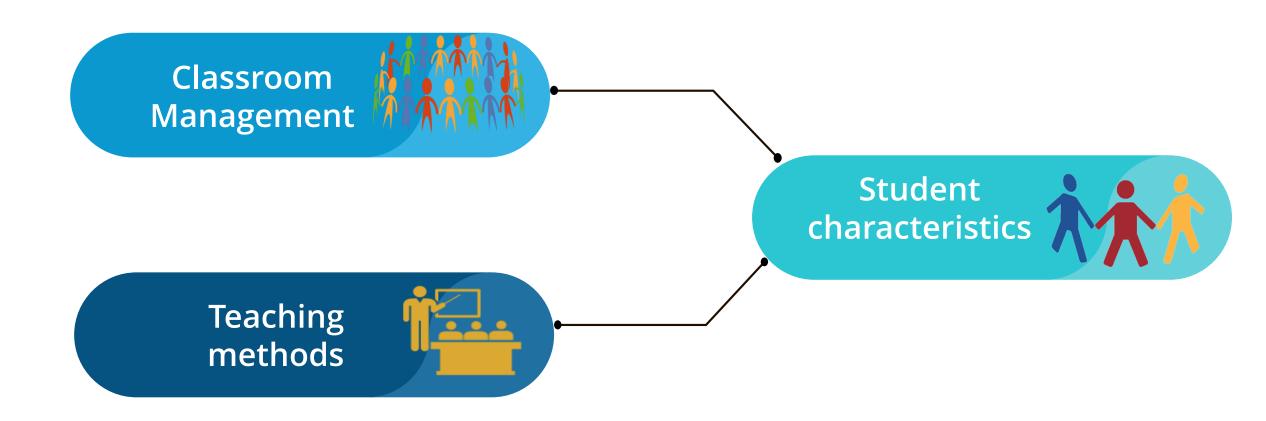
DIVERSE MOTIVATION OF THE CANDIDATES



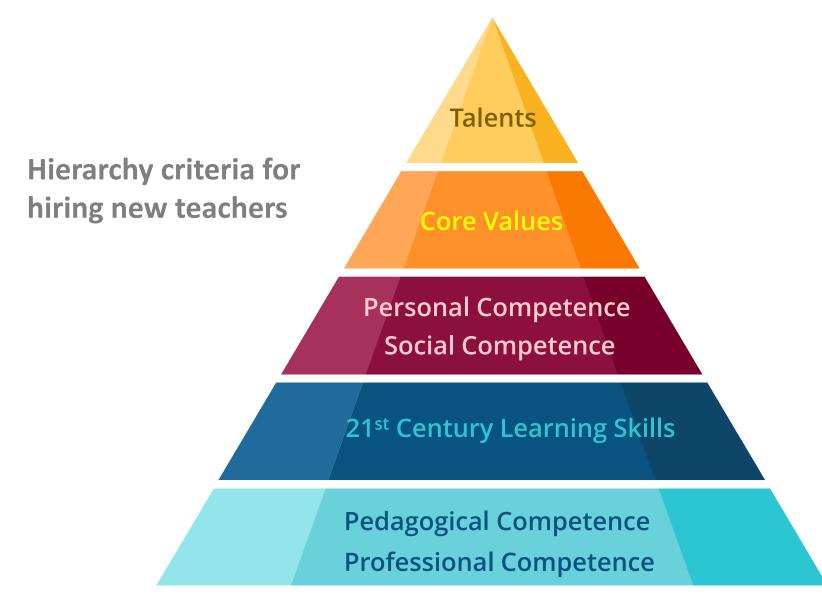
Monitoring and Evaluation



Teacher Challenges

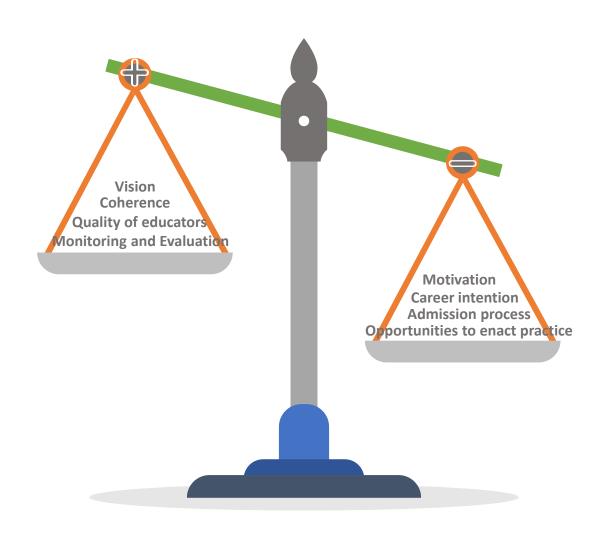


Teacher Preparedness



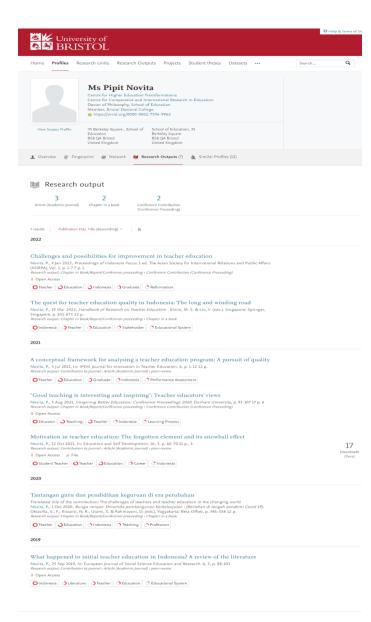


Strengths and Weaknesses





Improvement Looking inward Quality of teacher education Looking forward Looking outward



Research Output

https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/en/persons/pipit-novita





Handbook of Research on Teacher Education pp 651–673 | Cite as

The Quest for Teacher Education Quality in Indonesia: The Long and Winding Road

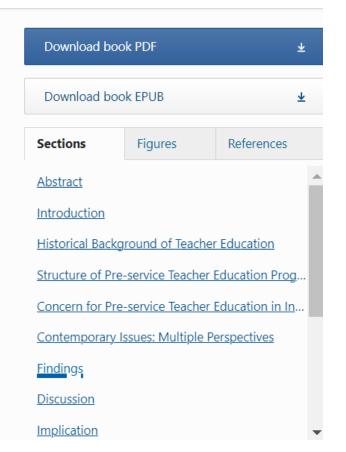
<u>Pipit Novita</u> ✓

Chapter | First Online: 19 March 2022

460 Accesses

Abstract

Teacher education in Indonesia graduates a large number of teacher candidates every year. However, due to discrepancies in the quality of the institutions, the preparedness and the quality of graduates remain a concern. The quality of teacher education in Indonesia is affected by several contextual factors such as policies, socio-economic, educational system and geographical challenges. This chapter provides an account to understand teacher education in Indonesia including historical background, concerns from the literature and some findings from a recent study exploring quality of teacher education which involve multiple stakeholders. The views of stakeholders including the Dean of Faculty Education, Head of



THANK YOU

Any question?



Animated video of research summary

Pipit.novita@bristol.ac.uk

References

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2018). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.

Hammerness, K., Klette, K., & Bergem, O. K. (2014). *Coherence and assignments in teacher education: Teacher education survey*. Oslo, Norway: University of Oslo Department of Teacher Education and School Research.

Harvey, L., & Green, D. (1993). Defining quality. *Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education*, 18(1), 9–34.

Ingvarson, L., & Rowley, G. (2017). Quality assurance in teacher education and outcomes: A study of 17 countries. *Educational Researcher*, 46(4), 177–193.

https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X17711900

Pipit Novita

Lecturer
Faculty of Education
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

+6282122137724 pipit.novita@umj.ac.id