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NATIONAL EDUCATION BASIC LAW (1)

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*For the bylaws related to this Law, the "Code of Regulations"
 See the numerical index organized by.*

*Concerning this Law, it entered into force by the Decision of the Council of Ministers.
 For the regulation, according to the laws of the "Regulation Book"
 see the edited numeric directory.*

I - The scope of the law:

Article 1 - This Law, aims and principles in the regulation of Turkish national education, general education system structure, teaching profession, school buildings and facilities, educational tools and equipment, and the duties of the State in the field of education and training. It covers the basic provisions on responsibility within a system integrity.

FIRST PART

General Principles Regulating the Turkish National Education System

FIRST PART

Aims of Turkish National Education

I - General objectives:

Article 2 - The general purpose of Turkish National Education is that all members of the Turkish Nation,
 1. **(Amended: 16/6/1983 - 2842/1 art.)** Atatürk who found Atatürk's reform and its principles and its expression in the Constitution depends on nationalism; Adopting, protecting and developing the national, moral, human, spiritual and cultural values of the Turkish Nation; Loving his family, homeland, nation and always trying to glorify, human rights and basic principles at the beginning of the Constitution. based on a democratic, secular and social state of law and who know their duties and responsibilities towards the Republic of Turkey to train them as behavioral citizens;
 2. A personality and character who is balanced and healthy in terms of body, mind, morality, spirit and emotion, is free and having scientific thinking power, a broad world view, respect for human rights, value personality and enterprise, who have responsibility for society; to train as constructive, creative and productive people;

 (1) a) The term "basic education" in this Law as "primary education" with the additional article 1 introduced by Law No. 2842 dated 16/6/1983. it has been modified and processed into the text.

b) The words "primary school" and "secondary school" mentioned in this Law together or separately are 8th of the Law numbered 4306 dated 16/8/1997. has been changed to "primary school" and is written in the text.

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3. Necessary knowledge, skills, behaviors and habit of working together by improving their interests, skills and abilities to prepare them for life and make them happy and contribute to the happiness of the society. to have a profession;

Thus, on the one hand, to increase the welfare and happiness of Turkish citizens and Turkish society; on the other hand, national unity and supporting and accelerating economic, social and cultural development in integrity and finally modernizing the Turkish Nation is to make a constructive, creative and distinguished partner of civilization.

II - Special objectives:

Article 3 - The Turkish education and training system is organized to achieve these general objectives and is The specific objectives of the type of educational institutions are determined in accordance with the general objectives and the basic principles listed below.

SECOND PART

Basic Principles of Turkish National Education

I - Generality and equality: (1)

Article 4 - Educational institutions are open to everyone, regardless of language, race, gender, disability and religion. in Education No one person, family, group or class shall be granted privilege.

II - Individuals and society needs:

Article 5 - National education service according to the wishes and abilities of Turkish citizens and the needs of Turkish society Regulated.

III - Orientation:

Article 6 - Individuals, during their education, in accordance with their interests, aptitudes and abilities, according to various programs. or they are raised by being directed to schools.

(Amendment: 16/8/1997 - 4306/3 art.) The national education system, in all respects, in a way to realize this orientation Regulated. For this purpose, preparatory classes to secondary education institutions in line with the goals of the education programs It can be accommodated.

From guidance services and objective measurement and evaluation methods in orientation and measurement of success Utilized.

IV - Right to education:

Article 7 - It is the right of every Turkish citizen to see primary education. Citizens of educational institutions after primary education institutions in terms of their interest, ability and ability Benefit.

V - Equal opportunity and opportunity:

Article 8 - In education, equal opportunities and opportunities are provided to all men and women. Enabling successful students without financial means to study up to the highest education levels Necessary aids are provided through free boarding, scholarships, loans and other means. Special precautions are taken to raise children in need of special education and protection.

VI - Continuity:

Article 9 - It is essential that the general and vocational education of individuals continue throughout life. In addition to the education of young people, to help adults to positively adapt to life and work areas, it is also an educational task to take the necessary measures to ensure continuing education.

(1) With the 11th article of the Law No. 6518, dated 6/2/2014, "after" the phrase "gender" in this article, Disability "was added.

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*VII - Atatürk Revolution and Principles and Atatürk Nationalism:***Article 10 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/2 art.)**

All kinds of education in the preparation and implementation of the course programs related to every degree and type of our education system Atatürk's nationalism, which has found Atatürk's reform and principles and his expression in the Constitution, is taken as the basis. National protecting and improving morality and national culture in a universal culture with its unique form without deterioration and corruption, and importance is given to teaching.

