

Pedagogical Ideas and Educational and Psychological Issues in the Legacy of Mohammed Amin Rasulzade

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Abstract

Pedagogical ideas, training and education issues in the legacy of M.A. Rasulzadeh were considered in the article. M.A. Rasulzade school considered science and manners beyond politics and class positions. He saw the purpose of the school as a citizen of Azerbaijan with independent thinking and national self-awareness. In his work entitled "Azerbaijan Republic", he wrote: "... Here, school, science, and technology are held impartially, and it is not asked to obey the rightful or wrongful demands of a certain party or class like a captive with earrings, on the contrary, it should be used independently from school and scientists to distinguish between good and bad personally. the owner they were asked to educate an honest citizen of Azerbaijan".

The scientific-pedagogical ideas of M.A. Rasulzade are like a beacon guiding the way from the 20th century to today and tomorrow. Our task is to keep these ideas alive and pass them on to future generations.

Keywords: M.A. Rasulzadeh, pedagogical ideas, training and education and psychological issues

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, signed a decree on holding the 130th anniversary of the founder of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, Mammad Amin Rasulzade, at the state level. In those years, the leading personalities, thinkers, and intellectuals of our people strengthened the feelings of national freedom and national independence in our people, spread the mood of national revival, national awakening, and all of these logically led to the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. One of such thinkers, enlighteners and intellectuals was M.A. Rasulzadeh. M.A. Rasulzadeh, a talented scientist, journalist and publicist, was born in 1884 in the village of Novkhani, Baku. He received his first education at the "Russian-Azerbaijani" school demands freedom to form societies and unions, calls on the people to be enlightened, sharply criticizes Russia's policy of genocide in Azerbaijan was doing During the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 and after that, the national awakening that arose in Azerbaijan, the struggle of Hasan Bey Zardabi, Alimardan Bey Topchubashov, Ahmed Agha Oghlu, Ali Bey Huseynzade and others against the national discriminatory policy of Tsarist Russia became part of M.A. Rasulzade's militia meetings had a strong influence on its formation. After the defeat of the revolution of 1905-1907, M.A. Rasulzade emigrated to Iran and then to Turkey, where he worked closely with Ali Bey Huseynzade and Ahmet Agaoglu, joined the organization "Turkish Hearth", published in the magazine "Turkish Yurdu" South Azerbaijan wrote articles dedicated to the Turks. On May 27, 1918, he was elected the chairman of the Azerbaijan National Council (Parliament) and played an important role in the formation of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

M.A. Rasulzade gave a brilliant speech at the ceremonial opening of the parliament (December 7, 1918) and then made a declaration about the basic principles of the state structure, domestic and foreign policy of the young Republic. His words "Once the flag is raised, it will not come down again" were greeted with a standing ovation from the members of the parliament. M.A. Rasulzade played a decisive role in the adoption of laws that meet the national and state interests of Azerbaijan in the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. After the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, it went into secret activity.

He is one of the most prominent representatives of political and pedagogical journalism in the history of the Azerbaijani press. Research shows that in 1903-1920, more than 1200 of his articles in different genres were published in the periodical press of Azerbaijan alone. He continued his literary and journalistic activities even during the years of political emigration. His articles contain very interesting and valuable ideas about public education and school education.

His articles, which deal with a number of important pedagogical problems of the contradictory and extremely complex period in which he lived, criticize the reactionary education policy of tsarism in the remote areas. He also emphasized that teaching the mother tongue in local schools is indispensable. In the article titled "Local Schools" published in the 70th issue of the "Taraqqi" newspaper on October 7, 1908, he wrote: "even if there is a mother tongue lesson in most schools, the lesson itself and its teachers lack respect and dignity." He pointed out that despite the fact that one of the local languages is important in schools, the study of this language has become insignificant. For this reason, "the official existence of the mother tongue has reached the level of real non-existence", he said. He demanded that the native language lessons taught to the children of local peoples, including Azerbaijanis, should be brought to a decent level.

