2022



MARCH

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COUNTRIES WHERE WE PROVIDE EDUCATION













Smile To Your Future







President Prof. Dr. Birol AKGÜN

Africa

Africa is the world's richest continent in terms of languages, religions, culture, social life and communities. Africa, whose thousands of ethnic groups, over 2000 local and regional languages, various faiths, traditions and customs remind one of a colorful mosaic, began to liberate itself from the tragedies of its near past in the 1960s –and, especially, in the early 2000s. Economic development, social welfare, education and 'nationalization' thus became part of the continent's new agenda.

During this process, Turkey has consistently built close relations with Africa. The country's initial contact through non-governmental organizations led to the current peak of the relationship thanks to the start of the activities of public institutions in Africa in 2005 – the "Year of Africa." Turkey has since emerged as one of the continent's most important partners in humanitarian and development aid, politics, trade, culture, and education. Established in 2016, the Turkish Maarif Foundation, too, opened educational institutions in Africa within the first year of its operations to become a major stakeholder in Africa's social and cultural development.

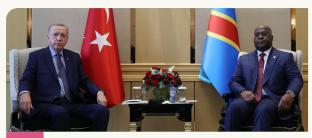
Our foundation currently provides high-quality education to tens of thousands African youngsters at 26 educational institutions in 54 countries on the continent. 19 of those nations are listed by the United Nations among the world's "least developed countries." Moreover, our international schools comply with the latest developments in education, equipping our students with twenty-first-century skills as well as attaching importance to their learning of Africa's local languages and cultures. As such, students of the Maarif Schools speak their native tongue as well as Turkish and another foreign language, are equipped with global skills, and fully internalize their local culture by the time of their graduation.

The Maarif Schools also provide guidance and counseling to its students and their families as well as assists them in making their plans for higher education. At the Maarif Schools, where education is not confined to the classroom, we organize various social and cultural activities to ensure the development of our students' social responsibility skills.

The Turkish Maarif Foundation will continue to contribute to Africa's development process through our investments in education.

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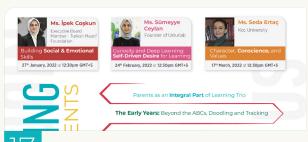


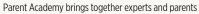


President Erdoğan: "We see that our Maarif School has gained reputation for its achievements."



TMF President Akgün visits Uzbekistan







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Printing







urkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan attended the opening ceremony of the new Chancellery of Turkey's Embassy in Dakar, Senegal -one of the most prominent countries in West Africa. The Turkish president started his public address as follows: "I want to share with you the greetings and love of your brothers and sisters in Turkey. Welcome to the Turkish House in Dakar!"

Noting that Senegal has a unique place among African nations, Erdoğan recalled that the Turkish Embassy in Dakar had become one of Türkiye's first embassies on the continent in the 1960s. The president, who recalled that the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) opened its first West African office there in 2007, added that "Senegal and Dakar became the first site of our reunion with Africa. Today, we take our strong historical, cultural and human ties to the next level."

Highlighting that the Turkish Maarif Foundation contributed to the education of nearly 800 students in Senegal, where it began to operate on 7 December 2017, Erdoğan thanked the teachers, who are based in the country, and said that he hoped "our beautiful children" to "assume important roles in the future of Senegal."

Prior to the opening speeches, the audience heard the national anthems of Turkey and Senegal -which was followed by a recitation of the Quran and prayers. The students of Maarif Schools, who greeted President Erdoğan by waving Turkish and Senegalese flags, sung the national anthems as well.

Upon delivering his opening address, President Erdoğan cut the ribbon together with students from the Maarif Schools









and members of his delegation, expressing his hope that the new Chancellery of the Turkish Embassy in Dakar would serve both nations well.

Among the participants were Senegalese Foreign Minister Aissata Tall Sall, Turkish

Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Youth and Sports Minister Mehmet Muharrem Kasapoğlu, Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu, National Defense Minister Hulusi Akar, Trade Minister Mehmet Muş, Transportation and Infrastructure Minister Adil Karaosmanoğlu, AK Party Deputy

Chairman and Spokesman Ömer Çelik, AK Party Deputy Chairman Efkan Ala, Communications Director Fahrettin Altun, Defense Industries President Ismail Demir, Presidential Spokesman Ibrahim Kalın and Ahmet Kavas, Türkiye's ambassador to Dakar.