As one of the basic elements of national unity and integrity, the features of the Turkish language at all levels of education importance is given to teaching without spoiling and avoiding extremism; It is tried to enrich as a language of contemporary education and science. and for this purpose, in cooperation with Atatürk Higher Institution of Culture, Language and History, the Ministry of National Education measures are taken.

*VIII - Democracy education:***Article 11 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/3 art.)**

Citizens to have a strong and stable, free and democratic social order the democracy awareness required, the knowledge, understanding and behavior of the dormitory management and the sense of responsibility and spiritual values it is aimed to gain respect and development to students in all kinds of educational activities; however, in educational institutions Political and ideological suggestions contrary to Atatürk nationalism, found in the Constitution, and the daily There is no way to interfere with political events and discussions.

*IX - Secularism:***Article 12 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/4 art.)**

Secularism is essential in Turkish national education. Religious culture and moral education in primary and high schools and equivalent schools It is one of the compulsory courses taught.

*X - Scientific:***Article 13 - Course tools and materials, scientific and**

It is constantly developed according to technological principles and innovations, environmental and country needs.

Increasing efficiency in education and ensuring continuous improvement and innovation are scientific research and It is done based on evaluations.

Educational institutions tasked with producing knowledge and technology and developing our culture are equipped and strengthened as required; studies in this direction are encouraged and supported in terms of material and moral.

*XI - Planned:***Article 14 - Education in accordance with the economic, social and cultural development goals of the development of national education -**

Considering the labor force-employment relations, the necessary technological development in industrialization and modernization in agriculture It is planned and carried out in a way that will focus on vocational and technical education.

The levels of professions and the titles, powers and responsibilities of each level are determined by law and Organizations and programs of formal and non-formal vocational education institutions of the same type are organized in accordance with these levels.

Standards regarding place, personnel, building, facility and annexes, equipment, tools, equipment and capacities of educational institutions It is determined in advance and institutions are established in an optimal size and efficient operation according to these standards.

*XII - Co-education:***Article 15 - Girls and boys co-education is essential in schools. However, the type of education, opportunities and imperatives**

According to some schools, only female or male students can be reserved.

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*XIII - Cooperation of education campuses and school and the family: (1)***Article 16 - (Change: 25/6 / 2009-5917 / 17 art.)**

Training campus if more than one formal and / or non-formal education institution coexists within the same area training campus management can be established to meet their common needs. Education campus The operation or operation of common open spaces, canteens, saloons and similar places within its body is replaced by the campus management. Brought. Revenues obtained in this way are used in common expenses of the campus. The establishment and management of education campuses formation, expenditure and control of revenues and other issues mentioned in this paragraph, Ministry of Finance and National Education It is regulated by a regulation prepared jointly by the Ministry.

Cooperation between the school and the family is provided to contribute to the realization of the aims of educational institutions. For this purpose, school-family associations are established in schools. School-family unions, activities and educational services of schools and to provide efficiency, to meet the compulsory needs of schools and students who lack financial means; in kind and can accept cash donations, organize social and cultural events and campaigns to make financial contributions, They can operate or operate open spaces, canteens, salons and similar places within the schools. No parents of students it cannot be forced to donate. Establishment and functioning of school-family unions, establishment of union organs and selection forms, financial contributions from social and cultural events, acceptance of donations, expense and inspection distribution locations and rates of revenues from operating or operating areas, canteens, salons and similar places, procedures and principles regarding the expenditure and inspection, jointly prepared by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education It is regulated by regulation.

Within the framework of the procedures and principles to be determined by the Ministry of National Education, provincial education offices; one or more education campus management or school-family unions within the provincial boundaries It is authorized to make tenders for the places where it can operate or operate.

Education campuses and the income of the school-family associations are not associated with the general budget revenues. is kept in special accounts opened in banks on behalf of management and school-family union.

Education campus administrations and school-family associations, the procedures to be carried out under this article and organized Exempted from stamp duty and duties in terms of papers; donations and aids made to them and by them are inheritance and Exempted from gift tax.

XIV - Education everywhere:

Article 17 - The aims of national education are not only in public and private educational institutions but also at home, in the environment, It is tried to be realized in workplaces, everywhere and every opportunity.

Educational activities of each official, private and voluntary institution, in terms of compliance with the objectives of National Education It is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

(1) While the title of this article is "Cooperation between the school and the family", as written in the text with the 17th article of the Law No. 5917 dated 25/6/2009. It has been changed.

