



Course Code
PSPA205

Course Title
Turkish
Constitutional Law

Course Type
Compulsory

ECTS Credits
5

Prerequisite
Information
-

Date of Preparation
September 2026

Instructor of the Course &
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Course Content and Objectives

Content

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 Türkiye, 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.

Objectives

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 competences 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.
- Sabancı, Yavuz, *Anayasaya Giriş*, İmaj Yayıncılık, Ankara.
- Tanör, Bülent – Yüzbaşıoğlu, Necmi, *1982 Anayasasına Göre Türk Anayasa Hukuku*, Beta Basım Yayın Dağıtım, İstanbul.
- Tanör, Bülent, *Osmanlı-Türk Anayasal Gelişmeleri (1789-1980)*, Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Teziç, Erdoğan, *Anayasa Hukuku: Genel Esaslar*, Beta Basım Yayın Dağıtım, İstanbul.
- Yavuz Atar, *Türk Anayasa Hukuku*, Seçkin Yayınları.
- Kemal Gözler, *Türk Anayasa Hukuku*, Ekin Kitabevi, Bursa.
- Şikrî 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)

- Explains the fundamental concepts of Turkish constitutional law.
- Evaluates the historical development of Turkish constitutional thought.
- Analyzes the establishment, duties, and powers of the fundamental organs of the state.
- Evaluates the legislative, executive, and judicial functions within the constitutional framework.
- Interprets the provisions of the Constitution in light of the case law of the Constitutional Court.
- Applies knowledge of Turkish constitutional law by relating it to other public law disciplines.
- Develops legal solutions for constitutional issues.

Program Outcomes Contributed by the Course

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| P01 | Defines and interprets the core concepts, theories, and approaches of political science, public administration, law, and international-relations. |
| 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 a professional, scientific, and ethical responsibility. |

LO – PO Matrix

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
LO1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	5
LO2	4	2	5	3	1	5	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

5: Very High Contribution 4: High 3: Moderate 2: Low 1: Very Low

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.

Topics Covered in the Course

Week	Topic	Reading Materials
1	Introduction: Course Overview of Turkish Constitutional Law	-
2	Classification of Constitutions - The Concept of the State - Systems of Government	Erdoğan Teziç, <i>Anayasa Hukuku</i> – 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	Faizil Sağlam, <i>Temel Hukukların Sınırlanabilirliği ve Ötesi</i> – sections on restrictions of fundamental rights, the essence of rights, proportionality, and the limits of limitations.
4	Elections, Political Parties	Şeref İba, <i>Siyasi Partiler ve Seçim Hukuku</i> – 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, <i>Türk Anayasa Hukuku</i> – 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, <i>Türk Anayasa Hukuku</i> – 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 Tabiîn Fendoğlu, <i>Anayasa Hukuku (Anayasa ve Türk Anayasa Hukuku)</i> – 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, <i>1982 Anayasasına Göre Türk Anayasa Hukuku</i> – 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, <i>Anayasa Yargısı</i> – sections on the theoretical foundations of constitutional adjudication, the constitutional court, judicial review of legislation, the constitutional justice, individual application, and the legal framework of constitutional amendments.
12	History of the Turkish Constitution – Constitutional Documents – 1876 Kanun-i Esasi – 1921 Constitution	Enin Zailer Teziç; <i>Türkiye'de Siyasal Gelişmeler (1789-1980)</i> – sections on the 1876 Kanun-i Esasi, the Constitutional Monarchy period, 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, <i>Türk Anayasa Hukuku</i> – sections on the making, fundamental characteristics, and 1924 and 1961 Constitutions.
14	Fundamental Characteristics of the State	Yavuz Sabancı, <i>Anayasaya Giriş</i> – 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 Engelliler AYBU (<https://aybu.edu.tr/engelliler-ogrenci>) unit at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University to arrange for reasonable conditions (such as accommodation, etc.) to ensure an equitable opportunity to meet all the requirements of this course. You must also contact the relevant authority of the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration. 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 AI tools. AI should be used as a tool that supports, rather than replaces, the student's own processes of thinking, analysis, and academic production.