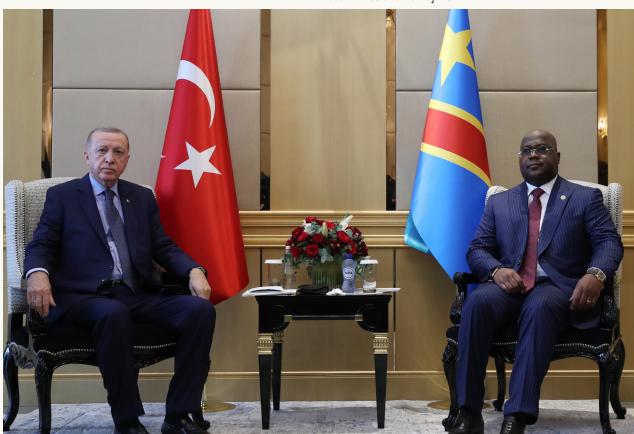
President Erdoğan: "We see that our Maarif School has gained reputation for its achievements."

urkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who delivered a public address after his meeting with President Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which was the first of his three stops in Africa, thanked the DRC authorities for supporting the fight against FETÖ: "We have reviewed the relations between our two nations in great detail at today's meetings. We have reiterated our mutual commitment to strengthening our bilateral cooperation. Our solidarity with regard to security and the fight against terrorism continues in a decisive manner. We continue to stand with the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo in its fight against terrorism as well. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my condolences for your citizens, who lost their lives in a terror attack on February, 1." Erdoğan also said that Turkey and the DRC were going to further strengthen their cooperation on education and cul-

Recalling that the Maarif Schools, which continue their educational activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, made a name for themselves with their accomplishments, President Erdoğan expressed his happiness with the fact that "all of our students have been successful in the nation's exams since the 2018-2019 academic year."

Noting that he had met President Tshisekedi three times over the previous six months, Erdoğan said that the joint declaration and the action plan, which were adopted at the Turkey-Africa Partnership Summit, established a roadmap for bilateral relations in 2022-2026. He added that Turkey was going to keep developing its relations with African nations on the basis of sincerity and fraternity.

The Turkish president, who stated that there was ongoing work regarding the COVID vaccine, which was unveiled on the occasion of the Turkey-Africa Partnership Summit, announced that he had brought 100,000 doses with him and added that the Ministry of Health was going to deliver one million doses of the Sinovac vaccine as well as 100,000 more doses of the TURKOVAC vaccine separately. Erdoğan concluded his speech by expressing hope that "The joint steps, which we will take in the coming days, will serve both Africa and Turkey well."



Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN President of the Republic of Turkey

Félix TSHISEKEDI President of the Democratic Republic of Cong





Türkiye Maarif Vakfı Başkanı Prof. Dr. Birol AKGÜN

Gayrat FAZILOV Deputy Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan

TMF President Akgün visits Uzbekistan

rof. Dr. Birol Akgün, the Turkish Maarif Foundation's president, visited Uzbekistan, one of the most important countries in the Turkic world, and met Deputy Foreign Minister Gayrat Fazilov.

Making a statement following the meeting, Akgün said that the relationship between Uzbekistan and Turkey was more than an ordinary relationship between two states and rested on the historical and deeply-rooted relationship between the two peoples.

Stressing that the bilateral relationship underwent a rapid development in recent years, Akgün noted that "The relationship, which further improved over the last five years, actually draw their strength from 1000 years of shared history. That is why

the relationship could become stronger so quickly. At the same time, Uzbekistan represents a point of reference for the Turkish culture in a political, religious and cultural sense." Prof. Akgün welcomed the reflection of that improvement in bilateral relations on the economy, adding that he expected the bilateral trade volume, which exceeded \$3.6 billion in 2021, to reach \$5 billion in the near future.