SECOND PART

General Structure of the Turkish National Education System

FIRST PART

*General provisions**I - Formal and non-formal education:*

Article 18 - The Turkish national education system is established from two main sections: formal education and non-formal education.

Formal education includes pre-school education, primary education, secondary education and higher education institutions.

Non-formal education covers all of the educational activities organized alongside or outside formal education.

SECOND PART

*Formal Education**A) Preschool education:**I - Scope:*

Article 19 - Preschool education covers the education of children who have not reached compulsory primary school age.

This training is optional.

II - Objectives and missions:

Article 20 - Objectives and duties of preschool education in accordance with the general objectives and basic principles of national education

as,

1. To ensure that children develop body, mind and emotions and gain good habits;
2. Prepare them for primary education;
3. To create a common habitat for children from unfavorable environments and families;
4. To ensure that children speak Turkish correctly and beautifully.

III - Organization:

Article 21 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/6 art.)

Preschool education institutions can be established as independent kindergartens, and primary education where necessary

It can also be opened as kindergartens affiliated to the school or as practice classes affiliated to other relevant educational institutions.

Where and what priorities to open pre-school education institutions are determined by the Ministry of National Education.

regulated by a regulation to be prepared.

(Repealed: 15/5 / 2008-5763 / 37 art.)

B) Primary Education:

I - Scope:

Article 22 - (Change: 30/3/2012 - 6287/7 art.)

Compulsory primary education age includes children in the 6-13 age group. September is the year when the child is 5 years old It starts at the end, ends at the age of 13 and ends at the end of the school year of the year when it turns 14.

II - Objectives and missions:

Article 23 - The goals and duties of primary education are in accordance with the general goals and basic principles of national education,

1. To provide the basic knowledge, skills, behavior and habits required to be a good citizen for every Turkish child;

to train it in accordance with the national moral understanding;

2. To prepare each Turkish child for life and higher education by raising them in terms of their interests, abilities and abilities.

3. **(Annex: 16/8/1997 - 4306/4 art.)** In the second half of the last year of primary education, students continue in secondary education.

which professions can open the way to which schools and programs can be opened and the life these professions will provide for them

Necessary studies are carried out by guidance services to provide introductory information about the standard.

III - Organization:

a) Primary education institutions:

Article 24 - (Change: 30/3/2012 - 6287/8 art.)

It is essential that primary education institutions are established as independent schools as primary and secondary schools. But the possibility and Depending on the circumstances, secondary schools can be established with primary or high school.

Article 25 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/9 art.)

(Repealed first clause: 16/8/1997 - 4306/9 art. ; reorganization: 30/3 / 2012-6287 / 9 art.) Primary education institutions;

four-year and compulsory primary schools and four-year, compulsory and secondary schools that allow for preference between different programs

and imam-hatip secondary schools. To support high school education in secondary schools and imam-hatip secondary schools

Elective courses are created according to students' abilities, development and preferences. Koran and Hz.

The life of our Prophet is taught as an optional elective course. With other elective courses to be taught in these schools, imam-

Program options to be created for orator secondary schools and other secondary schools are determined by the Ministry.

In regions where the population is small and scattered, the villages are grouped and the primary education region in the centralized villages Schools and affiliated hostels and boarding primary regional schools are established where grouping is not possible.

C) Secondary education:

I - Scope:

Article 26 - (Change: 2/12 / 2016-6764 / 23 art.)

Secondary Education; general, vocational and technical education providing four-year compulsory formal or non-formal education based on primary education

It covers all educational institutions and vocational education centers. For those who have completed these schools and institutions,

Diploma is awarded according to its characteristics. However, in order for the students of vocational education center to get a diploma, National Education

It is compulsory to complete the difference courses determined by the Ministry.

II - Right to Secondary Education:

Article 27 - Every student who has completed primary education and has been eligible to enter secondary education, and have the right to benefit from secondary education opportunities in terms of their interest, ability and ability.

III - Objectives and missions:

Article 28 - Objectives and duties of secondary education in accordance with the general objectives and basic principles of National Education,
1. By giving a minimum common general culture to all students at secondary level, individual and society awareness of their problems, seeking solutions and contributing to the economic, social and cultural development of the country; and to gain strength

2. Students should attend higher education in accordance with their interest, ability and ability with various programs and schools. or to both profession and higher education or life and work.

