APPLICATION OF INNOVATIONS TO CHEMISTRY TEACHING METHODS IN AZERBAIJAN

Abstract

Detailed information is provided in the article on the application of innovations in chemistry teaching methods. The role of these innovations in the development of chemistry teaching methods is highlighted. The article, as well, speaks about close links between state policy and education policy in our statehood. There are also merits of the national leader Heydar Aliyev in the development of methods of teaching subjects and in rising of the educational system of Azerbaijan to the level of international standards mentioned in the article.

Educational policy cannot be realized apart from the society. As education serves for society and its members, it consists inside of it and together with it as well. So why, the role of educational policy has always to be in the highlight and to be realized in droves. The development of the country is the index of its power in force of educational policy.

Key words: Ideology, Educational Politics, International Standard, Intellectual Level

Özet

Makalede kimya ilminin eğitiminde kullanacak olan yeni yöntemlerin uygulanımı hakkında detaylı bilgi sunulmaktadır. Kimya eğitiminin gelişmesinde bu yenilenen yapıların rolü vurgulanmaktadır. Ayrıca makale devlet politikası ve eğitim politikası arasında yakın bağlantıları da ele almaktadır. Zira Azerbaycanda eğitim sisteminin ve eğitilen fenlerin öğretim metot ve tekniklerinin gelişinde Milli Lider Haydar Aliyev’in de önemli bir rola sahipladığı vurgulanmaktadır. Özellikle bu

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metot ve teknikler gelişmiş dünya devletlerinde sistemle kıyaslanacak bir donanıma sahiptir.

Eğitim sistemi toplumdan ayrı düşünülemez, zira o, toplumla iç içedir. Eğitim bir kurum olarak kendi hizmetkarlarıyla daima gerek toplumun içinde gerekse de dışında bizzat ona hizmet etmektedir. Dolayısıyla eğitim politikasının kitlede oynadığı rolü her zaman ciddi olarak anlaşılır ve realiza edilmektedir. Bir ölkenin gelişimi onun eğitim politikasının sağladığı gücü odaklanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ideoloji, Eğitim Politikası, Uluslararası Standart, Entelektüel Seviye.

**INTRODUCTION**

Educational policy has an ideological, public, esthetical, social significance. First of all, this policy can be implied as a plan of activities for organization of education and materialization of its transformations by national, party and public organizations. The most important problem, related to educational policy is full understanding and perception of its depth. The aim and principles of this policy enlist by the public system, character of social relations, and by political traditions. This policy is associated with national system, and with policy realized by state. This factor is essential in national policy of any country.

Educational policy of the second half of XX century is associated with the name of the national leader Heydar Aliyev.

The national leader Heydar Aliyev had an exceptional merit in the development of methods of teaching subjects and in rising of the educational system of Azerbaijan to the level of international standards. Certainly, care of the leader played an important role in the development of chemistry teaching methods. The period of his leadership was a special stage for the country in the development of socio-economic, cultural sphere, as well as in the development of education in general.

There have been made huge changes, innovations and transformations and had been made significant achievements in all areas since Heydar Aliyev started ruling the country. That period should be considered as a turning point in all spheres, including the development of education.

**Discussion**

This period covers 1969-1982’s years. Appreciating science, education and culture Heydar Aliyev has made not only the economic and cultural development of our country, but also contributed to the world culture. There is special care and attention he has given to the development of education. The period of leadership of Heydar Aliyev is regarded as a renaissance in the development of education, science and culture of Azerbaijan.

Current development of education and science begins from the 1970s, during Heydar Aliyev’s leadership. At this time, huge creative work was made for creation of the educational structure for the upcoming long-term development.

During this time, all education levels, including pre-school, school, high and further education were totally changed, improved and re-created.
As opposed to previous years, science and education have risen to a new level of development. The state policy of Heydar Aliyev played an important role in enhancing the educational, intellectual and general cultural level of the population.

Radical changes and creative activity were carried out by the head of the republic during this period in the field of education have had a positive impact on the curriculum of secondary schools, on the development of teaching academic subjects, as well as on chemistry teaching methods.

Implementation of the decree "On the improvement of chemistry teaching", published in the late 60's, had been made during the leadership of Heydar Aliyev. Improvement of the chemistry teaching methods in schools had been in the spotlight. Thus, the level of chemistry teaching has been checked, and deficiencies have been identified and corrected.

Large-scale school construction conducted by the national leader in 1970-80's led to the conversion of many schools to one shift type. This improved the quality of chemistry lessons and created the opportunity for the realization of necessary experiments. School were provided by such equipments as technical, training means and scientific and methodological literature. Should be mentioned the fact that in 1978, amount of physics and chemistry classrooms in schools has increased to 92.2 percent, and school libraries – up to 97.9 percent.

During his leadership, Heydar Aliyev, along with special attention and care given to the development of education, highly valued the work of teachers.

Many teachers were awarded by medals of the former Soviet Union.

Three teachers received the highest rank of the Hero of Socialist Labor, one of them - Mahir Guliyev was a chemistry teacher. High evaluation of teachers work inspired them, helped to improve the quality of education and the teaching of subjects.

Improvement of training level in secondary schools in that period contributed to the accumulation of excellence in teaching and to the rise of the knowledge of students. A study of excellence and its dissemination to all schools was performed in the country.

Best practices of chemistry teachers as M. Guliye, S. Gulieva, Sh. Alieva, Z. Muradova etc., were highly valued, and work on their distribution in the country had began. All this has had a positive impact on the activities of each school, each teacher and at the same time on the development of chemistry teaching methods. The level of teaching of subjects, including chemistry had risen. The number of entrants to universities in chemistry specialty increased. Because of far-sighted policy of Heydar Aliyev, there was a significant increase in number of students not only in the higher educational institutions of the country, but also in universities abroad. All this once again indicated the increase of education and teaching levels in secondary schools.

