

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION ISSUES IN “KASPI” NEWSPAPER (1881-1919 YEARS)

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and performed degree of the topic. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Azerbaijani intellectuals tried to unite all their forces, knowledge and capabilities in order to enlighten the people, live and work with the views of the times, using various means and ways in the spread and development of education, new pedagogical thinking, and showed true determination to fight. The establishment of training and educational work in accordance with the times, the organization and activity of schools providing worldly education were issues that always occupied Azerbaijani educators and intellectuals. The main goal of this great historical movement was to educate the nation, prepare it for society, eliminate traditions that hinder progressive development, and in short, to develop the national and political consciousness of the people. The theoretical and practical dissemination and development of education and pedagogical thought was carried out by various means. From “Akinçi” to “Azerbaijan” newspaper, the mother tongue editions were at the forefront of the struggle for the renewal of public opinion, the spread of knowledge, and the ability of education to cover wide sections of the population.

The role of the Russian-language press published in Azerbaijan is also important in the spread and development of education and pedagogical thought. “Kaspi” newspaper (1881-1919) took an important place among the Russian-language press in Baku during the mentioned period. In addition to Russian-speaking journalists, well-known Azerbaijani intellectuals were active participants in the pages of this newspaper. Since 1897, H.Z.Taghiyev took over the publishing of the newspaper, and the editorship was entrusted to Alimardan Bey Topchubashov. From this period, the newspaper was published in Russian, but became famous as “Muslim Kaspi” in public-scientific opinion. The newspaper was distributed not only in the Caucasus, but also in a number of Russian cities and foreign

countries. In “Kaspi” the Azerbaijani intellectuals of that time - H.Zardabi, M.Shahtakhtli, A.Agaoglu, F.Kocherli, S.M.Ganizadeh, A.Huseynzade, N.Narimanov, C.Mammadguluzade, C.Hajibeyli, M.Mahmudbeyov, T.Bayramalibeyov and others, in addition to talking about the everyday life, language, traditions, psychology, literature, ideas of Azerbaijanism of our people, also highlighted the issues of education and upbringing. During a period of nearly 38 years, the newspaper “Kaspi” was able to put its position in the middle in raising the Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought to the level of a movement, speaking from the interests of the national bourgeoisie. The newspaper sees superstition, ignorance, outdated traditions as a dangerous obstacle to innovation, and considered it important to pay attention to the possibilities of creating education with a new content and a new structure in order to eliminate them.

In “Kaspi”, he devoted more space to the writings of our intellectuals related to pedagogical issues, enlightenment and educational problems, always defended the ideals of the enlightened, considered it important to ensure the rights of society members, especially women, and eliminate their illiteracy, and was at the forefront of the struggle in this field. They preferred one aspect that if a person understands his rights, acquires views that can keep up with the times, it is possible to achieve progress and development of society.

“Kaspi” newspaper has rare pearls of our pedagogical journalism. M.Shahtakhtli, H.Zardabi, A.M.Topchubashov, A.The names of Aghayev, F.Kocharli, J.Hajibeyli, T.Bayramalibeyov and others were the signatures written in the history of the newspaper “Kaspi” laid the solid foundation of Azerbaijani pedagogical journalism. The newspaper was guided by the principle that since the problems of education and training are closely related to the development of culture, the philosophy of education and its humanistic nature cannot be considered outside of culture.

For many years, the material of education and pedagogical thought in “Kaspi” was not studied, or at least a prejudiced attitude was maintained. Researches related to the problem that could enrich

the country's pedagogical opinion and educational history have not been conducted. At the end of the last century, dissertations on literary studies and the history of the homeland were prepared.

Here includes E.R.Vahabova's¹, S.Movlayeva's², Z.M.Karimov's³, U.B.Mehrliyeva's⁴ dissertations can be cited. The last work follows the goal of studying the problems of education and pedagogical theory in the press published in the Azerbaijani language. In “Kaspi”, agreeing or disagreeing with the previous value system, norms of thinking and behavior, developing new ideals, how to connect this with national self-consciousness, national dignity, etc. the search for answers to such questions was almost invisible. It should not be forgotten that pedagogical theory is closely related to the movement of public opinion and is mainly determined by these processes. Therefore, it is becoming urgent to prepare research aimed at answering these questions and solving the existing contradictions in relation to the field of education. During the period of independence, historical, literary and journalistic publications about “Kaspi” newspaper were published. These publications can be divided into three groups:

1. Researches directly related to the activity of “Kaspi” newspaper. Among the research scientists, N.Yagublu⁵ and V.Guliyev⁶ can be attributed to this.

¹ Вагабова Э.Р. Вопросы народного образования в Азербайджане на страницах газеты «Каспий» (1893-1917 гг.): дис...канд. ист. наук. – Баку, –2000.

² Мовлаева С. А. Пропаганда русской и азербайджанской культуры на страницах газеты «Каспий»; (1881- 1917 гг.). – Баку, – 1993.

³ Kərimov Z.M. “Şimali Azərbaycanda ictimai – siyasi hərəkətin tarixində mətbuatın rolu (XX əsrin əvvəlləri)”, Vətən tarixi üzrə fəls. d-ru ... dis. – Bakı, – 2014.

⁴ Mehrliyeva Ü.B. “XIX əsrin sonu və XX əsrin əvvəli Azərbaycanda ictimai-pedaqoji hərəkət və onun mətbuatda əks olunması. – Bakı, – 2013.