While these tasks are being fulfilled, a balance is provided between the demands and abilities of the students and the needs of the society.

IV - Organization:

Article 29 - (Amended first paragraph: 2/12 / 2016-6764 / 24 art.) Secondary education with high schools implementing various programs consists of vocational training centers.

The names that determine the education branches such as high school, technical high school and agricultural vocational high school for schools that focus on a certain program. It is given.

In places where the population is low and scattered and deemed necessary by the Ministry of National Education, secondary education's general, vocational and Multi-program high schools, which implement technical education programs under a management, can be established.

The education period of secondary education institutions is determined by the Ministry of National Education according to the characteristics of the program implemented. It is.

V - Orientation in Secondary Education:

Article 30 - Orientation starts in primary education; to prevent errors and to redirect according to possible developments it continues in secondary education to ensure.

Guiding principles and horizontal and vertical transition conditions between various programs or secondary schools, It is organized by the Ministry of Education.

VI - Transition to higher education:

Article 31 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/10 art.)

Those who graduate from high school or equivalent schools are entitled to be candidates to enter higher education institutions. How to enter which higher education institutions, those who complete which programs, entry requirements It is determined by the Higher Education Council in cooperation with the Ministry.

VII - Imam-hatip high schools:

Article 32 - Imam - orator high schools, religious services such as imam, orator and teaching of Quran courses Within the secondary education system opened by the Ministry of Education, are both educational institutions implementing preparatory programs for higher education.

VIII - Fine arts education:

Article 33 - Children from a young age who show special skills and abilities in the fields of fine arts separate schools can be opened at primary and secondary education levels, or separate breeding measures can be taken to raise them. Due to their features, their principles regarding establishment, operation and breeding are regulated by a separate regulation.

*D) Higher Education:**I - Scope:*

Article 34 - Higher education, at least two years of higher education institutions based on secondary education Covers.

II - Objectives and missions:

Article 35 - The objectives and duties of higher education are in line with the general objectives and basic principles of national education,

1. Students' scientific policy and society in accordance with their interest, ability and ability to train at a high level and at various levels according to manpower needs;
2. To conduct scientific teaching at various levels;
3. The sciences to solve all scientific, technical and cultural problems, especially those that concern our country. conducting investigations and researches that will expand and deepen;
4. Cooperation with the Government and institutions, with all the problems concerning the development and development of our country in various directions. To present the results to the benefit of the society by making teaching and research subjects and to be requested by the Government. report their thoughts by concluding reviews and research;
5. All kinds of publications showing the results of their researches and studies, and advancing science and technique. make;
6. To increase the general level of the Turkish society and enlighten the public game, the science data will be written to the public through words, writing. and to provide non-formal education services.

III - Organization:

a) Higher education institutions:

Article 36 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/11 art.)

Higher education institutions are:

1. Universities,
2. Faculties,
3. Institutes,
4. Schools
5. Conservatories,
6. Vocational schools
7. Application and research centers,

The objectives of the higher education institutions, their opening, establishment and operation, and the principles regarding the academic staff, and Other issues related to higher education institutions are determined in their special laws.

b) Regulation of higher education:

Article 37 - Higher education, within the framework of the national education system, pre-graduate, undergraduate and postgraduate students

It is organized in an integrity that grows at levels.

In this integrity, there are organizations that perform various tasks and teach at different levels.

Depending on their abilities, horizontal and vertical passages are kept open between different levels and organizations.

IV - Higher education being paid:

Article 38 - Higher education is paid. Registration fee for students who are successful but whose financial means are not available,

All kinds of education expenses such as tuition fee are provided through scholarship, credit boarding and similar means.

Amounts of tuition fees and fees and their payment methods, amounts of scholarships and loans and their award principles are determined by the regulation to be prepared with the Ministry of Finance. ^(one)

For some areas, the provisions on training students for compulsory service are reserved.

V - Higher education planning:

Article 39 - In higher education, the most efficient way from the lecturers, facilities and the time of the student make it possible to benefit from and ensure the balanced development of higher education institutions in various regions measures are taken; A planning scheme is established covering the whole of higher education and providing its interest in secondary education.

