

ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY – DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION COURSE SYLLABUS					
Course Code	Course Title	Course Type	ECTS Credits	Prerequisite Information	Date of Preparation
PSPA205	Turkish Constitutional Law	Compulsory	5	-	September 2026
Instructor of the Course & E-Mail Address	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gencer Karabekir KARAGENÇ (gencerkarabekirkaragenc@aybu.edu.tr)				
Office Hours & Office Room	Tuesday, 12:00, Office No: B369				
Course Content and Objectives	The course covers the fundamental concepts, sources, and historical evolution of Turkish constitutional law, as well as Ottoman-Turkish constitutional developments and the key characteristics of the 1921, 1924, 1961, and 1982 Constitutions. Within the framework of the 1982 Constitution, it examines the fundamental attributes of the Republic, the state's basic aims and duties, and the principles of sovereignty, democracy, the rule of law, secularism, the social state, and equality. The constitutional regime, restriction, and protection of fundamental rights and freedoms are addressed, alongside the organization, duties, and powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches and the relationships between them. Furthermore, the course covers the structure and functioning of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the presidential government system, the constitutional position of the President, judicial independence, the structure and duties of the Constitutional Court, norm review, and individual applications; constitutional institutions and rules are analyzed in light of current developments and Constitutional Court rulings. The aim of this course is to enable students to comprehend the historical development, fundamental principles, and institutions of the Turkish constitutional order, the concept of the constitutional state, and the relationships between state organs from a legal perspective. The course seeks to provide students with systematic knowledge regarding the supremacy and binding nature of the constitution, the rule of law, democracy, the separation of powers, fundamental rights and freedoms, the formation, duties, and powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial organs, and the function of constitutional adjudication. Furthermore, the course aims to equip students with the competence to analyze constitutional norms, Constitutional Court rulings, and current constitutional issues within the framework of legal methods; to evaluate the relationships between various constitutional institutions; and to interpret matters concerning Turkish constitutional law from a critical and comparative perspective.				
Textbook(s)	Eren, Abdurrahman, Anayasa Hukuku Dersleri, Seçkin Yayıncılık, Ankara.				
	İba, Şeref, Parlamento Hukuku, Seçkin Yayıncılık, Ankara.				
	Özbudun, Ergun, Türk Anayasa Hukuku, Yetkin Yayınları, Ankara.				
	Sabuncu, Yavuz, Anayasaya Giriş, İmaj Yayıncılık, Ankara.				
	Tanör, Bülent – Yüzbaşıoğlu, Necmi, 1982 Anayasasına Göre Türk Anayasa Hukuku, Beta Basım Yayım Dağıtım, İstanbul.				
	Tanör, Bülent, Osmanlı-Türk Anayasal Gelişmeleri (1789–1980), Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul.				
	Teziç, Erdoğan, Anayasa Hukuku: Genel Esaslar, Beta Basım Yayım Dağıtım, İstanbul.				
	Yavuz Atar, Türk Anayasa Hukuku, Seçkin Yayınları				
	Kemal Gözler, Türk Anayasa Hukuku, Ekin Kitabevi, Bursa, Şükrü Karatepe, Türk Anayasa Hukuku, Savaş Yayınevi, Ankara. Engin Saygın, Constitutional Law in a Nutshell, Adalet Yayınları, Ankara.				

Teaching Methods and Techniques	Lecture, question-and-answer, discussion, case study analysis, review of legislation, evaluation of judicial decisions, and problem-solving methods are employed.		
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO)	1	All	It explains the fundamental concepts of Turkish constitutional law.
	2	All	It evaluates the historical development of Turkish constitutional thought.
	3	All	It analyzes the establishment, duties, and powers of the fundamental organs of the state.
	4	All	It evaluates the legislative, executive, and judicial functions within the constitutional framework.
	5	All	It interprets the provisions of the Constitution in light of the case law of the Constitutional Court.
	6	All	Applies knowledge of Turkish constitutional law by relating it to other public law disciplines.
	7	All	Develops legal solutions for constitutional issues.
Program Outcomes Contributed by the Course	Program Outcomes (PO)		
	P01	Defines and interprets the core concepts, theories, and approaches of political science, public administration, law, and urbanization–environment.	
	P02	Compares the intellectual foundations of major political ideologies and of social-difference phenomena such as religion, identity, nationalism, and ethnicity, and analyzes their reflections on politics and society.	
	P03	Analyzes the historical development of Turkish political life, state–society relations, and Türkiye's administrative-constitutional structure.	
	P04	Analyzes relations among societies and states in the context of world history, and evaluates current developments at national, regional, and global levels on a theoretical basis.	
	P05	Defines the core concepts and principles of economics and public finance and explains the relationship between fiscal and economic policies and political-administrative decisions.	
	P06	Interprets public and private law legislation and transfers legislative change into administrative implementation processes.	
	P07	Uses quantitative and qualitative research methods to collect and analyze data and to make scientific inferences about political-administrative phenomena.	
	P08	Evaluates urbanization and environmental problems at local, national, and global scales and develops policy proposals to address them.	
	P09	Recognizes professional roles and employment fields in the public, private, and civil-society sectors and applies acquired knowledge to these fields with professional, scientific, and ethical responsibility.	