M.A. Rasalzade emphasized the importance of school textbooks, including "First year" and "Second year" textbooks, as well as arithmetic textbooks in elementary schools. Again, in 1908, in his article "Accounting Issues" published in the "Taraqqi" newspaper (November 2, 1908, No. 91), he talked about the importance of the arithmetic lesson, which was second only to the native language lesson, and indicated that there were no relevant books in this field before. He wrote with heartburn that we should know that the book "Accounting Issues" is as necessary and necessary as water. M.A. Rasalzade welcomed the publication of Uzeyir Hajibeyov's book "Accounting Issues", which had just been published. He wrote: "This work by Mr. Uzeyir Hajibeyov, one of our editors, is a necessary textbook for students of the first and second departments of elementary schools."

If you get to know his creativity and pedagogical heritage closely, you will come to the conclusion that this unforgettable son of our nation worked to nationalize schools, especially primary schools, throughout his life. In his famous article "Local primary schools", we read: "Primary school should be national." Here the teaching should be in the mother tongue. These schools should be suitable for the life of the community" ("Progress" No. 107, November 20, 1908). In the activity of M.A. Rasalzade, the problem of teacher and teacher training was explained in detail. His article "Teachers are needed" ("Progress" No. 109, November 23, 1908) is noteworthy in this respect. The article begins with these words: "As the value of the school is known, as the inclination towards science and enlightenment increases, the absence of a teacher manifests itself!"

M.A. Rasalzade preferred spiritual schools because they reflect the national spirit and morality, rather than the more advanced and progressive Russian schools that provide secular education. According to the writer, who understands the impossibility of acquiring culture without education, it is possible to create culture only by educating the entire nation, not individual individuals. Characterizing schools as a factor that accelerates the formation of national culture, M.A. Rasalzade was of the opinion that educational institutions should be in accordance with the spirit and traditions of the nation. He focused on the education of clergy and teachers in a new spirit and appreciated it as a very important factor for the nationalization of the school. Characterizing the existence of national literary schools as the literary right of every nation, be it political, he did not forget to justify it from a scientific point of view. In the article "Regarding the letter of Firudin Bey Kocherli" published in the newspaper "Açık Soz", the author expressed his concern that the graduates of the Gori Teachers' Seminary do not know their mother tongue well (3, p. 140).

The idea of moving the Azerbaijan branch of the Gori Teachers' Seminary to one of the cities of Azerbaijan was also appreciated by M.A. Rasalzadeh. Mammad Amin Rasalzade said in his article "Teachers are needed": "Is one Gori seminary enough to train teachers for the entire Caucasus?"

He wrote: The need to open a Muslim school has been manifesting itself for a long time. In fact, there are already negotiations in this regard, and we know that these negotiations and these projects will take a sharp turn in time. However, as in all our work, in this matter, all our negotiations, projects, imaginations are still conversations, projects, imaginations, remain, and do not go beyond it!"

After the establishment of the APC in 1918, the transfer of the Azerbaijani branch of the Gori seminary to Kazakhstan was an important issue before the government. By the decision of the Azerbaijani government dated June 22, 1918, the Azerbaijani branch of the Transcaucasian Teachers' Seminary became an independent seminary and was transferred to Kazakhstan, where it continued its activities. Firidun Bey Kocherli was appointed the director of the seminary.

The opening of Baku State University, the first higher education institution in Azerbaijan, is particularly

important in M.A. Rasulzade's literary, social, political and pedagogical activities. He was a serious supporter of this issue and considered the establishment of a university as one of the main tasks of the state.

Today, Baku State University, which is the flagship of higher education institutions in the country, is one of the greatest achievements of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. The establishment of this university was a result of the educational policy of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, which arose out of the necessity of the historical processes taking place at that time. The issue of establishing the university was resolved after intense discussion in the parliamentary sessions. At that time, one of the members of the parliament, Mustafa Mammadov, said: "We have already laid the foundation stone of the magnificent building of the university today. The adoption of this bill by the Parliament will be one of the most important acts in our history. You don't have to worry about the fate of the university anymore. "A historic day happened in the parliament."

Indeed, August 21, 1919 was one of the most complex, tense, but most glorious days in the history of education, science and culture of Azerbaijan as a whole.

