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STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN TÜRKIYE AND AZERBAIJAN

The article devoted to the education systems of Türkiye and Azerbaijan. Türkiye and Azerbaijan are two Turkic states with kinship history and cultural ties. Educational systems, certain structures and organizations differ in both countries.

This article examines and compares the basic structure and organization of education systems in Türkiye and Azerbaijan. Emphasizing the similarities and differences of the education systems of both countries, attention is paid to the success factors and areas of improvement in education.

Keywords: *Türkiye; Azerbaijan; education; education system; organization of education systems.*

Formulation of the problem. Türkiye and Azerbaijan are neighboring countries with many similarities and differences in terms of education systems. Both countries have implemented various reforms to improve their education systems and provide quality education to students.

The education system in both countries is managed by the Ministry of National Education. These ministries organize programs, tests and evaluation processes with the aim of improving the quality of education and maintaining certain standards. Educational systems differ in terms of hours of study for learners, testing regimes, and content in programs. In both countries, the government provides financial support for education and sets standards for the accessibility and organization of education.

The Turkish education system is based on a compulsory educational process known as the 4+4+4. This system uses 4 years of primary school, 4 years of secondary school and 4 years of lyceum. While students are taught basic literacy and mathematics skills starting in the first grade of elementary school, more specific and elective courses are offered in middle and high school. In Türkiye, the Ministry of National Education determines educational policy and inspects educational institutions. Higher education is provided by universities and vocational schools. The education system in Azerbaijan consists of 11 years of compulsory education. It covers the period from 1st to 4th grade of

primary school. The secondary school period covers grades 5–11. The Ministry of National Education of Azerbaijan determines the country's educational policy and inspects educational institutions. Higher education is provided by universities and vocational schools.

The purpose of the work is to highlight the similarities and differences between the education systems of both countries, to show the success factors and directions for improving education.

Method. In this paper historical and comparative methods, analysis, theoretical analysis and generalization methods were used.

Presentation of the main material.

In both countries, digitalization and technological approaches to education have become important in the education system in recent years. The use of new programs such as computer-based learning, interactive learning materials and online learning platforms is becoming widespread.

In terms of the organization of the education system, the management of primary and secondary schools in Türkiye generally depends on the Ministry of National Education. Universities are controlled by the Council of Higher Education. Educational institutions in Azerbaijan operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and Education, and universities are checked by the Ministry (Ministry of National Education, p. 16).

Azerbaijan and Turkey are two countries distinguished by their successful experiences in the field of general education. Both countries aim to provide better education to learners by continuously improving their education systems. These successful practices emerge in areas such as education quality, curriculum innovation, enrollment rates, and vocational training.

The education system in Azerbaijan is supported by universities with high standards recognized by international rating agencies. In addition, students are provided with up-to-date knowledge and skills through continuous educational reforms.

Registration rates in Turkey have increased significantly in recent years. School attendance rates have increased, especially

in rural areas, and more children have benefited from educational opportunities. Turkey also attaches great importance to vocational education. Vocational lyceums and vocational training centers give students practical skills and increase their employability.

The structure and organization of the education system in Türkiye

The education system in Türkiye is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Education. The Turkish education system consists of the following parts:

- Kindergarten,
- Primary school,
- Secondary school,
- Lyceum,
- Higher school.

The education system in Türkiye is implemented in accordance with the curriculum and standards set by the Ministry of National Education. The language of instruction is usually Turkish, but teaching foreign languages also plays an important role, and English is the most common foreign language.

The primary school covers a 4-year period from 1st to 4th grade. The age of admission to primary school is usually 6-7 years old. Primary school students receive basic education. Courses include Turkish, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, English, religious culture and ethics. Classes such as music, physical education and visual arts are also offered. In elementary grades, students' academic performance is assessed through in-class assessments and written exams. The grading system is usually based on a 100-point scale, and students are given a report card at the end of the year.

The secondary school covers a 4-year period from grades 5 to 8. In high school, in addition to specialized subjects, students can choose courses in their areas of interest from optional subjects. In general, courses in Turkish, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences, English, religious culture and ethics continue. Students can also participate in classes such as visual arts, music, physical education, and computer classes. The high school graduation application, which was used in Türkiye for a while, was canceled in 2013. Under the current system, those who study instead of the high school graduation exam are subject to a selection and enrollment process based on a local distribution system, rather than a centralized high school transition exam.

Primary and secondary school education in Türkiye is carried out in accordance with the curriculum and programs determined by the Ministry of National Education. During

this period, students develop basic academic skills, acquire general knowledge and have the opportunity to participate in various interest courses (Higher Education Council, p. 31).

Lyceum is an important period in the Turkish education system. Secondary school education usually lasts 4 years. However, in some professional lyceums and some programs, this period can be up to 5 years. There are different types of lyceums in Türkiye. Students can choose from different types of lyceums according to their interests, abilities and goals. Types of lyceums include general education lyceums, vocational lyceums, Anatolian lyceums, scientific lyceums, lyceums of social sciences, lyceums of fine arts and sports lyceums. Each type of lyceum offers courses focused on a specific area and allows students to study in areas of interest.