Deputy Foreign Minister Fazilov, in turn, expressed his joy at hosting the Turkish delegation in Uzbekistan, which they consider their ancestral home, and said that "this visit is a sign that the Uzbekistan-Turkey relations have been developing rapidly in recent years." Highlighting the significance of the two president's strong dialogue to the

new momentum in bilateral relations, Fazilov recalled that a new chapter began in the relationship following Shavkat Mirziyoyev's election as president and thanks to the close relationship between the two leaders.

The deputy foreign minister also underlined that the Turkey-Uzbekistan relations continued to improve in all areas, which he welcomed, and added that he believe Prof. Akgün's visit to further contribute to taking the bilateral relationship to the next level.

Prof. Birol Akgün also visited the Turkish Embassy in Tashkent, where he met Ambassador Olgan Bekar. Finally, he held a closed meeting with Baxtiyor Saidov, Uzbekistan's minister of public education.





Maarif's junior specialists receive their certificates of merit

articipants of the Maarif Junior Spe-💶 cialist Training Program, which took place at the Turkish Maarif Foundation's headquarters and included 126 hours of training over 73 classes on education sciences, international relations, public administration and law, have received their certificates of merit.

The candidates, who completed 13 weeks of training, have passed the Maarif Junior Specialist exam to earn the title of "Maarif Junior Specialist." TMF President Prof. Birol Akgün delivered a speech at the

award ceremony, whose audience included the Foundation's board of trustees and department chairs, following the screening of a promotional video.

Welcoming the Maarif Junior Specialists to the Foundation, Akgün said that the Turkish Maarif Foundation aimed to serve as a school that raises virtuous people in addition to providing them with information. Stressing that the Foundation's work was guided by the key principles of professionalism and sincerity, Prof. Birol Akgün underlined the importance of Junior Specialists operating within that framework: "We train you as colleagues, who will put the ideal of 'Great Turkey' to practice on the ground without losing your amateur spirit. Always remember that we are all particles within a microchip."

Following Prof. Akgün's address, the Maarif Junior Specialists, who successfully completed the training program, received their certificates of merit before entering the lottery that decided in which country each participant would spend 28 days as part of their orientation. The event ended with a group photo.









Maarif Talks hosts Beşir Ayvazoğlu

eşir Ayvazoğlu, an author, was the latest guest of the Maarif Talks –an event that takes place at the Turkish Maarif Foundation's general headquarters and has already become a sort of tradition. Ayvazoğlu kicked off the event, which focused on Yunus Emre, with the following remarks: "Yunus Emre represents a truly important figure in our history, culture, language and literature. We know almost nothing about his life. It became clear that Yunus Emre lived between the second half of the thirteenth century and the early fourteenth century (1240-1320) thanks to Adnan Erzi's coincidental discovery of the following information in a handwritten journal: 'The death of Yunus Emre. Year 720. Aged 82.' He became a legendary figure thanks to the many "menkibe" (anecdotes, narratives about the extraordinary behaviors of important religious figures) that were developed over the following centuries. We are talking about a poet, whose uniquely beautiful use of the Turkish language, the depth of his poetry and his sincerity turned him into a point of reference that the people used for centuries to express themselves -a poet who can add-

ress the present after more than 700 years." He noted that the people associated many poems, which they considered beautiful or believed to express their views skillfully, to Yunus Emre –just as all witty jokes came to be linked to Nasreddin Hodja— and added that many Sufi poets had used Yunus Emre as a pseudonym.

Stressing that love and tolerance, which blossomed in the poems of Rumi and Yunus, formed the essence of the Ottomans, Ayvazoğlu identified Yunus Emre as a cornerstone of Ottoman civilization: "Rumi and Yunus play a major role in the fact that the Ottoman lands were a place, where people could preserve their languages and beliefs, and people from all races, religions and sects could peacefully coexist. Upon uniting Anatolia, the Ottoman conquerors advanced through the Balkans at an incredible rate, and seemed to gradually put Yunus Emre's thought into practice. His voice reached the most remote parts of the Empire for seven centuries through the lodges. Indeed, one can hear Yunus in the poems of the early 'divan' poets."