One of the issues that caused intense debate in the establishment of the university was related to which language of education should be in Russian or Azerbaijani. In this matter, the so-called "true friends of the university and education", including M.A. Rasulzadeh, N. Yusifbeyli, R. Kaplanov, Samad aga Aghamali oglu and others, were particularly distinguished. Those who defend the opening of a university in Baku consider that science-education center one of the main attributes of national independence, a democratic, free, secular state, that it is the development of the intellectual potential of the people, science, education and culture, national spirit, national self-awareness, and that our nation deserves to live independently and freely they believed that it would serve to prove to the whole world.

The "friends of the university and education" who raised their voices against those who wrote that there are no national personnel at the university due to historical reality, and that teaching in Russian is a national tragedy, believed that teaching in Russian does not harm the interests of the nation and the state, on the contrary, this process is quickly should be started so that after a short period of time, national personnel will be trained. In many countries of the world, it is already a proven practice that the newly established universities provide education in a foreign language at the first stage, and regardless of the language in which teaching is conducted at the university, it will serve the state, people, and Motherland of Azerbaijan. Also, according to the draft law, our mother tongue will be compulsory taught at the university. The fact that science is universal, the importance of learning it in any language was specially emphasized.

Speaking about this issue, Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh said: "The fact that they repeatedly repeat "Russian science, Russian culture" does not scare the general public... Science and science are neutral. There is an international science in the world, not a Russian science. We can learn this international science from the mouths of Russian professors as well as from the mouths of every nation. Because they advised us to study science and science in China. ...In fact, we were not harmed by those who studied in the center of Russianness, in the Russian darulfununs...One of the benefits of the darulfunun is that a scientific enterprise will be created here once and for all. With this, many unknown characteristics of the country will be studied. How much enthusiasm for science and science will increase among the community. ...On the other hand, students who do not have the opportunity to go abroad will have the opportunity to study science and science. Over time, this darulfun will be gradually nationalized... No nation has historically had a national darulfun in its first step. We should open and read Darulfun in whatever language it is..." (Azerbaijan People's Republic. (1918-1920). Parliament (Stenographic reports). Baku, 1998, volume II, p. 11-12.

In discussions about the issue of the national language at the university, Samad Agha Agamalioglu used to say with great foresight: "Without Darulfun, the language will not be strong either." Where Darulfun is, the language also grows..." (ibid., p. 18).

Thus, on September 1, 1919, the Parliament of Azerbaijan adopted the law "On the establishment of Baku State University". It was stated in that law: The State University of Baku, consisting of four faculties, is established. Faculty of History and Linguistics, Faculty of Mathematics, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Medicine along with Eastern Department.

In addition to the historical personalities of Azerbaijan, such as A.B. Hagverdiyev, T. Shahbazi, M. Shahtakhtli,

F. Rzabeyli, R. Malikov, M. Efendiyev, M. Mirgasimov, well-known Russian scientists, first of all V. Razumovsky, were involved in the creation of Baku State University (the first rector of the university) and others had great services.

Thus, on November 15, 1919, Baku State University was founded and Azerbaijan created its own institution of higher education. With this, a new bright page was written in the history of the Azerbaijani people. A new lamp was lit at the junction of Europe and Asia. The foundation of modern secular higher education was laid in Azerbaijan.

As it is known, until 1919, the highest educational institutions in Azerbaijan were gymnasiums and teachers' seminaries. Azerbaijani youth went to neighboring countries, primarily Turkey, Russia and Europe, to get higher education. The establishment of Baku State University made great contributions to the development of higher education, general education, science and culture in the country. In the following years, the higher schools and research institutes that were established in Azerbaijan started from Baku State University.

At the beginning, Baku State University, which started with two faculties - medicine and history-philology faculties, 44 teachers, including 12 professors, today stands in a row with the higher schools of developed countries. The fact that young people from several countries of the world come to Baku State University for higher education constantly raises the honor and glory of this educational institution.

Muhammad Amin Rasulzadeh, one of the outstanding personalities of the socio-political history of Azerbaijan, is also a theorist who occupies one of the most worthy places in the history of our pedagogical ideas. M.A. Rasulzadeh, whose scientific-pedagogical views are based on nationality, inheritance, nationalism, and modernity, created the concept of citizen-personality, which is of great importance in the construction of education today.