⁵ Yaqublu N. “Kaspi” qəzetinin yaranması və fəaliyyəti. –Bakı, – 2011.

⁶ Quliyev V. “Kaspi”dən seçmələr. – Bakı, – 2018.

2. Works related to the study of the cooperation of enlightened intellectuals with “Kaspi”. The works of Abid Tahirli⁷ and L.Hajiyeva⁸ were written in this direction.

3. Teaching materials about our press history. Akif Ashirli⁹ (“Azerbaijan press history (1875-1920) Baku, 2009), Akif Shahverdiyev¹⁰, (Azerbaijan press history, (Baku, 2006)) textbooks are aids for students studying journalism to acquire knowledge of press history.

4. A collection of articles about the police writings of “Kaspi” and its employees related to one or another problem of education and pedagogical thought. Among such publications, a collection called “Kaspi”-three centuries newspaper”¹¹ should be specially mentioned.

There have been no separate pedagogical researches related to the problem. For this reason, it was considered appropriate to name the topic of the dissertation, which is relevant to research, as “educational and educational issues” in “Kaspi” newspaper.

The object of the research is education and pedagogical thought in the Azerbaijani media at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century.

The subject of the research is the interpretation of the struggle for the spread and development of the advanced pedagogical thought and education of the era of the Azerbaijani intellectuals in the “Kaspi” newspaper.

The goal of the research is to reveal the issues related to the content of our pedagogical thought and educational history in the “Kaspi” newspaper, as an example of the progressive content of the Russian-language press in Azerbaijan in the XIX and early XX centuries, to reveal its character traits, to analyze the articles related to the struggle of intellectuals for the creation of new schools, this

⁷ Tahirli A.Ceyhun Hacıbəylinin həyat və yaradıcılıq yolu. – Bakı, – 2019.

⁸ Hacıyeva L. Azərbaycanın rusdilli dövrü mətbuatının tarixindən (1871-1918). – Bakı, – 2017.

⁹ Aşırli A. Azərbaycan mətbuatı tarixi (1875-1920). – Bakı, – 2009.

¹⁰ Şahverdiyev A. Azərbaycan mətbuatı tarixi. – Bakı, – 2009.

¹¹ “Kaspi” – üç əsrin qəzeti. – Bakı, – 2011.

Pedagogical wealth consists in determining the benefit of the socio-pedagogical environment of the era.

In order to realize such a general goal, the research tries to solve the following **duties**:

- To determine the state of reflection of the socio-pedagogical movement in the “Kaspi” newspaper in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in accordance with the socio-political conditions in Azerbaijan;

- To clarify the role of “Kaspi” newspaper in the struggle for the development of science, education, culture and a new pedagogical way of thinking in Azerbaijan;

- To show the importance of the progressive thoughts and ideas formed by the newspaper in the pedagogical culture of Azerbaijan;

- To promote the progressive content of women's education and upbringing in “Kaspi”;

The methods of the research. During the research, theoretical-historical, comparative analysis, periodical publications related to the problem, study of archival materials and their generalization and systematization methods were used.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is characterized by the following:

- A comprehensive approach to the ideas of Azerbaijani thinkers related to education and upbringing was demonstrated in the newspaper “Kaspi”, these rich and valuable pages of Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought were systematically analyzed;

- The pedagogical ideas reflected in the newspaper and the struggle for the creation of new educational institutions were studied in a consistent, interconnected manner;

- The use of materials related to education and pedagogical issues in scientific literature and the level of research of the topic in general were posed as a problem and efforts were made to solve it;

- In the dissertation, which was written on the basis of primary sources as a whole, the place and position of “Kaspi” scholars in the development of Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought were analyzed and revealed.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical importance of the research is that the analysis of pedagogical ideas in the “Kaspi” newspaper is studied in depth and comprehensively, the history of our pedagogical thought and education is enriched with new facts, new materials are presented to achieve the completeness of the general picture of this great cultural wealth.

Among the main provisions and results of the dissertation work, in the researches related to the Azerbaijani school and pedagogical thought and in the writing of research works and general works on the history of pedagogical journalism, in the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids on the “History of the Azerbaijani school and pedagogical thought”, in the reading of special courses in the pedagogical faculties of higher schools, special can be used in conducting seminars.

The main provisions of the defense:

- Pedagogical ideas of the enlighteners-intellectuals in “Kaspi” are integral parts of Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

- Pedagogical articles published in “Kaspi” newspaper contributed to the development of education in Azerbaijan and ensured the formation of national pedagogical opinion.

- The active participation of H.Zardabi, M.Shahtakhtli, A.Agaoglu, A.Huseynzadeh, T.Bayramelibayov, C.Hajibeyli and others in “Kaspi” had a significant impact on the spread of education and new pedagogical ideas that meet the requirements of the time, among other fields.

- In “Kaspi”, the influence of national intellectuals increased, the development of mutual relations of national and universal traditions was observed, which was revealed as the enrichment of education and pedagogical thought in the region with new signs and qualities from the point of view of structure and content.