Underlining that Yunus Emre represented a lifeline for post-Ottoman Turkish intellectuals as well, Beşir Ayvazoğlu concluded his speech with the following: "The fact that Yunus was Turkish and Muslim did not stop him from seeing 'all that was created' in the same way. For Yunus, who discovered the secret of preserving his identity whilst addressing all of humanity and all ages, the real purpose of creation was to love Allah and all His creations. His famous verse –Let us love and be loved / No one inherits this world—represents a brief prescription for our chaotic age from another chaotic period –the 13th century."





8 March International Women Day

The International Women Day or International Working Women's Day, proclaimed by the United Nations, is celebrated annually on 8 March. The women who suggested the creation of an international day were Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg. Some unfortunate events that occurred on this day caused this date to be adopted as a holiday. Countries like Germany, Denmark and the USA decided to commemorate this day specially for women after 120 female workers lost their lives in the fire disaster that happened in New-York (US). In 1977 the United Nations voted and proclaimed March 8 as an official holiday for women's rights. In Turkey, the International Working Women's Day started to become widespread for the first time in 1975.



12 March Adoption of the Turkish National Anthem

Our National Anthem, symbol of our freedom, independence and National Struggle was written by Mehmet Akif Ersoy. During the war of Independence, upon the army's request for the writing of a national anthem, the Ministry of Education announced a contest with a 500 lira prize, a princely sum at the time. 6 of the 724 poems sent to the contest were selected and printed by the Ministry and distributed to the deputies. However, the Minister of National Education, Hamdullah Suphi, who did not found sufficient the poems submitted for the contest to express the nation's feelings, requested Mehmet Akif, whom he learned that he declined to participate in the contest because he did not want to write a national song for financial gain, to write Turkey's National Song. Seven of all the poems which applied to the contest, along with the one of Mehmet Akfi Ersoy, were evaluated in a meeting held by the Parliament on March 12, 1921. Mehmet Akif's poem, which was adopted as the National Anthem after the debates, was read by Minister Hamdullah Suphi from the rostrum of the National Assembly. Ersoy refused to receive the money award. Upon being recalled that he had to accept it according to the specifications of the contest, he donated the prize money to a charity called "Darül Mesai".

Calendar Sheet



18 March Canakkale Victory Anniversary

In World War II, the Allies (states against the Ottoman State) attacked to seize the Dardanelles and Istanbul. If they could succeed, they would be able to easily provide all kinds of support to Russia. Attacks first started in the Dardanelles Strait in february 1915. The strongest attack, however, took place on March 18, 1915. The ennemy navy suffered heavy losses with the mines laid in the strait by the Ottoman Army as a war strategy. After the sinking of the Nusret Minelayer, which was a very important naval ship for the Ottoman Navy, the Allied Powers were defeated and had to give up the naval attack. Allied forces suffered a great loss in the landing of April 25, 1915 in the Gallipoli peninsula as a result of Turkish nation's great struggle and withdrew after 3 ambitious landings to secure de Peninsula.





he Turkish Maarif Foundation Schools held an online meeting with TEK-NOFEST, the world's biggest Aviation, Space and Technology Festival that attracts hundreds of thousands of tech-savvy youngsters every year.

At the online event, which the TMF's country representatives, headmasters and team-leading teachers attended, Ömer Kökçam, the Director of the T3 Foundation, made a presentation on TEKNOFEST's promotion and application processes.