Its goal is to instill in high school students a common culture and professional skills. Core courses include Turkish language and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, a foreign language (usually English), religious culture and moral knowledge. Universities allow students to deepen their interests and develop their skills through elective courses.

Transition to secondary school, the transition from the basic education system to the secondary education system was implemented in Türkiye and completed in 2018. Currently, instead of a centralized secondary school transfer exam, a local distribution system is used. Students participate in the local allocation process by indicating their preferred secondary schools and programs in 8th grade.

During high school, students' academic performance is monitored through classroom assessments, projects, assignments, and exams. To obtain a diploma, a certain degree and a number of credits are required. After successful completion of secondary education, students receive a certificate of secondary education. The secondary school stage allows students to choose a profession, prepare for university admission and deepen their interests. Lyceums strive to contribute to the personal, academic and professional development of students.

Universities in Türkiye are institutions of higher education offering bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs. Universities are usually divided into public universities and foundation universities.

Bachelor's degree programs are 4-year study programs completed at universities. Students are admitted to the university if they have a high school diploma and pass a central exam called the Higher Education Exam. Bachelor's degree programs are

offered in a variety of fields, and students can earn a bachelor's degree in their field of interest.

Graduates with a bachelor's degree can pursue a high-level academic career by applying for master's and doctoral degree programs. Master's degree programs usually take 1–2 years, while doctoral programs may take longer. These programs provide students with advanced practice and research skills (Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, p. 27).

There are also vocational schools in Türkiye. Vocational schools usually offer two-year training programs and pay special attention to professional skills. Graduates of vocational schools improve their skills in a specific profession and can participate in working life in a shorter time.

The Higher Education Admission Exam is an exam for higher education in Türkiye. The examination in higher education institutions consists of two stages: Basic Proficiency Test (TYT) and Field Proficiency Tests (AYT). The TYT is a general exam and is valid for admission to all undergraduate programs. AYT is an optional exam depending on the faculties and universities that students prefer.

Important examination and enrollment procedures, such as higher education exams and the enrollment process, are conducted by the Student Selection and Placement Center. The Student Selection and Placement Center allows students to track university admission, placement, and exam results.

The higher education system in Türkiye offers a wide range of educational opportunities and gives students the opportunity to gain experience in various fields. University programs support academic, professional and personal development by helping students choose a career path that suits their interests and goals.

The structure and organization of the education system in Azerbaijan

The education system in Azerbaijan is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and Education. The education system in Azerbaijan consists of the following parts:

- Kindergarten (pre-school education),
- Primary education (school),
- Secondary education (secondary school),
- Higher education.

The education system in Azerbaijan is implemented according to curricula and programs determined by the Ministry of Science and Education. The language of education in Azerbaijan is usually Azerbaijani. However, some higher education programs also have departments teaching in English or other foreign languages.

The primary school covers a 4-year period from 1st to 4th grade. The age of admission to primary school is usually 6–7 years old. Primary school students receive basic education. Courses include the Azerbaijani language, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences, English (in some schools), music, physical education. In elementary grades, student achievement is monitored through classroom assessment and written exams. Achievements are usually assessed using a point or rating system.

The secondary school covers a 7-year period from grades 5 to 11. In secondary school, students receive a general education. The main courses include the Azerbaijani language, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, history, geography, English, music, physical education and art. Some professional courses may also be offered in high school. This exam is an exam conducted to assess the knowledge and skills of students at the secondary school level. Exam results are taken into account when enrolling and selecting students in universities (Orujova, 2021, p. 21).

Primary and secondary education in Azerbaijan is carried out according to the curriculum and programs determined by the Ministry of Science and Education. During this period, students acquire basic academic skills, general cultural and social skills. There are different types of secondary schools in Azerbaijan. Students can choose from different types of secondary schools according to their interests and abilities. Types of high schools include general secondary schools, vocational secondary schools, secondary science schools, secondary art schools and secondary sports schools. Each type of secondary school offers students specialized courses and talent development opportunities in various fields.

It is aimed at developing the general culture, academic and professional skills of high school students. The main courses include the Azerbaijani language, mathematics, English, history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, literature, music, physical education, art, and sociology. Through elective courses, universities allow students to deepen and develop their abilities in accordance with their interests and goals. In high school, students' progress is tracked through classroom assessments, written exams, and projects. To obtain a diploma, a certain degree and a number of credits are required. Students who successfully graduate from secondary school are awarded a certificate of full secondary education.

Secondary school education in Azerbaijan is carried out in accordance with the curriculum and programs determined by the Ministry of Science and Education. The secondary school stage provides students

with the opportunity to enhance their academic achievements, prepare for university admission, develop professional skills and support their personal development. A high school diploma provides students with a basic qualification for further study or employment.

Universities in Azerbaijan are institutions of higher education offering bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs. Universities are usually divided into public universities and basic universities. Universities consist of various faculties and departments and offer students the opportunity to study various subjects.