Approbation and application of research. The subject of the dissertation was approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on January 31, 2017 (protocol 5) and at the meeting of the Humanities Problem Council of the Coordinating

Scientific Research Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on September 29, 2021. Presentations were made at 3 scientific conferences, including one abroad, and 6 articles, including one abroad, were published in periodical scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation work was performed at the “Pedagogy and Psychology” department of Nakhchivan State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of used numerology. The introduction of the dissertation consists of 7 pages words, 13427 signs, the first chapter of 51 pages, 99696 signs, the second chapter of 68 pages, 131104 signs, the conclusion part of 4 pages, 6228 signs. The volume of the dissertation consists of 143 pages and 250.455 symbols.

MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters covering six paragraphs, a conclusion and a list of used literature.

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic is justified, the object and subject of the research, goals and tasks, research methods, scientific innovation are evaluated, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is indicated, and information is given about the provisions and approval of the defense.

The first chapter of the study, entitled “**The role of the “Kaspi” newspaper in the national-spiritual education of the younger generation**”, consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter, entitled “**The problem of educating the growing generation in the spirit of national awakening and socio-cultural advancement in the “Kaspi” newspaper**”, discusses the

issues of educating the growing generation in the spirit of national awakening and socio-cultural advancement. It is shown that as one of the first Russian-language newspapers in Azerbaijan, the “Kaspi” newspaper was a long-lived, daily socio-political newspaper at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. It was published in Baku in 1881-1919. The famous philanthropist H.Z.Tagiyev acquired the editorial office and printing house of the newspaper in 1897 and gave it to the Azerbaijani intelligentsia under the leadership of A.M. Topchubashov. Thus, a new stage began in the history of the newspaper’s publication. From this period, efforts were intensified to bring the newspaper to a level that would serve the national interests of the Azerbaijani people. As researcher S.Movlayeva wrote, during this period the newspaper *“became even more influential and during the 16 years it served the society, it had earned a reputation as a vital, sensitive, broad and rich newspaper in content. The circulation of the newspaper increased year by year, and it aroused interest in the Baku newspaper in the press of St.Petersburg, Moscow and Tbilisi”*.¹²

Despite being published in Russian, the newspaper became famous as the “Muslim Kaspi” because it defended the interests of Azerbaijani Turks. This aspect clearly shows that the newspaper has a good attitude towards the ideology of Azerbaijanism and shows a good approach to the historical destiny of our nation and its future. “Kaspi” played a special role in the awakening of the national thinking of the Azerbaijani people, in the national liberation movement, in the creation of the People's Republic, and in the formation of the struggle of Azerbaijani intellectuals.

An example of the national intelligentsia is Hasan Bey Zardabi, Muhammad Agha Shahtakhtli, who possessed extensive social knowledge, prominent statesman Nariman Narimanov, defender of the rights of all Russian Muslims, Ali Mardan Topchubashov, one of the founders of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, Ahmed Bey Agayev, who dedicated his life to serving his people and educational

¹² Мовлаева С.А. Пропаганда русской азербайджанской культуры на страницах газеты “Каспий” (1881-1917 г.г.). – Баку: Елм, – 1983. – с.118

activities, promoting Azerbaijanism. The activities of literary critic scientist, famous educator Firudin Kocharli, journalist, educator, Jeyhun Hajibeyli, who had special services in the recognition of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and other intellectuals in “Kaspi” were of special importance.

Among the large number of Russian-language newspapers published in Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the “Kaspi” newspaper became more memorable as an example of a publication reflecting the hopes and dreams of our people, and more realistically illuminated the period of our history. Our observations and studies show that the “Kaspi” newspaper had a significant impact on the examples of the national press that started publishing in the early years of the 20th century. M.Shahtakhtli, J.Mammadguluzade, who worked as editors later. Huseynzade, A.Agayev, H.Vazirov, Ü.Hajibeyov, C.Hajibeyov and others took their first professional steps in “Kaspi” newspaper. “Kaspi” writers will never be forgotten as those who laid the foundation stones of the subsequent national ideology by representing the first group of ideas of national awakening, national identity, Azerbaijaniism in the 19th century.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter entitled **“The struggle for the elimination of social backwardness and harmful traditions”** in the “Kaspi” newspaper, the issues of spreading enlightened ideas, new thinking in accordance with the times, and declaring “war” on the outdated mentality of prominent intellectuals are discussed. A.Topchubashov as an editor in the newspaper. from the first day of his activity, he expressed his and other educators' message and said: *“We will try to convey the necessity of the idea of opening general education and technical schools for children of both sexes to our compatriots by all possible means. We will convey to them the truth that it is possible to gradually get rid of ignorance, ignorance and poverty, both materially and spiritually, only with the help of the school. We will spread the idea that only school can*

transform them into well-rounded citizens”¹³. These ideas were the main ideas that Azerbaijani intellectuals fought for.