Contribution of the Course to Field Instruction	The Turkish Constitutional Law course helps students grasp the fundamental structure of the state, the functioning of constitutional institutions, and the legal limits of public authority. The course develops students' skills in interpreting constitutional norms, analyzing the relationships between legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, and evaluating legal issues concerning fundamental rights and freedoms. Furthermore, through the examination of constitutional adjudication and Constitutional Court rulings, it fosters students' competencies in legal reasoning, establishing connections between norms, and critically evaluating contemporary constitutional matters. In this respect, the course contributes to building the conceptual and analytical foundation necessary for studying other areas of public law, particularly constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights law.									
	LO	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Tüm									
	LO1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	5
	LO2	4	2	5	3	1	2	2	1	4
	LO3	5	2	5	2	1	5	2	1	4
	LO4	4	4	2	2	1	5	2	1	4
	LO5	4	2	2	2	1	5	4	1	4
	LO6	4	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	4
	LO7	4	5	4	4	1	5	4	1	4
Topics Covered in the Course	Weeks	Topics								Reading Materials
	1	Introduction: Course Overview of Turkish Constitutional Law								
	2	Classification of Constitutions - The Concept of the State - Systems of Government								Erdoğan Teziç, Anayasa Hukuku – sections on types of constitutions, elements of the state, sovereignty, separation of powers, and systems of government.
	3	Classification and Restriction of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms								Fazıl Sağlam, Temel Hakların Sınırlanması ve Özü – sections on restrictions of fundamental rights, the essence of rights, proportionality, and the limits of limitations.
	4	Elections, Political Parties								Şeref İba, Siyasi Partiler ve Seçim Hukuku – sections on electoral principles and systems, the constitutional status of political parties, party prohibitions, and electoral disputes.
	5	Legislative Function – Concept of Member of Parliament – Legislative Immunity – Legislative Irresponsibility								Ergun Özbudun, Türk Anayasa Hukuku – sections on the legislative function, parliamentary membership, political representation, legislative immunities, and termination of parliamentary membership.
	6	Legislative Function – Law-Making Process – Parliamentary Methods of Obtaining Information and Oversight – Parliamentary Resolutions								Yavuz Atar, Türk Anayasa Hukuku – sections on the powers and functions of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, the legislative process, parliamentary resolutions, and parliamentary methods of obtaining information and oversight.
	7	Interim Review – Exam Practice								
	8	MIDTERM								
	9	Executive Function – The President and the Presidency Organization – National Defense – State of Emergency – Regulatory Acts of the Administration								Hasan Tahsin Fendoğlu, Anayasa Hukuku (Anayasa ve Türk Anayasa Hukuku) – sections on the executive branch, the Presidential Government System, the constitutional status and

			powers of the President, states of emergency, and regulatory acts of the executive.	
10	Judicial Function - Turkish Judicial System - Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HSK) - Council of State - Court of Accounts - Court of Jurisdictional Disputes		Bülent Tanör – Necmi Yüzbaşıoğlu, 1982 Anayasasına Göre Türk Anayasa Hukuku – sections on judicial power, judicial independence, guarantees of judges, the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, and higher courts.	
11	Judicial Function - Constitutional Court - Structure - Types of Cases - Supreme Council (Yüce Divan) - Individual Application - Constitutional Amendments		İbrahim Ö. Kaboğlu, Anayasa Yargısı: Avrupa Modeli ve Türkiye – sections on the theoretical foundations of constitutional adjudication, constitutional courts, judicial review of legislation, the position of the Turkish Constitutional Court within the constitutional system, and the functions of constitutional justice.	
12	History of the Turkish Constitution – Constitutional Documents – 1876 Kanun-ı Esasi – 1921 Constitution		Tarık Zafer Tunaya, Türkiye’de Siyasal Gelişmeler (1876–1938) – sections on the 1876 Kanun-ı Esasi, the Constitutional Monarchy periods, Ottoman-Turkish constitutional developments, the First Grand National Assembly, and the 1921 Constitution.	
13	History of the Turkish Constitution – The 1924 Constitution – The 1961 Constitution		Kemal Gözler, Türk Anayasa Hukuku – sections on the making, fundamental characteristics, governmental systems, fundamental-rights regimes, and constitutional institutions of the 1924 and 1961 Constitutions.	
14	Fundamental Characteristics of the State		Yavuz Sabuncu, Anayasaya Giriş – sections on the fundamental characteristics of the Republic of Türkiye, including republicanism, democracy, secularism, the social state, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and the principle of equality.	
15	General Review and Exam Practice			
Course Evaluation Criteria	In-Term Studies		Quantity	Percentage %
	Mid-terms		1	%30
	Quizzes			%
	Assignments			%
	Attendance			%
	Practice			%
	Project			%
	Final examination		1	%70
	Total			100%
Disability Policy	If you have a documented disability (e.g., visual, hearing, or physical impairment, etc.) that may influence your performance in this course, it is recommended to meet with the Engelsiz AYBU (https://aybu.edu.tr/engelsiz/content_list-327-yildirim-beyazit-universitesi-engelsiz-universite-birimi-yonergesi.html) to arrange for reasonable conditions (such as accommodation, etc.) to ensure an equitable opportunity to meet all the requirements of this course. You may also contact the relevant authority of the Faculty of Political Sciences. You should communicate your needs to the course instructor as soon as possible to ensure that any course needs concerning exams, lecture materials, etc. are met.			

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools Usage Policy	In this course, generative artificial intelligence tools may be used as decision-support mechanisms and as supplementary tools to support students' learning processes, provided that such use complies with the principles of academic integrity. AI tools may be used in a secondary and supportive capacity to facilitate the understanding of course materials, clarify concepts, develop research questions, and assist with idea generation. However, texts generated by artificial intelligence may not be submitted directly as academic work without the student's own original contribution. Students are expected to critically evaluate AI-generated content, verify its accuracy, revise and further develop it, and, where necessary, clearly disclose the use of artificial intelligence. AI should be used as a tool that supports, rather than replaces, the student's own processes of thinking, analysis, and academic production.
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