

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

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Abstract

With major reforms which were made in the Tanzimat Period and afterwards, a number of rights were bestowed to Turkish women and the foundations were laid for the consolidation of their statute in society. In 1923 after the proclamation of the Republic, women have had some rights in the field of education. For example, in 1924, all the schools have been included into the Ministry of Education and madrasas were abolished with the Unification of Education Law. In 1928, the literacy rate of men and women has begun to grow rapidly with the adoption of the Turkish Alphabet. These examples are the gains which underscore the importance of the role of women in society. In Turkey, starting from the Tanzimat Period, especially from the proclamation of the Republic until today, with educational reforms which aim to improve the cultural, economical and social development of women and with consequent social changes, the status of women was tried to be increased but still it seems that the educational level of women today has not reached the desired goals. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the educational situation of Turkish women in the period which starts from the proclamation of the Republic up to the present day.

Keywords: Education, women, women's education.