The problem faced by the Azerbaijani intellectuals in the field of struggle was the fact that vulgarity and illiteracy covered the majority of the population among the masses, and the zeal of the clergy, which knew no bounds in the promotion of ignorance and superstition. At the end of the 19th century - at the beginning of the 20th century, H.Zardabi, M.Shahtakhtli, A.Topcubashov, A.Agaoglu, A.Huseynzade, J.Mammadguluzade, F.Kocherli, U.Hajibeyov, J.Hajibeyli, M.Sidgi, M.Mahmudbeyov, S.M.Ganizade, T.Bayramalibeyov, Y.V.Jamanzaminli, H.Minasazov and other great intellectuals tried to use the opportunities of Kaspı newspaper at the proper level in the awakening of national self-consciousness and national-cultural revival of the people. In order to become enlightened and literate, the intellectuals considered it necessary to create not only the material, educational and technical aspects of the work to be done in this direction, but also to create an internal demand and need for this field in people. . One of these writings belongs to prominent educator Mahmudbey Mahmudbeyov. In his article, M. Mahmudbeyov conducted a serious scientific research and gave extremely accurate scientific information about the essence of muridism, its various sects, prominent murshids, sheikhs and qutubs, and its spread in the Gafka region. It is no coincidence that starting from the end of the 19th century, prominent Russian and Soviet historians referred to M. Mahmudbeyov's work when talking about Muridism.¹⁴

In Azerbaijan, robbery, theft, looting of property and possessions of the homeless, brutally killing people, shedding blood, and finally showing indifference to these painful situations became commonplace. Discord and enmity between tribes and even close relatives have become deeply rooted, have become a symbolic expression of superstition and ignorance, have corrupted the

¹³ Topçubaşov Ə. “Kaspi”dən seçmələr. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, – 2018. – s.18

¹⁴ Göyüşov Z.B. Azərbaycan maarifçilərinin əsərlərində əxlaq məsələləri. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1964. – s.79-80

spirituality of people, and made them even more faceless. Of course, banditry, running away, and living it as a way of life arose because of the thick and deep layers of fog of ignorance. This public trouble manifested itself at any time of the day, in all regions of Azerbaijan. Robbery, smuggling, and theft were events that teachers and enlightened intellectuals working in the regions always observed, saw, and were familiar with. H.Zardabi, U.Hajibeyov, T.Bayramelibeyov published articles on the bitter consequences of such events in the regions in the pages of “Kaspi” newspaper. H.Zardabi's articles had a fundamental impact on the public opinion of his time as bold speeches that served the purpose of spreading the ideas of enlightenment among the masses.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is titled **“Kaspi” newspaper: on the role of school and teachers in the formation of youth as modern thinkers.**” The opening of new method schools, the acquisition of literacy training of the younger generation, familiarization with the secrets of science, renewal of views on social life, becoming its active participants, etc. The issues were the main idea and layer of thought promoted by the great enlightener. H. Zardabi compares knowledge to light and wrote that whoever lacks knowledge lacks light. The great educator did not imagine the issue of school as separate from his own activities. According to him, it is precisely by increasing the number of well-organized schools that we can heal our wounds as a nation.¹⁵

The great educationalist A.M.Topchubashov noted that the school is the most reliable guarantee of the general well-being of the people, the true victory of good over evil. The author regretted that we still do not have a compulsory education system. Educational institutions are the privilege of a small minority of the wealthy. However, time forces people to live by such rules that interest in school education is increasing in all classes of the people, the need for this field is getting stronger day by day.

¹⁵ Гасан бек Зардаби, Наши сельские школы, Газеты “Каспий”, 18 август, 1899, № 176.

A.M.Topchubashov wrote that in school education, regardless of “persons, ranks and states”, it is necessary to consider the entire population, to be happy about its development and prosperity, and to take into account the privilege of every resident to be able to get an education. Analyzing the situation, the great educator finally came to this conclusion and wrote: *“Caucasus school needs the most detailed research. Tribe, religion, etc. The differences in relations naturally create such sharp differences that affect the internal life of the secondary school, that these characteristics should be taken into account first of all from the pedagogical point of view.”*¹⁶

Since 1897, Ahmad Bey Agayev, who has been cooperating with “Kaspi” newspaper, has written more articles about Islam in the newspaper. He is one of our thinkers, distinguished by his unique enlightened views in his works “Our teachers”, “Iran and its revolution”, “In the land of free people”, “Women in Islam”, “The state and the individual” and others. Since 1897, Ahmad Bey Agayev, who has been cooperating with “Kaspi” newspaper, has written more articles about Islam in the newspaper. He is one of our thinkers, distinguished by his unique enlightened views in his works “Our teachers”, “Iran and its revolution”, “In the land of free people”, “Women in Islam”, “The state and the individual” and others.

The great educationist F.Kocherli criticized teachers who did not deserve the title of teacher and who did not acquire professional competence and expressed his concern about the emergence of such an open situation. F.Kocherli wrote: *“...among Azerbaijani teachers, it is a pity that there are not a few such teachers who damage everything that makes up the moral burden of an intelligent person with the backwardness of their views. There are also those who do not read newspapers, magazines, books, are illiterate, and are extremely limited”*.¹⁷

The establishment of a teachers' seminary and a spiritual seminary in the big cities of Azerbaijan could really lead to a certain

¹⁶ Топчибашев А.М. Избранное: В 4-х томах, Т.1. – Баку, – 2014. – с. 105

¹⁷ Газета “Каспий”, 5 oktyabr 1905-ci il

development in the field of education. The establishment of these educational institutions could have a substantial impact on the national educational environment and stimulate the training of qualified personnel for various fields of industry, economy, and culture in the future. However, in the following years, the works related to the opening of these educational institutions were not completed.