He sharply criticized the conduct of education in Persian, Arabic, and after the 19th century in Russian, and wrote: "Charism began to implement the Russification policy in Azerbaijan in two directions: first, it appointed ulema, mullahs and effendis as officials in offices, and turned them into servants, second and he educated Azerbaijani children in Russian schools and trained them as "uchitels" of Russian nature. Thus, instead of our native classics, "mirzas" in South Azerbaijan began to promote Ferdowsi, Sadin, and "uchitels" in North Azerbaijan began to promote Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy and others. Neither the Persianized "mirzas" nor the Russified "uchitels" understood the wishes and desires of the people.

"Uchitels" gradually realized that, along with Pushkin, Tolstoy, Fuzuli, Shirvani, Sabir, H. Javid, A. Javad should be taught to the children of our people. Like enlightened intellectuals of the time, M.A. Rasulzade also wrote in his articles that the content of education, especially literature and history, plays an important role in the education of the young generation and in forming their national self-awareness.

In his work entitled "Azerbaijan Republic", we read: "Koroglu", "Asli va Karam", "Ashiq Garib" etc. created by unknown authors. Such epics, under the soulful tunes of heart-burning love songs, were so deeply rooted in the hearts of the Azerbaijani Turkish masses that the Persian "Nush Afarin", "Farhad and Shirin" and even Ferdowsi and Hafiz could not compete with it. M.A. Rasulzadeh considered the school of the 20th century to be a center of science and technology, a sacred hearth that does not serve the interests of any party. He was opposed to the training of young people who obey all orders and "earrings" in the school.

"Schools and scientists were asked to educate an honest citizen of Azerbaijan who has the means to independently distinguish between good and bad" - wrote Muhammad Amin. This great educator defined the tasks of educating citizens with independent thinking, national self-awareness, and homeland morals, facing the 21st century school, 100 years ago. Unlike his contemporaries, M.A. Rasulzade said that "Language is also a nation", he considered the preservation of Azerbaijani Turkish as the most important task of the nation and the state. Because he saw the awakening of the nation and its existence as a nation in the language. In the article "National Vitality" he wrote: "Language is the main pillar of the nation." Language is a sign that shows which group of people each member belongs to... He destroyed a nation,

According to M.A. Rasulzadeh, the purpose of foreign language schools is not direct, but indirectly, it serves to educate the young generation in a foreign spirit, alienates young people from their roots, makes them forget their history, literature, and traditions, and as a result, they cannot benefit their homeland and people. turns a stranger

into a moral person. We would also like to mention that the progressive intellectuals of the time like Ali Bey Huseynzade, Uzeyir Bey Hajibeyli, Abdulla Shaig fully supported him.

Our generation experienced and saw what M.A. Rasulzade wrote with great foresight in the schools of the 70s. As he described in his article "National Vitality", the nation was "moved by the loss of such a beautiful young man, but that young man also remained unhappy because he left his nation." "We must educate our children in our own spirit," wrote M.A. Rasulzade set a personal example in education. It is his life and the morality of the Motherland that became an example for millions of people and continues to be an example.

M.A. Rasulzade was not indifferent to this problem, as many educators of the time thought about the upbringing of young children. In 1915, in the article "Kindergarten" published in the newspaper "Açığ soz", which he headed, he considered the involvement of children in special educational centers, where they are given science-based education, and their preparation for schools, as one of the most important issues. M.A. Rasulzadeh, who considered history lessons as one of the necessary conditions for development and unity, wrote: "The development of a nation by studying its history was one of the main issues. A factor of unity and civilization as strong as a nation's knowledge of its history cannot be imagined."

His pedagogical views were reflected in the Charter of the Musavat Party and the educational policy of the ADR, and played an important role in defining the task of education, especially the secondary school, and its development path. The government of ADR adopted the program of reconstruction of public education from the first days. This program, which contains humanistic and democratic principles consisting of 16 articles, was developed based on the concept of M.A. Rasulzadeh. We are witnessing that every point of the program has been implemented by the government despite all the difficulties. The first and as far as possible the second classes of schools were nationalized, special departments were opened for students who do not speak Turkish, teaching in Turkish was started in all lower primary schools, the first mother-tongue school, gymnasiums, courses were opened, Baku State University was established,

Conclusion

In conclusion, let's note that the pedagogical ideas of M.A. Rasulzade constitute the golden pages of the history of Azerbaijani school and pedagogical ideas.

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