In those years, our leader Heydar Aliyev paid a lot of attention to the expansion of higher education institutions, to the development of their material and technical base. He personally visited many universities, interested in their work and in their achievements; many of them have been awarded. On his initiative, in 1980, the title of "Honored Worker of the higher education institution of Azerbaijan USSR" was created, which many teachers were awarded by.

Implementation of these actions led to fundamental changes in the life of universities.
Strengthening of material and technical base of higher educational institutions had a beneficial effect on the quality of teaching in universities in 70-80’s. This accelerated the development of chemistry teaching methods, improved qualification among teachers. Students, who studied by high level of teaching in universities and those who effectively applied the material base in teaching practice at schools, had the opportunity to become highly qualified chemistry teachers and chemists. Therefore, teachers of that period, and especially chemistry teachers came to their work with more responsibility.

The rise of Azerbaijanism ideology and national spirit, provision of national identity, the return of historical memory, strengthening of independence, nationhood desires and feelings, which turned into a real political factor are important indicators of Heydar Aliyev’s role in Azerbaijan. All this has become the spiritual foundation and driving force of the national liberation movement began in the 1990s.

In 70-80’s curriculum and textbooks for secondary schools were prepared in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, and distributed to republics. In our republic, these programs and textbooks were translated into Azerbaijani language and then used in the educational process. However, in this period scientists tried to enrich programs and textbooks by local materials. During lessons, local materials were added to the program according to the general topic of the lesson. This work applied to the teaching of chemistry as well, and it became the basis for the programs and textbooks for schools during the independence period. The excursions to local chemical plants were organized, experiments were conducted concerning the topics taught in chemistry classes. At the same time, the information about these industries was reflected in textbooks.

Years of the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the declaration of independence were the most difficult years. At that time, at the request and insistence of the nation Heydar Aliyev came to power again. He took on a very big responsibility and successfully overcome all the difficulties. He began to perform creative work in all spheres of national life. The development of education, science and training of high-quality personnel, as well as forming of intellectuals were pushed to the forefront. For this purpose, a large number of programs and projects began to develop.

According to the decree of the President, the State Commission was established in 1998, for the preparation of the Agenda for Change in Education.

In a short time the Commission has prepared the "Program of transformations in the field of Education of the Azerbaijan Republic", which was signed by the president. Due to this, the vision for the future development of the education system of Azerbaijan was defined and was started practical work on individual levels of education. The World Bank and different international organizations joined the conversion processes in Azerbaijan. Integration of the educational system of Azerbaijan into the world educational system, intensive expansion of cooperation with developed countries in the field of education required to improve the quality of education and of teaching in secondary schools. All this increased the responsibility of all employees in this sphere and made it necessary to prepare personnel that are more qualified. Graduates of our schools started their further education in high institutions abroad, which required a serious approach to improving the quality of teaching in secondary and high schools. This once again highlighted the importance and need in highly qualified teachers.
The development in the field of education has created advantageous conditions for the development of chemistry teaching methods. Even in those years, they started preparation of textbooks, teaching aids and guidelines for the chemistry teaching. Creation and implementation of the national general education curriculum of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the result of the care and attention given by the president to the education, quality of teaching and training level.

After independence, under the leadership of Heydar Aliyev many works were carried out on the preparation of school documents, reflecting a national values, on the development of curriculum, textbooks, which were soon published and made available to the students. During the leadership of Heydar Aliyev one of the pillars of his strategic activities was to reorganize all the works in the light of modern requirements and as a result to improve the quality of education.

An important issue of education and training is the transition, to educational programs that reflect modern methods, technologies, best practices and tools, which are based on international experience.

Implementation of necessary work on the various programs, projects to enhance integration into the world educational system is the basis of the plans ahead. All this is considered as an important aspect of the educational strategy of Heydar Aliyev.

Today, under his leadership, the Ministry of Education is making a significant enrichment of educational content, the preparation of new curriculum, textbooks and teaching aids, improving education management system and quality, expansion of educational institutions, of international relations, strengthening of material and technical base, development of national general education curriculum and preparation of programs, their implementation and appliance.

All of this suggests that the educational policy of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, is at the proper level and continues being implemented after his death by President Ilham Aliyev and his wife, President of H. Aliyev Foundation, Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO, Mehriban Aliyeva. Along with the development of the general education curriculum in schools of the country there have been made construction of secondary schools, strengthening of their material and technical base.

Currently, there are 15 major projects in the education system, 8 of which are already being implemented. The remaining projects are being prepared and going to be implemented after approval. Educational curriculum for secondary schools and universities are being developed and experimented.

These innovations in the field of education and training are reflected in the methods of chemistry teaching; they create favorable conditions for its development. The level of chemistry teaching in secondary schools is increasing day-by-day. There appears a need to expand and improve programs, textbooks and teaching aids.

Conclusion

The solution for the development and implementation of the national curriculum for the high-level chemistry teaching are brought to the fore. There is a need in highly qualified teachers to implement the curriculum. Therefore, today, our universities should prepare not just specialists, but true patriots who are able to cope with their work, responsible, loving the...
business, personalities who can contribute to the cause of education in Azerbaijan, and to form the intelligentsia as well. For this occasion there should be designed a curriculum in higher institutions to be implemented in high and middle schools.

The successful implementation of these measures will make a more effective contribution to the development of methods of chemistry teaching, meeting the international requirements, as well as to the development of teaching of academic subjects in secondary schools, the beginning of which was put back in the 1969-1982 years by a great politician, statesman Heydar Aliyev.

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