The researcher E.Vahabova correctly assessed this situation and wrote that every year the demand for teachers in the villages of the Baku governorate becomes more acute, and as the number of schools increases, the lack of teachers also shows its effect. Qualified teachers preferred to stay in cities, especially in Baku, where teachers' salaries are higher, the environment is suitable, and the cultural and spiritual needs of young teachers are met. Schools in the villages again lacked teaching staff, so that even teachers of former higher primary school students who had completed pedagogic courses seemed ideal. On this occasion, "Kaspi" expressed such a desire of the teachers that *"We are in the situation of a beggar who dreams of a piece of black bread. So I had to take what was offered to get more at the first opportunity"*.¹⁸

Jeyhun Hajibeyli also spoke extensively about the issues of personality formation of the growing generation. It is no coincidence that the main topic (and goal) of the publicist of J. Hajibeylin, one of the most active participants of "Kaspi" newspaper, is to instill the advanced ideas of the time into the spirit of the people, to direct them to the correct and up-to-date rules of living, to make the growing generation and, therefore, the future people, modern like other nations. was to get used to the way of life. Schools and teachers should be the ways and opportunities for the realization of this higher goal.

Prominent teachers of Azerbaijani schools have imbibed many progressive ideas - the treasure of world pedagogical culture, and by skillfully using them in their practical work, they have been able to contribute to the education of the young generation. In the 19th

¹⁸ Газета "Каспий", 8 oktyabr 1915-ci il

century and the beginning of the 20th century, the activity of advanced teachers who mastered the application of new pedagogical ideas and new teaching systems in the pedagogical thought of Azerbaijan is worthy of appreciation. Their successes in the education and training of the growing generation based on local and world experience in the field of education constitute important pages of our pedagogical thought and educational history. However, it is a useful experience for our teachers and schools that use the achievements of advanced European and Russian pedagogy, as well as for later periods.

The second chapter entitled **“Issues of the formation and development of Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought” in “Kaspi” newspaper** and consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, titled **“The role of the “Kaspi” newspaper in the development of new pedagogical ideas and modern educational theory”** discusses the place and role of the newspaper in the dissemination of new pedagogical ideas and educational theory. discusses the place and role of the newspaper in spreading new pedagogical ideas and modern educational theory.

In the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the movement based on reason developed and formed as an independent system of ideas in Azerbaijan. Professor A. Agayev wrote that *“the intellectuals operating in this period were the leading force of public pedagogical thought, the progressive traditions of entire generations of Azerbaijani cultural figures, Russian social they were democratic intellectuals who had mastered the advanced ideas of his thought and the whole world culture”*.¹⁹

They considered the main task of acquiring general education of the growing generation and a wide segment of the population by raising an army of educators armed with new pedagogical ideas and advanced ideas. The teaching of national attributes (teaching the basics of Islam, teaching the mother tongue, preparing textbooks in

¹⁹ Ağayev Ə. Pedaqoji fikrimiz: dünənimiz, bugünümüz. — Bakı: Elm, — 2000.

the national spirit and using them in the teaching process, etc.), teaching secular sciences were the problems brought up by Azerbaijani educators and which they wanted to solve. would create a foundation for its citizens to join the modern way of life, to get rid of the whirlpool of superstition and ignorance.

Educators propagated new pedagogical ideas - the achievements of Western and Russian pedagogy with progressive content, and searched for opportunities to use these ideas in Azerbaijan for the sake of the spiritual richness and personality formation of the children of the country. The peak of the activity of our intellectuals in this direction is directly related to their long-term cooperation in the "Kaspi" newspaper. H.Zardabin constantly and regularly followed the advanced pedagogic theory formed in the West and Russia, innovations in the field of education. It can be seen from his articles that, although through the Russian language, the author was aware of the main innovations of American and Western European pedagogy, and tried to create conditions for familiarization with these ideas of the local pedagogical environment, teaching staff of various educational institutions. "Our village schools" A new school system in America that combines intellectual development with manual labor", "Schools for workers' children", "Art and industrial educational institutions", "Technical schools", "Teachers' society of the Baku-Dagestan public schools directorate", "Education in areas where displaced persons are placed", " City Duma's school commission", "New girls' educational institutions proposal", "School commission", "About two projects", "Sericulture (cocooning) school" and other articles allow to evaluate the great educator as a skilled connoisseur of the pedagogical problems of his time.

In his article "Schools for Workers' Children," H.Zardabi wrote that *"the owners of the country's factories and plants should consider it their moral duty to involve the children of workers in school education. The owners, who earn millions year after year thanks to the labor of workers, should realize that they are morally obligated to build educational institutions for their children. Because an educated worker, seeing the moral and physical damage of environmental pollution, can make his own contribution to getting*

rid of this danger.”²⁰

Ahmed Bey, who has deep logical views and a highly polemical style. Aghayev's pedagogical ideas about educating the people in new conditions had a different content from the ideas of other educationalists-pedagogues. He put forward interesting proposals to be able to preserve Islamic values by using the positive aspects of European education and lifestyle.