THIRD PART

*General education**I - Scope, purpose and duties:*

Article 40 - The special purpose of non-formal education is formal, in accordance with the general goals and basic principles of national education. Citizens who have never entered the education system or who are at or out of any level, formal next to or outside of education,

1. To teach reading and writing, to prepare continuous education opportunities to complete their missing education,
2. Educational opportunities that enable them to comply with the scientific, technological, economic, social and cultural developments of our age prepare,
3. To provide education to protect, develop, promote and adopt our national cultural values,
4. To gain understanding and habits of collective living, solidarity, collaboration and organization,
5. Adopting the necessary nutrition and ways of healthy living to increase economic power,
6. To gain habits to evaluate and use leisure time well,
7. Applying short-term and gradual education in line with the development of our economy and in line with employment policy to prepare opportunities for them to acquire professions,
8. Knowledge and skills necessary for the development of occupational services in various professions.

to gain.

II - Organization:

Article 41 - Non-formal education will complement each other with formal education, will be able to provide the same qualifications as necessary and It is organized in a way to benefit from each other's possibilities.

Non-formal education consists of two basic sections, general and vocational - technical. These sections are It is prepared in a supportive way.

*(1) The rule stipulating that the regulation on tuition fees and fees in this paragraph be made by regulation is
 It was canceled with the decision dated 26/3/1974 and numbered E.1973 / 32, K. 1974/11.*

III - Coordination:

Article 42 - Official, private and voluntary organizations involved in general, vocational and technical non-formal education Coordination between the works is provided by the Ministry of National Education.

The arrangement of general non-formal education programs is determined by a regulation.

Ministries carrying out vocational and technical non-formal education activities, autonomous educational institutions and official and private The principles of coordination and cooperation to be provided by the Ministry of National Education are regulated by law.

THIRD PART

Teaching Profession

I - Teaching: (1)

Article 43 - A specialization that deals with teaching, education, training and related management duties of the State Is a profession. Teachers perform these duties in accordance with the objectives and basic principles of Turkish National Education. Are required.

Preparation for teaching profession is provided by general culture, special field education and pedagogical formation.

In order to acquire the qualifications mentioned above, teacher candidates, regardless of their education level, Ensuring higher education is essential. This education is horizontal and vertical at pre-undergraduate, undergraduate and graduate levels. It is arranged in a way to allow transitions.

(Additional paragraph: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art.) Teaching profession; after the candidacy period, the teacher, the expert teacher and It is divided into three career ladder as a head teacher. **(Repealed second sentence: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.)**

(Additional paragraph: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) In order to be appointed as a candidate teacher; State No. 657 dated 14/7/1965 In addition to the conditions listed in Article 48 of the Civil Servants Law, one of the higher education institutions determined by the regulation graduation and success in exams to be held by the Ministry and / or the Center for Measurement, Selection and Placement conditions are sought. (one)

(Additional clause: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) Candidate teachers should work at least for a year and evaluate the performance. They are entitled to take the written or written and oral exam, provided that they meet the requirements for success.

Candidate teachers in the oral exam to be applied;

- a) Understanding and summarizing a subject, ability to express and reasoning power,
- b) Communication skills, self-confidence and persuasion ability,
- c) Openness to scientific and technological developments,

d) Representation ability and educational qualifications before the Community,
It is evaluated by the commission to be formed by the Ministry. ^{(1),(2)}

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- (1) With the 95th article of the Law No. 6552 dated 10/9/2014, the "Ministry of Measurement, Selection and Selection" in the fifth paragraph of this article Placement Center "phrase" by the Ministry and / or Measurement, Selection and Placement Center ", "written and oral "in the sixth paragraph "for the exam" has been changed to "written and / or oral exam".
- (2) With the 24th article of the Law No. 6569 dated 19/11/2014, the phrase "to the written and / or oral exam" in this paragraph is written or written and oral exam ".

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(Additional clause: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) Those who pass the exam are appointed as teachers. Candidate who failed the exam teachers are assigned to another school in or out of the province and stated in the sixth paragraph at the end of a year. they are subject to evaluation again.

(Additional clause: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) Those who are not entitled to take the exam at the end of the taught period of the candidate and in a row Those who fail twice in the exam lose the title of the prospective teacher and are dismissed from the civil service.

(Annex clause: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) However, before the candidate started teaching, the state dated 14/7/1965 and numbered 657 According to the Law on Civil Servants, the provisions of the eighth paragraph about those who have been removed from the candidate office and appointed to the civil service. It does not apply. These persons are appointed to civil servant positions in accordance with the monthly pensions earned in the Ministry.

(Additional paragraph: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) Members of the exam commission; Ministry staff in other public institutions and organizations is selected from the working staff and teaching staff. When the Ministry deems it necessary, more than one in the provinces or center can create a commission. Professional criteria to be considered in performance evaluation, exam topics, commission Members' selection, duties, working principles and procedures and other issues related to the exam are regulated by a regulation.

