

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TURKEY

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20705772>

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Abstract

This article comprehensively covers the modern education system of the Republic of Turkey and its components, as well as the activities of institutions preserving the country's rich cultural and historical heritage. It analyzes the legal framework of education, the compulsory nature of primary education, and the management system of higher education institutions (state and private universities). The material also describes the funds of such institutions of great scientific importance for the Islamic world as the Suleymaniye Manuscript Library, the National Library in Ankara, and the world-famous Topkapi Palace Museum, as well as the rare manuscripts and exhibits in them. This information serves to reveal not only Turkey's achievements in the field of education, but also its place as the center of Islamic and Ottoman civilization.

Keywords

Education system in Turkey, Gazi University, Selcuk University, Van Centenary University, Education system in Jordan. University of Jordan (IU).

INTRODUCTION

The education system of the Republic of Turkey is one of the priority areas of the state, and according to the Constitution of the country, every citizen has the right to education. This system, coordinated by the Ministry of Public Education, covers the entire process from preschool education to the doctoral level of higher education. Turkey occupies an important place in the world community not only with its modern educational standards, but also with its rich cultural institutions that reflect the history of the Islamic world and the Ottoman Empire. Places such as the Suleymaniye Manuscript Library, the National Library of Turkey, and Topkapi Palace are vivid examples of the country's centuries-old tradition of preserving science and culture.

Turkish education system. The Turkish education system is the responsibility of the state, and the Ministry of Public Education coordinates all levels of education. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, everyone has the right to education. Education is compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14 and is free in public schools. Currently, primary schools in the country cover 98 percent of school-age children.

The academic year in Turkish educational institutions usually begins in mid-September or early October and lasts until May or early June. There is also a two-week winter break in February.

Stages of the education system:

- Preschool education: Kindergarten up to 6 years of age and this education is optional.

- Primary education: eight years (5 years primary + 3 years secondary), is compulsory and free basic education for ages 6-14.

- Secondary education: 4 years of secondary school (Lyceum) or vocational school education, lasting from 15 to 17/18 years. Some schools may have additional years of language study. Secondary schools are also mostly state-owned and provide free education.

Higher education: 4 years of university or 2 years at a higher education institution. Some schools have additional years of language study. In normal cases, a master's degree lasts 2 years; a PhD 3-5 years. This category includes all educational institutions that provide post-secondary education. They are under the supervision of the Council of Higher Education.

Higher education institutions. State universities (Devlet Universiteleri): The university system in Turkey is governed by the Council of Higher Education. There are 104 state and 62 private universities in Turkey (a total of 166 higher education institutions), 5 of which are located in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. In addition to the state and private universities, 8 primary vocational schools serve the labor market.

Typically, undergraduate studies at universities last 4 years, but some fields, such as medicine (6 years), dentistry (5 years), and veterinary medicine (5 years), last longer. Public universities do not charge tuition fees; students only pay a small fee. To enter the university, students must pass the national university entrance exam. Those who complete 4-year programs are awarded a bachelor's degree.

Some state universities offer courses in English, German or French. Therefore, all correspondence with university staff and applications to faculties can be done in English, German or French. However, state universities offer courses mainly in Turkish. Knowledge of Turkish is not required for university entrance exams.

Those who pass the exams and have some knowledge of Turkish take a one-year language course to learn Turkish.

Post-bachelor's degrees consist of master's and doctoral degrees, which are coordinated by universities and institutes.

Suleymaniye Manuscript Library. The Suleymaniye Library is the largest manuscript library in Turkey and houses one of the most comprehensive collections of Islamic manuscripts in the world. Since its establishment in 1918, the library's vast collection of manuscripts has made it one of the most important centers for researchers working on all periods and regions of the Islamic world. The library is located in the Suleymaniye Mosque complex in the Fatih district of Istanbul.

Collections. One of the largest collections of Islamic manuscripts in the world, the Suleymaniye Library provides researchers with enough material for a lifetime of research. Today, these collections consist of about 100,000 manuscripts and 50,000 printed books. The size of the collections cannot be described thematically, but it can be said that they cover subjects such as law and jurisprudence, moral texts and sermons, logic, rhetoric and grammar, as well as a wide range of other subjects. The books reflect the diverse interests of generations of scholars who spent their lives in the madrasas, libraries and palaces of Istanbul and beyond. This is a treasure not only for the Ottomans, but also for researchers working on all periods of Islamic history, both within and outside the Ottoman Empire. The manuscripts date from the 11th to the 20th centuries, most of them from the 17th to the turn of the 19th centuries. Approximately sixty percent of the manuscripts are in Arabic, thirty percent in Turkish, ten percent in Persian and other languages. The Suleymaniye Library publishes in Ottoman Turkish, Arabic and Persian as well as in European languages. In addition, the library also houses the personal writings and archives of some 20th-century historians, such as Suhayl University. All manuscripts and many printed works are digitized. All books are available for viewing via the library's computer terminals, but special permission is required to view a physical manuscript. The materials are organized according to the original collections from which they came, i.e. the mosque, dervish lodge or the private library from which they came. The main catalog is in electronic form and is available only at the library. In addition, researchers can access a partial electronic catalog of the Suleymaniye Library's materials through the Turkish Libraries Database located at ISAM. Researchers still have access to the old card catalog, the catalog of manuscripts in Turkey, and copies of the 19th-century catalogs, all of which are printed and handwritten, and all of which are available at the library. Although the electronic catalog is much more efficient, the old catalogs provide a