A.Agayev pays attention to the fact that the increase in military and physical pressures of Europe and generally Christian countries on the Islamic world led to the emergence of three tendencies in the public opinion of the Muslim world: “extreme progressives, or new Muslims; extreme old-timers' and pan-Islamists. As the name suggests, the “extreme old-timers” shielded all kinds of innovation, especially the spread of European culture to Muslims. They opposed the ideology of Azerbaijanism, tradition and modernity, and associated all the negative qualities with moving away from religion. Contrary to them, the “extreme progressives” said that “the whole structure of life should be taken from Europe and changed according to it”, and “European science should be transferred to the East as it is all good features”.²¹

Enlightenment of Azerbaijani people, Russian Muslims in general. It was an important direction of M.Topchubashov's activity. From the first days of his editorship at “Kaspi”, he was able to make an irreversible and consistent struggle for the protection of the rights of the population, the unwanted intentions against religious separatism, the education of the population, and the ability to adjust their lifestyle according to the times, and included it in his social action plan. In particular, in 1901-1903 A.M.Topchubashov's articles on education and youth education in his journalistic creativity had a wide resonance.

²⁰ Зардаби Г. Школа для детей рабочих. Газета “Каспий”, 1 март 1900 г, № 47

²¹ Azərbaycançılıq ideyası: ənənə və müasirlik. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2019.
– s.276 - 277.

A.M.Topchubashov wrote that *“it is necessary to cover the entire population with education, regardless of “individuals, ranks and states”. During the work carried out in the direction of educational institutions, the wishes and needs of each resident should be taken into account. At the same time, we should suffer to overcome the difficulties faced by the school, rejoice in its development and prosperity. Only the school is the most reliable guarantee of the general well-being of the peoples, the true victory of the goodness bestowed on us by God on earth over evil and aggression”*.²²

Jeyhun Hajibeyli assessed harmful upbringing as a result of criminal events occurring in society. In his publicistic works, he raised the establishment of a Teachers' Seminary in Baku for general education schools, the improvement of the teaching of the mother tongue, and women's education and upbringing as problems and sought ways to solve them.

Jeyhun Hajibeyli, with his high intellect and sensitive sense of citizenship, also expressed thoughts that made the public and pedagogical environment think about other pedagogical problems created by the current society. His thoughts on enlightenment, upbringing, and education deserve to be a separate research topic as the leading ideas of his time.

On the pages of “Kaspi”, ideas about the training of teaching staff, increasing the qualifications of those working in the field of school education were repeatedly voiced in the articles of intellectuals, and they repeatedly noted that specialization is a tool of great importance in the work of educating the population and expanding the school network.

In the newspaper, the need to open a teacher's seminary for young Azerbaijanis in Baku or in one of the cultural centers of the country was mentioned by prominent educators A. It was conveyed to the social environment by M.Topchubashov, A.Agayev, C.Hajibeyli, N.Narimanov, R.Efendiyev, S.M.Ganizade and others.

²² Топчибашев А.М. К преобразованию средней школы // Газета “Каспий”, 19 iyul, 1901

The second paragraph of the second chapter is entitled **“The ‘Kaspi’ newspaper on the necessity of the creation and development of new educational institutions.”**. It is shown that during a long period until the last days of “Kaspi” activity, the economic, political and social life of Northern Azerbaijan turned into a region characterized by a certain pace of development, different from the remote and central provinces of the empire. In Baku, along with the “oil boom”, the social and cultural environment of Azerbaijan was also being reorganized. Such a political and economic environment created an opportunity for the spread of pedagogical ideas and the expansion of education. Schools, theaters, libraries, charitable societies were considered the main means of spreading enlightenment. Among these means, journalism, pedagogical journalism was a very important and flexible means of spreading knowledge among all sections of the population. Prominent representatives of pedagogical journalism attached special importance to the development of general education (primary and secondary education, gymnasiums), as well as the training of qualified personnel in various fields of profession, art, economy and industry. The creation of technical schools, artistic and industrial educational institutions, spiritual and teacher seminaries and other educational institutions in “Kaspi” were the problems that the intellectuals faced and wanted to solve.

In addition to existing schools, the following were indicated as educational institutions considered necessary to establish:

- city and village primary schools;
- Russian-Azerbaijani schools;
- national educational institutions (mother tongue schools);
- progymnasia and gymnasiums;
- Secondary specialized schools (technical schools, trade school, maritime school, music school, commercial schools, horticulture school, etc.)
- Seminaries: Seminaries were divided into two parts according to their content and function:
 - Spiritual seminaries.

– Teachers' seminary: This type of educational institutions were supposed to prepare teachers for world general education schools.

Advanced intellectuals understood that democratic transformations in the life of society are possible only through education and awareness. Such an aspect was a matter of concern to many intellectuals of the time. Rahim bey Malikov (nephew of Hasan bey Malikov), Azerbaijan's first physicist, well-known publicist and theater critic, one of the founders of national higher education, wrote that *“It is difficult to create a new autonomous school (that is, one that has the right to independently solve its own internal issues) on the ruins of the old bureaucracy.” is an issue, but it is necessary to think about its solution*”.²³

Theoretical issues of education, principles of action were the problems investigated in Kaspi. On February 20, 1906, at the “Reconciliation Congress” held in Tbilisi, A.Agayev and A.M.Topchubashov demanded the introduction of general compulsory and free primary education by teaching in the mother tongue. In 1915, a draft of the world education plan was prepared in Baku governorate. According to the statistics of 1917, despite some shortcomings, the city of Baku held an honorable place among Russian cities due to the attention it paid to public education. The municipal program of the Baku Muslim public organizations regarding the school issue provided for a broad satisfaction of the population's need for education. Because of all national groups, Azerbaijanis needed schools the most. The newspaper acknowledged that for a long time “schools were kept away from Muslims, and Muslims were kept away from schools”²⁴