(Annex clause: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.) The State dated 14/7/1965 and numbered 657 regarding the application of this article The provisions of the Civil Servants Law on candidate civil service do not apply to prospective teachers. ^(one)

(Additional clause: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art.) Seniority , education in advancing career steps ((...) ⁽²⁾ postgraduate education), activities (scientific, cultural, artistic and sports activities) and registration (business performance) scores and exam results are taken as a basis. The assessment is based on 100 full points. 10% seniority, 20% education, 10% evaluation score events account for 10% of registration (business success) and 50% of exam points. ^(2nd)

(Additional clause: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art.) They will rise in the career ladder . are placed in the ranking. In order to be evaluated, at least 60% of the exam full score is required.

(Additional clause: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art. ; Abolished: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.)

(Additional clause: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art. ; Abolished: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 5 art.)

(Annex paragraph: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art. ; Cancellation: Constitutional Court dated 21/5/2008 and E. : 2004/83, K. : 2008/107 With Decision No.)

(Annex paragraph: 30/6 / 2004-5204 / 1 art. ; Cancellation: Constitutional Court dated 21/5/2008 and E. : 2004/83, K. : 2008/107 With Decision No.)

(Additional clause: 10/9 / 2014-6552 / 95 art.) Depending on the service period of teachers and / or optional inner or outer city the procedures and principles regarding their replacement are determined by a regulation.

(1) With the 24th article of the Law No. 6569 dated 19/11/2014, the phrase "reserved" in this paragraph is "about candidate teachers. not applicable ".

(2) With the Decision of the Constitutional Court dated 21/5/2008 and numbered E. : 2004/83, K. : 2008/107; to this article dated 30/6/2004 and numbered 5204

The phrase "... in-service training, ..." in this paragraph added with the 1st article of the Law has been canceled and the Official Decision of the Cancellation Decision Starting from 18/3/2009, which is the publication date of the newspaper, it has been taken into effect that it will enter into force one year later.

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II - Authority to open a "School of Education" under the Ministry of National Education:

Article 44 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/12 art.)

Education colleges affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, providing teacher training and training teachers, They can be established by taking the opinion of the Council of Higher Education by the decision of the Council of Ministers.

III - Qualifications and selection of teachers:

Article 45 - Teacher candidates will be sought in terms of general culture, special field education and pedagogical formation. qualifications are determined by the Ministry of Education.

(Amended: 16/6/1983 - 2842/13 art.) Teachers, from the higher education institutions training teachers and

They are selected by the Ministry of National Education among those who graduate from abroad higher education institutions whose equivalence is accepted.

Those who have not gained pedagogical formation during their higher education, have been

If they are appointed, necessary measures are taken by the Ministry of National Education to raise such people within the candidacy period.

Which level and type of education, training, inspection and management duties, in which level and area of education the conditions on which the ones can be selected are regulated by a regulation.

IV - Regional service of teachers:

Article 46 - It is essential to work in various regions of the country in teaching.

According to service areas and needs, the principles of displacement between these regions are regulated by a regulation.

V - Expert and master teachers:

Article 47 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/14 art.)

Specialist and master in formal and non-formal education institutions and in-service training courses, seminars and conferences tutorials can also be employed temporarily or permanently.

Conditions, duties and powers to be sought in the selection of specialist and master teachers according to the types and levels of education, determined by regulations.

VI - In-service training of teachers:

Article 48 - Summer and evening schools are opened or services are provided to enable teachers to receive higher education Courses and seminars are organized in order to grow them.

Summer and evening schools are opened by teacher training institutions; by continuing these, they filled enough credit teachers are given a document or diploma of that institution.

Documents are given to those who continue the courses and seminars opened by the Ministry of National Education. This To what extent and how the documents will be evaluated in the appointment, promotion and transfer of teachers are regulated by a regulation.

VII - Domestic and international training opportunities:

Article 49 - Who wish to study higher in the country and abroad or to increase their knowledge, experience and specialization teachers are considered to be on leave with or without monthly leave under certain conditions; these conditions are taking into account the needs of national education It is stated by the regulation to be prepared.

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VIII - Teacher residences:

Article 50 - Employed in places deemed necessary by the Ministry of National Education, especially in deprivation areas teachers are provided with housing.

The residences are planned and built together with the school buildings.