variety of information about manuscripts that were not later excluded. For those who prefer to read in the Arabic alphabet, a three-volume catalog of the Suleymaniye collection in Arabic was published in 2010. Of course, this catalog in Arabic covers only a small part of the library's total collection. The library's computer catalog also contains information about the collections of other manuscript libraries in Istanbul. Some of them are available in electronic form in the Suleymaniye (Nur Usmaniye etc.), others must be consulted digitally or physically in their respective libraries (Boyazit and Millet). For other collections such as the Kandilli Observatory or Edirne Salimiya, the library provides a non-exhaustive list of digitized manuscripts in its computer catalog.

National Library. Located near the center of Ankara, the National Library of Turkey houses a diverse collection of materials from the early Ottoman Empire to the present day. The bulk of the collection, particularly monographs and periodicals, is of interest to historians specializing in the Ottoman and early Republican periods of Turkey. With over 27,000 manuscripts from the Anatolian collections, the library also has the second largest collection of manuscripts in Turkey after the Suleymaniye Library in Istanbul. The digital online collections, including manuscripts, Ottoman periodicals and audiovisual materials, and the early periods of Ottoman history, Islamic studies, as well as music, film and art history, are useful resources for researchers and students.

Collections. Although the National Library does not publish any Turkish publications, it undoubtedly has a collection of printed materials in Ottoman Turkish (about 80 thousand) and modern Turkish (about 1 million) and 230,000 magazines and newspapers. Some of these materials are on microfilm. The National Library has a large number of monographs in Arabic, English, French, German and Persian. The library also has many CDs and DVDs, as well as rare manuscripts such as oral histories. For example, the oral histories were collected in one anonymous project and the topics were mainly left by Istanbul experts who interviewed anonymous interviewees in 2010. The most unique collection of the National Library is undoubtedly the Atatürk Documents. There is a large amount of textual and visual material related to the life and legacy of Kemal Atatürk. Open to users since 1983, the collection contains 15,011 items, ranging from books, magazines and newspaper clippings, paintings, sculptures, photographs and news pages, to personal items such as passports, badges and lottery tickets.

The Topkapi Palace Museum, Turkey. In the mid-19th century, Abdulmecid I moved the imperial palace from Topkapi Palace to the newly built Dolmabahce Palace. Some of the buildings of Topkapi Palace retained their function, while others fell into disrepair. Although many of the buildings were removed from the

palace when it was converted into a museum in 1924, parts of the complex were often closed for this purpose. The museum receives over three million visitors a year.

The Topkapi Palace Museum in Turkey displays collections from the Ottoman Empire. The museum's library houses a large collection of books and manuscripts. This museum, which served as the administrative center and residence of the Ottoman imperial palace from approximately 1478 to 1856, is located in the palace complex. It opened as a museum in 1924, a year after the founding of the Republic of Turkey. The Topkapi Palace Museum is known not only for its architecture and collections, but also for the history and culture of the Ottoman Empire.

Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts. The Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts (Turkish and Islamic Monuments Museum) is a complex that provides insight into the complexity and depth of traditional art. The museum was previously housed in a building that was the home of Pargali Ibrahim Pasha, the Prime Minister of Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century. Known as the Ibrahim Pasha Palace (Ibrahim Pasha Palace), it was a beautiful building with cool rooms around a central garden courtyard. Although parts of it have been rebuilt in stone, it has survived the fires that destroyed other Ottoman residences in the city.

Collections inside the museum There is an Islamic Art Gallery, which houses Islamic art, Islamic paintings, Islamic abstract art, and modern Islamic art, as well as wonderful examples of calligraphy. There is also a wonderful ethnography section, which contains information about Anatolian life.

The museum was opened in 1914 in the Imaret building (charity house) within the Süleymaniye Mosque complex, one of the finest buildings of the architect Mimar Sinan, and was called "Evkaf-i Islamiya" (Museum of Islamic Foundations) . The biggest factor in the establishment of the museum was the organized theft of religious buildings such as mosques, monasteries and residences. Due to this problem, letters signed by Prime Minister Hussein Hilmi Sultan were sent to customs posts, calling for vigilance to prevent the illegal import of works to European museums.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the education system in Turkey is comprehensive and open to all, especially in the primary education stage, which covers 98 percent of school-age children, which shows its effectiveness. More than 160 public and private universities in the country serve to train not only local but also international specialists. At the same time, Turkey's libraries and museums, in particular the National Library, which stores millions of manuscripts and printed works, and the museum system, which houses unique examples of Islamic art, enrich the

intellectual potential of the country. Together, these educational and cultural institutions shape the image of Turkey as a country that values its past heritage and strives for the future

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