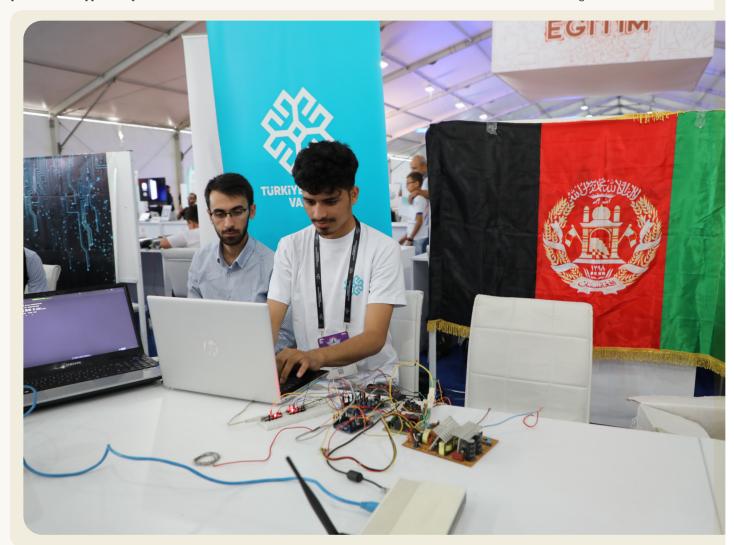
Maarif Schools get ready for

The online meeting was related to the projects that the Maarif Schools are developing as well as issues, which require attention, in the related processes to ensure that the new generations (which are described as "the TEKNOFEST youth") can take place in the festival of experience and career development.

The festival, which will take place in Samsun on August, 30 - September,4 is expected to feature the projects of International Maarif Schools students from six continents and 47



countries. The participants are set to participate in a parade ("TEKNOFEST of the World") with their nations' flags.











About the Country: Djibouti is a country located in East-Africa. The Somalis and Afar Muslims, who came from the Arabian Peninsula a thousand years ago, make up the two largest ethnic groups of the population. It is bordered by Somalia[b] in the south, Ethiopia in the southwest,

Eritrea in the north, and the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in the east. The Red Sea and the Arabian Sea border the Gulf of Aden. It is 20km away from Yemen (Arabian Peninsula).









Currency Djiboutian franc

Area 23.200 km





Religious belief:

Muslim %94, others %6



Official Language:

French and Arabic

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Ethnic Distribution

Somalis %60, Afars %35, others %5



Climate:

Warm and dry



Cultural and Historical Heritage:

Hamoudi Mosque, Rock Art Sites of Abourma and Balho...



IN DJIBOUTI EDUCATION



The language of education in Djibouti is Arabic. With the enactment of the Education System Law, the education of children between the ages of 6 and 16 has become compulsory. According to the latest data, the rate of children completing primary education is 65%. The literacy rate between the ages of 15-24 is 73%, while the

adult literacy rate is 50%. Migrants living in Djibouti and rural areas have very limited access to education. More than 12% of children aged 5-14 can not continue their educational life because they are working.

The government of Djibouti has been demonstrating the importance it has placed on education in recent years, especially by focusing on building new classrooms, providing textbooks, developing and improving institutional infrastructure and teaching materials. At the post-secondary level, it also places emphasis on training qualified trainers and encouraging out-of-school youth to pursue vocational training.

Turkish Maarif Foundation's Activities







The Turkish Maarif Foundation has started its activities in Djibouti on January 2, 2018. Currently, it continues its educational activities in 1 kidergarten and 1 primary school.



Maarif wins gold in Youth Athletic Championship

In addition to gaining a reputation for providing high-quality education, the Maarif Schools, which have operated in Tanzania since 2017, enable their students to make major accomplishments in the social and cultural areas. At this year's Youth Athletic Championship, which is among the most important events encouraging children to lead healthy

and active lives, students from the Turkish Maarif Foundation's schools in Tanzania ranked first.

At the tournament, which attracted a large number of participants, the Maarif students won gold in men's 1600m relay, gold in men's 1500m race, gold in men's 400m race, gold in women's shot put, and gold in men's javelin th-

row. Godfrey Japhet, one of the students, made the following statement: "I am extremely happy for reaching my goal. Our school attaches a lot of importance to athletics and it provides a suitable environment for healthy living. I thank the Turkish Maarif Foundation and my teachers for providing us with this opportunity."













Parent Academy brings together experts and parents

he Pak-Turk Maarif International Schools, which continues to operate in Pakistan, implements the Parent Academy program to strengthen the school's relationship with parents and to promote communication. Ipek Coşkun, a member of the Turkish Maarif Foundation's Executive Board, held the first of ten sessions, which will take place as part of the program, in January 2022.