Housing needs of old educational institutions are linked to a plan and the Ministry of National Education annually for the construction of these houses. Necessary appropriation is added to the budget.

FOURTH PART

*School Buildings and Facilities**School buildings and real estate (1)*

Article 51 - Buildings and facilities of educational institutions of all degrees and types will be applied to the needs of the environment and It is planned and built by the Ministry of National Education according to the features of the programs.

For this purpose, the necessary appropriation is made every year in the budget of the Ministry of National Education.

In addition to the use of the state's maximum facilities in the provision of land and the construction and equipment of school buildings and facilities all kinds of benefits of citizens are also benefited and aids are encouraged and evaluated.

(Additional paragraph: 3/12 / 2003-5005 / 1 art .; Different fourth paragraph: 24/7 / 2008-5793 / 3 art.) To the Ministry of National Education To abolish the allocated immovable properties by the Ministry of National Education and 5018

The Minister of Finance is authorized to sell, regardless of Article 46 of the Public Financial Management and Control Law.

In addition, those deemed appropriate by the Ministry of National Education, by the Ministry of Finance, dated 24/11/1994 and Privatization Administration to be privatized under the provisions of the Law on Privatization Practices No. 4046

It is reported to the Presidency. Thereupon, the real estate scope and privatization by the Privatization High Council program is taken. Works and procedures regarding the privatization application Privatization Administration according to the Law No. 4046

It is executed by the Presidency.

(Additional paragraph: 3/12 / 2003-5005 / 1 art .; Amended fifth paragraph: 24/7 / 2008-5793 / 3 art.) Provisions of Law No. 4046 Within the framework of the privatization of immovables, revenues will be obtained after deducting the privatization expenses.

Transferred. Revenues from the sale of these immovables come to the (B) marked schedule of the general budget, on the one hand, allowance to the budget of the Ministry of Education for use in school construction and repairs where needed

The Minister of Finance is authorized to record. The capital appropriations year is associated with the investment program.

FIFTH

*Education Tools and Equipment**I - Scope:*

Article 52 - Educational tools and materials, textbooks to be used in educational institutions, and teachers and students resource and other printed educational materials that will help, other useful to realize the general aims of national education covers his works and educational tools and materials.

(1) While the title of this article is "I-School structures:", as it is written in the text with the 1st article of the Law No. 5005 dated 3/12/2003.

It has been changed.

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II - Mission:

Article 53 - The Ministry of National Education, the educational tools and equipment of the educational institutions affiliated to it, the developing educational technology and to provide, develop, innovate, standardize, duration of use and copyrights and lessons in accordance with the program and methods
It is responsible for determining the prices of the book and submitting it to the benefit of the concerned people with or without money.

III - Execution of the task:

Article 54 - Ministry of Education educational tools and equipment,

1. Prepare, manufacture and purchase;
2. To have it prepared by persons or commissions to be established or by organizing competitions;
3. As specified in Article 53 by choosing or recommending from those prepared or manufactured by the private sector.

fulfills its duty.

IV - Determination of the books to be taught in schools and payment of fees:

Article 55 - (Change: 3/12/2003 - 5005/2 art.)

(Cancellation first paragraph: With the Decision of the Constitutional Court dated 15/5/2008, E. : 2004/1, K. : 2008/106.)

Preparing, examining and preparing books and educational tools to be prepared or prepared by the Ministry of National Education.

Those charged with editing are paid a fee.

The payment, procedures and principles and the amount of the award that will be given to the degree winners in the competitions related to the textbooks are determined by regulation.

Works prepared by the private sector and sent to the Ministry of National Education to be taught as textbooks in schools for a fee

It examined.

Acceptance of the textbooks, eligibility period, copyright and fees; review procedures and fee to be charged amount; The amount of the fee to be paid for the works to be examined by the Ministry of National Education; in the preparation and analysis of textbooks criteria to be searched and criteria to be searched in publishing houses producing textbooks; use of other books and educational tools other than textbooks; and Principles and procedures regarding which of these will be paid and paid for the examination by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry of National Education. Regulated.

SIXTH PART

*Duties and Responsibilities in the Field of Education and Training**I - Execution, surveillance and inspection:*

Article 56 - The execution, supervision and control of education and training services on behalf of the State in accordance with the provisions of this law The Ministry of Education is responsible.

II - Prohibition:

Article 57 - Except for the schools to be opened for military purposes, no education activity contrary to the provisions of this law can be carried out.

III - Authority to open a school:

Article 58 - (Change: 16/6/1983 - 2842/16 art.)