A.M.Topchubashov's articles entitled “Opening of general education courses”, “Secondary education in Baku”, “Our secondary education institutions”, “Towards a learning crisis in Baku”, “Freedom and School” are written by a pedagogical publicist about the state of gymnasiums as secondary educational institutions of his era. are beautiful examples. H.Zardabi was known as a real

²³ · “Kaspi” qəzeti, 17 fevral 1906-cı il

²⁴ “Kaspi” qəzeti, 2/15 avqust 1917-ci il

educational connoisseur who spent all his skills and cognitive power for the development of this field. The interpretation and description of the structure and content of secondary schools during the period of the great educator's articles about the technical school of the city "Baku Mechanical and Construction-Technical School", "Art-Industrial Educational Institutions", "Art-Industrial Educational Institutions", "Horticulture School" and other articles - analysis.

Schools and madrassas, as the most common form of education among the Azerbaijani people, have been extensively discussed in "Kaspi". As shown in modern studies, mosque schools and madrasahs began to operate from the first days of the birth of Islam, and the main purpose of the teaching content was to teach reading and writing with the Arabic alphabet, teaching of the Holy Qur'an, and the rules of sharia.

Not only the establishment of general education in "Kaspi" on a new basis, but also the creation of a wide network of secondary specialized education covering various fields of industry and culture was put forward as a necessary requirement. In addition to the development of general education, educators-educators attached special importance to the training of qualified personnel in various fields of profession, art, economy and industry. Ideas about the creation of technical schools, artistic and industrial educational institutions, spiritual and teacher seminaries and other educational institutions in "Kaspi" were the problems that the educators put forward and wanted to solve. These issues were ideas that did not affect the development of the pedagogical theory of the time and later.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called **"The problem of women's education and upbringing in "Kaspi" newspaper"**. It is shown that the education of girls as a socio-pedagogical problem of the era was one of the important tasks that enlightenment wanted to solve. In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the idea of involving girls in education took place in the socio-peragogic environment. In the process of spreading this idea, in addition to the Azerbaijani language press, "Kaspi" newspaper also gave regular and extensive

space to the education of girls. In “Kaspi” he highly valued the role of women in the life of society, he looked at this issue as a part of the social-cultural and pedagogical movement.

H.Zardabi applied to the governor of Baku on January 19, 1896 and asked for permission to open a one-class school for Azerbaijani girls in Baku.²⁵

Although the intention to open a one-class school for girls to study did not come true. H.Zardabi in 1897, in one of the meetings of the City Duma, the request and proposal made by the famous philanthropist H.Z.Taghiyev regarding the issue was accepted.

The girls' school founded by the great philanthropist H.Z.Taghiyev in Baku began operating on October 7, 1901. This event was the stage of realization of the idea that the Azerbaijani intelligentsia of the 19th century fought for. The school entered the history of Azerbaijan as “Taghiyev's Girls' School”. Several articles and a large number of congratulatory telegrams were sent in “Kaspi” on the occasion of the opening of the school. A.M.Topchubashov wrote on the occasion of the opening of the school that *“the opening of the first women's school for Muslim girls in Russia will be remembered as a significant cultural event in the annals of Baku city. We welcome the opening of this much-desired school with all our hearts. By creating this school, we are happy that we are the spokesperson for the successes and sincere wishes of the Muslims of the Caucasus region and all of Russia in the field of girls' education.”*²⁶

Azerbaijani girls over the age of 7 from all groups of the population were admitted to the school. The school was considered a closed educational institution (boarding). Girls who came home after classes could enter the school, but they could study on a paid basis.

The teachers of H.Z.Taghiyev's girls' school were composed only of Muslim women. Ms.Hanifa Malikova became the first supervisor (principal) of the girls' school with the advice of H.Z.Taghiyev. Maryam Sulkevich, Gulbahar Akhriyeva, Adila

²⁵ Zərdabi H. Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1960. – s.24

²⁶ “Kaspi” qəzeti, 7 oktyabr 1901-ci il

Shahtakhtinskaya, Salima Yagubova were in charge. The names of Rahila Teregulova, Bibi-Khadijakhanim Abdurrahmanova, Saida Sheikhzadeh, Sara Vazrova, Nabat Narimanova, Govhar Gaziyeva and others live in memories and researches related to the history of our education as well-known pedagogues-teachers of the school.

The school was managed by the Caucasian Educational Department. The content of the training included theology (Sharia law), Azerbaijani and Russian languages, arithmetic and elementary geography to be taught at the primary level. The total number of students admitted to the girls' school in 1901 was supposed to be 50 people, but because there were many people who wanted to enter the school, the enrollment was increased to 58 people. The duration of education was 4 years.

On the day of the opening of the educational institution, the Caucasian Sheikhul-Islam Akhundzade, Transcaucasian Mufti Gayibov, Ahmed Bey Aghayev made speech. Congratulatory letters and telegrams on the occasion of the opening of the school came from many cities of the Empire, the Caucasian Education Department, and various regions of Azerbaijan.

The opening of a Russian-Azerbaijani girls' school in Baku was the first step. Women's schools were also opened in a number of regions of Azerbaijan through charity societies and local administrative bodies. One of the first Russian-Azerbaijani girls' schools operated in Yerevan. Later, girls' schools were established in Nakhchivan, Shusha, Agdash, Ganja, Nukha, Shamakhi, Lankaran, Salyan, Jabrayil, Gazakh and other cities.