Bachelor's degree programs are 4-year educational programs implemented at universities in Azerbaijan. Undergraduate programs provide students with academic knowledge, skills and competencies. Students are accepted to bachelor's degree programs after receiving a high school graduation certificate and passing university exams.

Graduates with a bachelor's degree can pursue a high-level academic career by applying for master's and doctoral degree programs. Master's degree programs usually take 1-2 years, while doctoral programs may take longer. These programs provide students with advanced specialized, research, and academic learning skills.

There are also professional schools in Azerbaijan. Vocational colleges usually offer two-year degree programs and provide students with professional skills. Graduates of vocational schools develop their skills in a particular profession and can quickly integrate into the world of work (Aliyev, 2018, p. 27).

Admission to higher education institutions in Azerbaijan is carried out through a central examination called the higher school entrance exam. Students are accepted to universities if they pass this exam.

The higher education system in Azerbaijan is carried out in accordance with the standards and guidelines determined by the Ministry of Science and Education. Universities play an important role in academic education, research, public service and professional development. Higher education programs prepare students for work and the needs of society by providing them with experience in related fields.

Both Azerbaijan and Turkey are countries with successful experience in the field of general education. Both countries strive to continuously improve their education systems and provide the best education for students. The quality of education in Azerbaijan has improved thanks to internationally recognized universities and ongoing educational reforms. In Turkey, the school

attendance rate has increased, and special attention has been paid to vocational education, which has provided greater preparation for employment for students.

Conclusion

As a result, the structure and organization of the education systems in Türkiye and Azerbaijan contain both similar and different aspects. Both countries have common points of view, such as the provision of compulsory and free education, the availability of kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, secondary school and university stage. However, there are differences in areas such as age range, university admission process, types of schools, and educational policies.

These differences are formed in accordance with the educational needs and cultural characteristics of the countries. The education systems of both countries aim to impart basic knowledge and skills to students, while contributing to the economic, social and cultural development of the country.

However, there are areas where the education system in both countries needs to be improved. Issues such as student engagement, reducing inequality and further updating the curriculum are among the challenges facing both countries. Therefore, both countries continue to constantly improve the field of education.

The continuous development and improvement of education systems in Türkiye and Azerbaijan is important. Education policies, teaching methods and curricula must be updated to adapt to the needs of students. Thus, both countries can have an education system that produces more qualified and talented people.

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СТРУКТУРА І ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ СИСТЕМ ОСВІТИ В ТУРЕЧЧИНІ ТА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНІ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена системам освіти Туреччини та Азербайджану. Туреччина та Азербайджан – дві тюркські держави зі спорідненою історією та культурними зв'язками. Однак системи освіти, певні структури та підходи до організації освітньої діяльності обох країн різняться. У цій статті розглядаються та порівнюються базова структура та організація систем освіти в Туреччині та Азербайджані. Зважаючи на подібності та відмінності систем освіти обох країн, увага приділяється чинникам успіху та напрямам удосконалення освіти.

Мета дослідження – окреслити подібність та відмінність систем освіти обох країн, висвітлити фактори успіху та напрями вдосконалення освіти.

Методи дослідження. При вивченні цієї проблеми використовувалися історико-порівняльні методи, аналіз освітньої практики, теоретичний аналіз та методи узагальнення.

Оригінальність. Система освіти в обох країнах перебуває у віданні Міністерств національної освіти. Ці міністерства організують програми, тести та процеси оцінювання з метою підвищення якості освіти та дотримання чинних стандартів. Освітні системи розрізняються за кількістю навчальних годин, режимами тестування та змістом навчальних програм. В обох країнах Уряди надають фінансову підтримку освіти та встановлюють стандарти її доступності та організаційну основу.

Результати. Структура та організація систем освіти у Туреччині та Азербайджані мають як подібні, так і різні риси. Обидві країни мають спільні точки зору щодо надання обов'язкової та безкоштовної освіти, функціонування дитячих садочків, початкової школи, середньої ланки загальноосвітньої школи та закладів університетського рівня. Однак наявні й відмінності відносно вікових обмежень, особливостей вступу до університетських закладів, типів шкіл та політики в галузі освіти.

Висновки. У ході дослідження з'ясувалися декотрі відмінності, які формуються відповідно до освітніх потреб та культурних особливостей країн. Системи освіти обох країн спрямовані на передавання базових знань та навичок учням і забезпечення внеску в економічний, соціальний та культурний розвиток країни. Важливе значення при цьому має постійний розвиток та вдосконалення систем освіти в Туреччині та Азербайджані. Політика в галузі освіти, методи викладання та навчальні програми мають оновлюватися і оновлюються задля адаптації до потреб учнів. Це свідчить про те, що обидві країни можуть мати систему освіти, яка забезпечує підготовку більш кваліфікованих та талановитих людей.

Ключові слова: Туреччина; Азербайджан; освіта; система освіти; організація системи освіти.

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