In Turkey, primary school, high school or equivalent schools can not be opened without the permission of the Ministry of Education.

Determination of the degrees of schools (...) (1) and private schools opened or to be opened by the Ministry of National Education or another ministry , It belongs to the Ministry of Education. (one)

(Changed third clause: 25/7/2016-KHK-669/51 art. ; Exactly accepted: 9/11 / 2016-6756 / 51 art.) Degrees of military educational institutions and its curriculum are determined together with the Ministry of National Defense.

(1) With the 51st article of the Decree No. 669 dated 25/7/2016, the phrase "(including military high schools)" in this paragraph has been repealed.
and then this provision was enacted by adopting exactly the same with article 51 of the Law No. 6756 of 9/11/2016.

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Programs and regulations of high schools and equivalent schools affiliated to other ministries are determined by the Ministry of National Education with the relevant ministry. done together and approved by the Ministry of Education.

Schools under other ministries are subject to the supervision and control of the Ministry of Education. Appropriate at the end of surveillance and inspection The educational environment and the equivalence of institutions that do not have the qualification are canceled by the Ministry of National Education in accordance with the procedure. Principles of this It is regulated by a regulation issued by the Council of Ministers.

IV - Education abroad:

Article 59 - Arrangement of State services for Turkish citizens' education, training and specialization abroad (excluding military students), the Ministry of National Education is responsible.

SEVENTH PART

Final Provisions

I - Edge caps:

Article 60 - Article edge titles of this law, only the subject of the substances they are related to and the ranking between the articles and shows the link and is not included in the text of the law.

II - Provisions removed:

Article 61 - Article 3 of the Law on Intermediate Education Teachers, No. 439 dated 1340, Ministry of Education dated 22/3/1926 and numbered 789 Articles 3 and 4 of the Law on the Organization of the Organization, the lesson to be taught in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education dated 6/6/1949 and numbered 5429 Law on the selection, printing and distribution of the books, 69th of the Primary Education and Training Law No. 222 dated 5/1/1961 article and provisions of other laws contrary to this law shall be annulled on the date of publication of this law.

III - Regulations:

Article 62 - The regulations mentioned in this law, in accordance with the general purpose and basic principles specified in the Law, National Education It is issued by the Ministry within one year at the latest after the law enters into force.

Additional Article 1 - (Annex: 16/6/1983 - 2842/17 art.)

The term "primary education" in the National Education Basic Law No. 1739 dated 14/6/1973 has been changed to "primary education".

Provisional Article 1 - Article 38 about students who have students in higher education institutions at the time this law comes into force provision is not applied.

Provisional Article 2 - (Annex: 16/6/1983 - 2842/18 art. ; Abolished: 16/8/1997 - 4306/9 art.)

Provisional Article 3 - (Addendum: 30/3/2012 - 6287/11 art.)

Compulsory secondary education begins to be implemented as of the 2012-2013 academic year. The Council of Ministers should implement the is authorized to postpone the academic year.

Provisional Article 4 - (Annex: 1/3 / 2014-6528 / 6 art.)

Those who obtained the title of expert teacher and head teacher by the decision of the court before the publication of this article, If the court decision is finalized against them, the payments made to these persons before the date of cancellation of their titles will not be taken back.

The fifth, sixth and seventh paragraph provisions added to this article with this Law are candidates after the publication date of this Law. It applies to those who start working as teachers.

IV - Enforcement:

Article 63 - This Law comes into force on the date of its publication.

V - Execution:

Article 64 - This Law is executed by the Council of Ministers.

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**ADDING AND AMENDING THE LAW NO 1739
CANCELLATION BY LEGISLATION OR CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
DATE OF ENTRY OF ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS TO ENFORCEMENT
SHOWS LIST**

Shifters Law / Decree / Canceling Constitution Court decision Its number	Changing or canceling Law No. 1739 substances	Entry into Force Historical
2842	-	06/18/1983
2947	-	11/11/1983
4306	-	18/08/1997
5005	-	12/09/2003
5204	43	07/08/2004
5257	16	11/13/2004
5763	21	05/26/2008
5793	51	08/06/2008
5917	16	10/07/2009
6287	22, 24, 25, 26, Provisional Article 3	11/04/2012
6518	4	19/02/2014
6528	43, Provisional Article 4	14/03/2014
6552	43	11/09/2014
6569	43	11/26/2014
DL / 669	58	31/07/2016
6756	58	24/11/2016
6764	26, 29	09/12/2016