The researches allowed us to reach the following **conclusions**:

– As a result of the research, it is concluded that the “Kaspi” newspaper of the 19th and early 20th centuries, as a historical-pedagogical source, reflects the intense and multifaceted activities of prominent representatives of education and pedagogical thought, provides the most diverse material in terms of the typology of schools, the content of teaching, and all aspects of pedagogical research. includes its difficulties and achievements.

– “Kaspi” is the richest collection of materials about the history of Azerbaijani education and school. The newspaper thought about

the past, lived with the problems of school and pedagogical thought of its time, and was a promoter of many progressive ideas in the field of education. The newspaper has been remembered as an example of a publication that reflects the hopes and dreams of our people, and has more realistically illuminated the period of our history. M.Shahtakhtli, C.Mammadguluzade, who worked as editors later. A.Huseynzade, A.Agayev, H.Vazirov, J.Hajibeyov and others took their first professional steps in “Kaspi” newspaper.

– By representing the ideas of national awakening and Azerbaijaniism in the 19th century, “Kaspi” have taken a worthy place in the memory pages of history as those who laid the foundation stones of the subsequent national ideology. Although it is a Russian-language publication, the newspaper has been a great propagandist of the ideas of enlightenment in Azerbaijan, and has consistently fought against negative situations that could lead to national backwardness.

– The highest ideal of the newspaper was that democratic transformations in the life of society are possible only through education. Achieving renewal in people's consciousness and spirituality, taking the path of changes with progressive content, getting rid of old mentality and educational methods can only be possible thanks to education and school. This aspect is the only and necessary requirement to be able to keep up with the times and live by its dictates.

– The condition of existing schools, innovations in the pedagogical environment, fundamental changes in the structural content of education were the problems that the newspaper regularly covered. The establishment of school education on a new basis in “Kaspi” and the creation of a wide network of secondary specialized education covering various fields of industry and culture were also put forward as a necessary requirement.

– On the pages of the newspaper, the girl's school, the content of teaching here, the benefits it will bring in the life of the society, etc. there is a large number of materials related to the issues. In “Kaspi”, the efforts of intellectuals to inform the public opinion about girls' education, the girls' school, which is the result of

H.Z.Taghiyev's practical activity in this field, are covered without any restrictions.

– “Kaspi” newspaper contains examples of pedagogical publicist about new pedagogical ideas, various problems of education. These examples reflect the direction of content, development characteristics of Azerbaijani culture, education, and pedagogical thought at the appropriate level in specific historical conditions and previous historical times. The urgency of preparing research in the direction of studying various areas of this great cultural and pedagogical treasure of our educational history has not been exhausted.

Based on the results of the study, we **propose** that:

– Materials on the history of the development of Azerbaijani education and pedagogical thought in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Kaspi newspaper will be useful in the teaching and learning work of students, enriching the general picture of the period discussed in scientific and theoretical thought.

– The results of the study can be used in the preparation of scientific and mass publications.

– It will be effective in the teaching of the subject “History of Azerbaijani schools and pedagogical thought” taught in pedagogical faculties of higher schools, in the teaching of special courses, elective subjects, and in the preparation of teaching materials.

The content, main results and innovations of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles and conference materials of the author:

1. Issues of girls' education in the newspaper “Kaspi” // – Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, Humanities series, – Nakhchivan: Geyret, – 2020. №4, – pp.154-157

2. “Kaspi” newspaper about national awakening and Azerbaijaniism // – Scientific works of the Nakhchivan Teachers Institute, – Nakhchivan: Mektap, – 2021. №3, – pp.206-210

3. “Kaspi” newspaper as a new stage of Hasan bey Zardabi's educational and pedagogical activity // – Materials of the XXIV Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young

Researchers, Azerbaijan Technical University, November 23-24, 2021, – Baku, – 2021. – p.239-241

4. Uzeyir and Jeyhun Hajibeyov brothers and the “Kaspi” newspaper// Materials of the International Scientific Conference on “Development Strategies of Modern Education: Successes and Challenges”, November 26-27, 2021, – Nakhchivan, –2021. – p.220-222

5. Hasan bey Zardabi and the “Kaspi” newspaper// – Scientific Works of Nakhchivan University, Part II, – Nakhchivan: Nuh, – 2022. No.1, – p.323-329.

6. “Kaspi” newspaper on the role of the school and the teacher in the formation of the growing generation as modern thinkers// – News of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Humanitarian, social and pedagogical-psychological sciences series, – Baku: ADPU, – 2022. – v.70, №4, – p.122-131

7. Egitim düşüncesi çerçevesinde “Kaspi” qazetesinin degerlendirilmesi // – Uluslararası Liderlik Egitimi Dergisi, – 2023. Cilt:7, Sayı:1, – 14-28

8. Examination of Alimerdan bey Topchubashov's educational thoughts within the framework of the articles in the newspaper “Kaspi” // International Conference on Educational Technologies and Online Learning, – 2023

9. “Kaspi” newspaper in the struggle for educational institutions that prepare qualified personnel // – Scientific works of the Nakhchivan Teachers Institute, – Nakhchivan: Mekteb, – 2023. No. 3, – pp. 52-57

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