

Removing Gaddafi from Schoolbooks

During the four decades of Gaddafi's rule, Libyan school curricula and history books were written according to the ruler's teachings, ideas and views. After the popular uprising that ended the dictatorship, there was the need to rewrite the country's history. The Ministry of Education revised the country's old textbooks in all subjects – including history – and eliminated chapters that glorified Gaddafi. New textbooks were issued. In January 2012, at the start of the first national school year after the liberation, Sulaiman al- Saheli, the minister of education at the time, promised that, from now on, the children would study the "real Libyan history" and the entire 17 February revolution, including details of Gaddafi's death.

Introduction

The Ottoman empire encouraged Koran schools from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries in Libya. Small kuttabs, or Arab Koran schools, were affiliated with mosques and taught children to read the holy Koran and write Arabic script .in 10 tuoba ,1951percent of Libyans were literate. At that time there were no female teachers. Secondary school teachers numbered ylno dna ,25 14 Libyans held university degreesy 51 ot esor ycaretil ,1977percent .

By the late 1980s more than 70 percent of men were literate as compared to 35 percent of women Between 1970 and 1986, Libya built 32,000 new classrooms for primary, secondary, and vocational schools. The number of teachers rose from 19,000 to 79,000 during the same time period. The student teacher ratio also rose and the quality of education suffered. In 1951, about 10 percent of Libyans were literate



Libyan International Medical
University

Group C

History of education in Libya



A class in Libyan
University
in Tripoli, Libya.1966



Italian girls
school in
Libya - 1940s

Tertiary Education

Higher education in Libya is provided by both general and specialized universities, and polytechnics, higher institutes and teacher training colleges too.

There are 8 universities of which the University of Libya (depicted here) is the oldest having been founded in 1955. In 1973 it spawned the Universities of Benghazi (Garyounis) and Tripoli (Al Fateh).



Secondary Education

Grades 10 to 12 at secondary school complete the Libyan schooling cycle at general level, where students may choose between science and arts to prepare to go on to university. Should they prefer to go to technical secondary school instead, then they may spend 4 years studying one of economics, arts and media, biology, engineering or social sciences there, with a view to perhaps spending time at a higher institution later too.



Primary Education

The first 9 years of school education in Libya are compulsory and free. This basic education program includes lessons in Arabic, Islamic languages, mathematics, natural sciences, history, geography, art, music, and technical and physical education. The first 6 years of this take place at primary school.

Middle Education

The final 3 years of basic education take place at middle school. Upon completion, a basic education certificate may be awarded, following which pupils have the choice of finding work, or going on to secondary school.