The Parent Academy aims to strengthen the bonds between parents, the school and students through a series of complementary free workshops, webinars and face-to-face training sessions with parents. Throughout the program, educators, psychologists and experts will engage in a detailed discussion on the academic, psychological and social problems with children's education as well as challenges and opportunities.

The Pak-Turk Maarif Schools will host the Parent Academy, which will focus on the following themes all year: The development of students' social and emotional skills and their parents' role in the process; building character, conscience and values; curiosity and detailed learning, the desire to learn by oneself; the first years, beyond the ABCs, doodling and monitoring; parenting styles and decision-making for children's education and behavioral development; cognitive development and learning styles, parenting through the dynamic years; the growing child and the great years, physical and emotional changes; offering guidance to enable the child to do good deeds in difficult times; the Pak-Turk Maarif Schools' support for the higher education of students; the science of happiness, promoting independence in a family environment.







Students at Pak-Turk Maarif Schools learn by practising

group of 20 students from the Pak-Turk Maarif International Schools' Chak Shahzad Campus in Islamabad, Pakistan completed an "Applied Beekeeping" training at the Directorate of the Agricultural Institute of the country's Ministry of Agriculture. The three-day course, which took place on the

Agricultural Institute farms, provided students with a theoretical introduction on the first day. The participants familiarized themselves with beekeeping tools on the second day, before visiting bee colonies the last day so as to put their theoretical knowledge into practice. The Pak-Turk Maarif International Schools, which aim to promote learning by practising, contribute to the academic development of their students and continue to provide business-oriented applied training, which could be described as a hobby or an alternative occupation, to boost their morale and keep them motivated.



















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OKU(L)!

🛞 Maarif Okullarında her öğrenci "biricik" kabul edilir. Farklılıklar fırsattır, eğitim model ve süreçleri öğrenci merkezlidir. Maarif Okullarında kültürel, estetik, sosyal ve ahlaki değerler eğitimi akademik başarının bütünleyici unsurlarıdır. Yaşadığı toplum ve dünya için sorumluluk duygusu, Maarif öğrencisinin eğitimde motivasyon kaynağıdır. Takım çalışması ve sorgulamaya dayalı öğrenme kültürüyle Maarif Okulları sınıf ile toplumu birbirine bağlar. Eleştirel düşünce, yaratıcılık ve merak, Maarif öğrencisini hayata hazırlar. Maarif Okullarında öğrenci eğitimi kadar öğretmen eğitimi de önemlidir. Öğretmenler bilgiye ulaşma sürecinin aktif katılımcıları ve kılavuzlarıdır. Hayat boyu öğrenme anlayışını benimseyen Maarif öğretmenleri daima kendilerini yeniler, eğitimde güncel yaklaşım ve açılımları takip eder. Aile-öğrenci-okul iş birliği, eğitimde bütüncül yaklaşımın yansımasıdır. Ebeveynler eğitim sürecine aktif dahil olup, bu suretle geniş kapsamlı öğrenci destek hizmetleri sunulur. Maarif Okulları okul öncesinden liseye her seviye için en iyi fiziki koşullarda kaliteli eğitim hizmeti ve müfredat dışı faaliyetleriyle öğrenciye geniş bir sosyalleşme alanı sunar. 🏶 Each student is "unique" in Maarif Schools. Diversities are opportunities, educational models and processes spesific to each individual. Culturual, aesthetic, social and moral values are integral parts of academic excellence. For Maarif Students, sense of responsibility for the self, society and the world is the driving force behind academic motivation. Maarif Schools connect classroom with society by providing collaborative and inquiry-based learning environments. Critical thinking skills, creativity, and natural curiosity prepare Maarif Students for life. Training of the educators is as important as student's education. Teachers are both active participants and guides to acquire knowledge and wisdom. As lifelong learners, Maarif Teachers constantly renew themsevles and follow contemporary trends and approaches in education. Family-student-school collaboration reflects Maarif's integral approach to education. Parents are actively involved in the educational processes and extensive student support services are offered. From preschool to high school, Maarif Schools provide high quality education for all levels in the best physical environments and ensure greater socializing opportunities with extracurricular activities.



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